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Mysore.

5/5/93
(J.V. GAYATHRI)
Deputy Director
Divisional Archives Office
Mysore-5 0 001
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1. Select views in Mysore, The Country of Tipoo Sultan; From Drawings Taken on the spot by Mr.Home; with Historical descriptions, London, 1794.

2. A Narrative of the campaign in India which Terminated the war with Tipoo Sultan, in 1792 with Maps and Plans illustrative of the subject, and a view of Seringapatam, By Majore Dirom, The second edition, London, 1794.

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3. A Sketch of the war with Tipoo Sultan; OR, A detail of Military operations, From The commencement of Hostilities at the lines of Travancore in December 1789, until the peace concluded Before Seringapatam in February 1792, By Roderick Mackenzie, Vol.I, Calcutta, 1799.

4. -Do- Vol.II.

5. An Account of the capaign in Mysore (1799) By Sir Alexander Allan, Bart, Edited by Nareshchandra Sinha, The University Printing and Publishing co., Ltd., Calcutta.

6. Memoirs of the Northern Purgannahs of Mysore surveyed in 1800 and 1801 under the Provincial Divisions of the Partition of 1799 by C.Mackenzie, March 15th, 1803.

7. L.Bowring, Eastern Experiences, London, 1871.

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FILE No. ARS 15 APP 92

COLLECTIONS OF RARE BOOKS FROM THE DIRECTORATE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS LIBRARY. MYSORE.

SELECTED BY J.V. GAYATHRI, ARCHIVIST, DIVISIONAL ARCHIVES OFFICE, MYSORE.

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Continuation from Page No.1 of Memories of The Northern Purgunnah of Mysore.

Surveyed in 1800 and 1801

Under the Provinicial Division of Partition of 1799.

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Memoirs

of

The Northern Purgunnahs

of

Mysore

Surveyed in 1800 and 1801

under the Provincial Divisions of the Partition of 1799

designed to assist a Series of Enquiries into the actual State of

The Carnatic Balla Ghaat in general

arranged in the order in which the Districts were Surveyed
from Information or Observation

Containing

1 Abstracted Views of the State of each District for 1799–1800 from Official Documents on the Spot with the number of Villages, Forts, Houses, Classes of Inhabitants, Water Works &c

2 Lists of the Villages registered under their respective Subdivisions & checked or verified by the Surveys

3 Historical & Chronological Memoirs of the Districts illustrative of the Revolutions & remarkable Events of the Country & of the Origin & Succession of the several Rajahs, Polligars & Native Rulers in general for the last three Centuries.

4 Cursory Remarks & Accounts of the Soil, Productions, Manufactures, Minerals, Inhabitants &c Collected from Information in the Course of the Survey & preparatory to more General Descriptions of the Country.

5 General Table exhibiting the Square Contents, Population by Houses or Families, Enumeration of Tribes or Castes of the Natives &c.

Illustrated by a General Map of the Districts Surveyed

Madras
March 15th 1803

C. Mackenzie Capt. of Engineers
Supdt. of the Mysore Survey

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1 Table — Jum or General Abstract of the State of the Zillah Shimmoogaputtum.
2 Table of Population containing the Enumeration of Castes by Houses & Families

Chronological Table of the Boya Family of Chitteldroog

Compiled from the several Accounts collected in that Country in 1800 – 1801.
as the following pages 8 to 22 &c.

	Cyclic Year	A.D.	B.D.
The Boya Chieftains from Jadigu Illdroog arrive at Vijayanagar, in the reign of Kirati Narsim Rayal	Dhoomilla	1338	1495
Camagutta Tonna Naik or Mugatha Tonna Naik manages the Office of Naik of Chitteldroog under the reign of Kirti Narsim Rayal (Inscription)	Vilbawa	1443	1568
Appointed Naik of Hanagur (Inscription)	Bahudanya	1444	1568
Appointed Naik of Chitteldroog		[illegible]	[illegible]
Begins in Chitteldroog	Vikhawana	1463	1520
Attacked by Chikanayaka	Pattabhana	1465	1522
Dies in confinement at Bijanagur		[illegible]	[illegible]
2 **Dadyanada or Dasa Naik or Chunna Naik:** succeeds			
Assignedly Naik of Chitteldroog by Rajawanaya	------	[illegible]	
Has his name inserted in the Tile of Pillaiah, Chief of Arthur Kumar Naik	------	1480	1564
Built Jogi Kotta	Dhoomilla	1511	1595
Dies & succeeded at Avalahalli by	Sobhanot	1532	1032
3 **Chikanaya Tummanna Naik** succeeds	Sobhanot	1525	1199
Built Tumkur Putnam	Bhaubana	1539	1666
In Tarikana Pollugar assumes Mayaveedu	Ingawa	1555	1633
Builds the Palace & fortifications of Chitteldroog	Prawa	1557	1634
Defeats & takes the Tarikana Pollugar			
Marries the Sister of Gundamanaikka Pollugar	Dhatra	1559	1636
Dies &c.	Nandana	1560	1637
His Ancestors inscribed on Hobbar Dagger Pagodas			
4 **Madakarinaya Naik** succeeds in the same year	Nandana	1575	1653
Defeats the Tarikana Pollugar	Vanga	1575	1653
Takes the Gundamanaikka Pollugar	Bhaubana	1579	1657
Dies	Ananda	1585	1663
His Ancestors inscribed on Hobbar Dagger Pagodas			
5 **Obanna Naik** succeeds	Ananda	1595	1674
Inscribed on Pagodas in the Tarikana Pollugar's Country			
Dies & succeeded by his Son Madakarinaya Naik			

		Cycle Year	A.D.	
6	Sooveeranta Rungapa his Son succeeds but is murdered by his Mutinous Troops	Anundee	1597	1674
	he was succeeded by the Younger Brother of Madeeree Naik viz. 4th Rajah	Rachasa	1598	1675
				5
7	Chickana Naik sent for from Bincrapa & succeeds	Rachasa	1598	1675
	relieves Anuree		1599	1676
	relieves Harryhurr by stratagem	Pyngela	1600	1677
	& appointed Tallare the Naude Poude of Harryhurr			
	receives the Keys of Roydroog	Galayakha	1601	1678
	Dies without Sons	Chaya	1609	1686
				11
8	Madakairee Naik his brother succeeds	Chaya	1609	1686
	Imprisoned by the Dalawaye who sets up Ranjapa but the Government is assumed by			
				3
9	Comara Burmapa Naik who relieves Anuree besieged by the Harponelly people	Sookla	1612	1689
	Constructs a Fort at Ulloor	Angarasa	1615	1692
	& has frequent Contests with the Harponelly People			
	Dies	Plava	1644	1721
	List of his Children by 33 Wives			
				32
10	Madakairee Naik his Son succeeded	Plava	1644	1721
	takes Goodicotta — defeats Seedojee		1649	1726
	At War with Bednore		1661	1738
	relieves Ramgerry		1666	1743
	Killed in Battle at Mayconda	Nubhava	1671	1748
				27
11	Castoory-Rungapa Naik his Son succeeded	Nubhava	1671	1748
	wholly aid of Morari Rao relieves Myonda takes Combly &c	Sooda	1672	1749
	Appointed to the Naude Poude &c of Sarah	Pramadasha	1673	1750
	Assumes new Title		1673	1750
	Dies without Children	Bava	1677	1754
				6
12	Madakairee Naik son of Burmapa Naik succeeds	Bava	1677	1754
	Hyder invades & reduces Tadavar Tellicha Ramgerry &c			
	but restores them on his paying a Nuzzur	Chitrabanu	1685	1762
	Attends Hyder to the reduction of Bednore		1685	1762
	Attends him to Bankapore	Sobhanna	1686	1763
	Engages for him with the Mahrattas at Ratapully	Tarana	1687	1764
	Attends him to the siege of Ootty & reduces the Strong Forts of Muddeek Sarah			
	Attacks Madarow against Seringapatam	Veerodee	1692	1769
	Besieged in Chittaldroog by Hyder but the Siege raised	Kavalumbee	1700	1777
	Chittaldroog besieged a second time by Hyder & taken	Vatumbee	1701	1778
	The Country ceded to the French, Tamil Nadu & Sonna [illegible]			24

The Cauma-geattee-yavara Taunchavellee

or

Annals & Chronological & Genealogical History of the Boyah Rajahs of Chittricull.

Translated from a Cadutum in the Original Canara in the hands of a Native at Cordaroon drog from whom it was received in May 1800

Translated December 1802.

In former times some Boya families took refuge from Jadigulldroog[a] in these Jungles with their House-hold God Varasemooloo on account of the intrigues & troubles of the neighbouring Rajahs. Arriving near Bdagoondoo & Habanloo, adjacent to the town of Neerroocagdee,* in the Cole Jang Doormoottee they remained there sometime with the God of their worship; this God appeared to them in a dream & ordered them not to carry him longer about in their wanderings but signified his desire to remain in this town of Neerroocady. – The Ancient people among them Boodur Naik, Cobegady Vobe Naik, & Boola Naik hearing the God's commands held a consultation & placed him in Neerroocadee according to his desire; on an auspicious day with the consent of all their Tribes & Families & of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages, who then began to attend & worship the God at that place.

Afterwards these 3 Ancient chiefs took up their residence at Ragalee with their families. Heerd Hangoomapa Naik & his Son Timmana Naik resided at the Village of Matee with their families & Chuckra Hangoomala Naik & Vobala Naik the Son of Boola Naik in this country. It is said that one day when Timmana Naik came to the Village of Chitteldroog with his followers, the God Sampaga Seed-Eswar appeared to them; that also when he paid a visit of respect to the seven Seedooloo[b] in the Cave of Tunnara Boyee, & represented his condition, they heard his prayers graciously & ordered him daily to serve them with offerings of Milk, the Seedooloo pleased with his attention afterwards granted him the Dasacatte Ghadoolopta,* the Seed Amoolecao & the Hayumboo, & conducted him to the Pagoda of Seed Eswar before he was ordered to attend that God in like manner as the seven lives; they then retired into the Grotto.

When his Son Vobala Naik returned from Bejanagur the Seedooloo gave him the name of Madecaree.

Timmagra Naik continued to attend & offer Milk daily to the Seedooloo according to their desire at the Tunnara River near to Baulaigunga Seed Eswar (or the Idol in Figure like the Plantain fruit) but one day they lost their allure here & disappeared without the knowledge of any Mortal; two years after they came privately to the Pagoda of Sampaga Seed Eswar before they placed their wooden Sandals as a token & disappeared which being related to Vobala Naik at Bonianoor by Mahunby Malaya the attendant of the Pagoda Vobala Naik came immediately to the Pagoda with some Ancient people & there beno the wooden Sandals, he worshipped there for 3 Mondays successively. One day after he had performed adoration to the Sandals & while he lay down to rest on his bed in the house of the attendant of the Temple the Seedooloo approached his Cott in their proper habit, but invisible to all others

---

Neerroocadee – Situation yet unknown

Seedooloo – i.e. Certain reverend Characters in the Hindoo Mythology.

Dasacatte-ghadoolopta – i.e.

[a] Have not been able yet to ascertain where Jadigulldroog is situated from the Hatty Account it appears these Bedars came from the East in Hills being of the Hill Tribes who subsisted by hunting & attending to the several remarkable traits of their original simple Pastoral manners drs previous – See Account of the Bedar tribe –

others & stood before him. Hobala Naik arose from his Cot & prostrated himself at their feet he begged them to pardon him & they then immediately disappeared; from that time no one will lay down upon that Cot near that Pagoda on the right or on the left.

* Afterwards Madeeary Naik having come from Hadavarahalli to the weekly Ceremony on Monday of this God, after the devotions, & usual singing of the praises of Seed-Eswur were over while he was sitting down in the Pagoda of the God's Kolob-Kotamalee, the Seedoolo approached & appeared to him; then Madeeary Naik submissively said "My God where do you reside?" they answered "here" he then said, "where do you take your morning repast"? they replied that their morning repast were the jack fruits of the hills he then asked "how do you eat the jack fruits since they always appear undiminished & unchanged" then the Seedoolo took of those fruits & eat them before him & he found nothing within but the empty shells, Madeeary Naik & the Pagoda Attendants were astonished & prostrated themselves with much humility, they then said, that they would in future daily receive the fruits of those Trees & they disappeared; from that period tho' those trees produce yearly much fruit they contain nothing within the shells. the Seedoolo also from that time have not appeared to any mortal. Long after this in the reign of Burmappa Naik it is said that a heavy shower of blood rained from those Trees.

In the reign of Veera Narasimha Rayaloo, Caungaagee Timmana Naik acted for some time in the Office of Naik at Holalacara. In that Village he built at that time a Pagoda of Jogapa Swamy; lately an Inscription remained there on a Pillar of that Pagoda dated in the Cycle Year Veebavee, when the Pagoda was erected.

AD 1431 1508

Afterward being appointed Naik of Heeryoor, he constructed there a Pagoda to Veera Badra in front of which there was lately an Inscription dated in the Year Rakodaunya.

AD 1441 1518

In the Cycle Year *Shamudicha he was appointed Naik of Chitteldroog; he then built a Pagoda to their Household God called Neerooradee Rangappa; he also constructed a Tank in his own name called Timmanaja Naik-sara, the First Fortification enclosing Chitteldroog near the Nalegaunja Seed-Eswur-Pooda; the Second Fortification of Ranamunsagum; the Third Inclosure of Vanecagundabaugalee, & also an Auramana or Palace & the Pagoda called Hanoomunt near the Gate of Vanecagundabaugalee.

AD 1476 1553

In the Cycle Year Veerogna when Salava Narasinga Roy besieged the Fort of Chitteldroog encamping on the East side near Onappor, one night Timmana Naik secretly entered his Camp with a design to carry off the horse of Salava Narasinga Roy; the Horsekeeper awaking he hid himself unobserved under the litter & the horsekeeper fastening the hind ropes drew the Pin by accident into the hand of Timmana Naik, who was pierced by the Straw; he suffered the anguish with great fortitude & with one hand cut off the other with a sharp knife, to extricate himself from this situation; the horsekeeper falling asleep again he got out from below the straw & carried off the Horse in triumph to the Droog.

AD 1443 1520

One of the Enemy's Elephants coming to water at the Tank was (after this exploit) by the besieged killed with an Arrow: at that time Timmana Naik fixed again the old Nunegoodah & constructed another Pooda near the Kalgopala: the Enemy having besieged the place for a long time, in order to intimidate them he beheaded a number of their Nauga-taroos of Infantry behind this Pooda, he then held a Council of his Officers & Sons & asked their opinions; they answered "if we fail to obey your Command consider us as persons disobedient

* This Tale might be well omitted but as a description of the Superstitions prevalent among these Natives & the facility with which artful adventurers impose on their credulity, it is here inserted literally.

* I suspect this to be a mistake in the name of the Cycle Year as Shamudicha falls 10 years before the overthrow & death of Rama-raaz. See Holalkara History, page 69.

to the commands of Sadiah Ranguah & Pitradevaraya the Deities of our worship" this being related to Salava Narasingarow: by his Spies, he considered that this was not the time to be adverse to the Chitteldroog people & that it was prudent to conciliate them — Then making a Peace with them thro' his principal Servants, he returned with his Army towards Calbaraga & laid Siege to that fort for some time: these circumstances being related to the Rayel he sent a letter to Timmana Naik expressing his admiration of his Courage & fortitude & his desire to see his hand; he replied to his Sublime Lord, that being preparing to assist Salava Narasingarow & to take the fort of Calabaraga, after the conquest of that place he would come in person to pay his respects; then collecting a select body of 2000 Barooowa he made ready for his journey & left his Eldest Sons Ogalavbana, Madyanadavobana, Sodana & Jillepa Naik with some Barooowa to take charge of his affairs in his absence & marched himself with Anagauravbana & 2000 Men in the

A.D. 1522 Cycle Year Pitrabanoo in the Vrisanqum Month, proceeded to Calabaraga — On his way in the Village of Veerovadar he performed a great Ceremony in Honor of Ganga Swamy — On his Arrival at Calabaraga he paid his respects to Salava Narasingarow & took his permission to assault the Fort; On the very next day, on the 5th of Jyastar Month at six hours in the morning with his Son Anagandvobana he attacked the Fort with his 2000 Men & got possession

Salava Narasingarow thereupon reported the affairs to his Sovereign at Bejanagur upon which the Rayalow sent for Timmana Naik into his presence & kept him there for 3 Months; the King being pleased with his conduct sent him to his own place & conferred upon him most graciously the following Presents.

1 A Pair of Lighkas Haffagrum Gilt with Gold.
2 A Magnificent Mundalum
3 A Pan
4 A Gold Hand
5 A Marshall with permission to carry it in the daytime with Magnificent dresses &c

He also permitted him to have the Title of Hagalovcagolar (or the Heroe that attacked in open day) Cried before his Palanquin by the Battarayahs.

He then received permission to return to Chitteldroog with his followers, but while he was managing there as before, the Rayel on some account being dissatisfied with him, confined him in Prison with his Officers Anagarevobana & Daude Naik as well as their people, but Timmana Naik taking a convenient opportunity, sent off Anagagareevobana & Daude Naik to Chitteldroog, granting them the Dizzatareeboody, the Daty & Kayumboo which had been lately granted him by the Seedooloo; they quickly proceeded thence & arrived at Chitteldroog but Timmanaya Naik took his departure from this world by a natural death at Bejanagur; his fourth Son Chickavobana Naik (who was near him at the time) carried his body to Mata & erected there his Tomb. —

2 — Afterwards in the reign of Rama Rayalow, Madyanadavobana Naik the Son of the deceased Timmana Naik, who had been hailed lately by the Seedooloo by the name of Madakary Naik was appointed by Rama Rayoolow in his fathers room, Naik of Chitteldroog.

In his time he erected a Pagoda to Hanoomu at Havara in his Hoombagram (or assigned Village) called Koobo Madeeara, he also sent Magnificent presents to the Gods Temples.

A.D. 1441 After the fall of Rama Rayalow, this Yobanna Naik was himself as a King & from that period

A.D. 1464 was generally called Madeeary Naik by the people (as greeted lately by the Seedooloo) In his State he was accustomed to hold in his hand a great Sword, & he usually resided in the village of Pontisoor with his family & retinue. —

A.D. 1594 In the cycle Year Jaya, he resided in the Village of Madapanahalli where he managed all affairs — In the Cycle Manamada he built the Village of Pondoocara in Pooradakenga;

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* Ramarayar reigned from 1464 to 1487 A.D. or 22 Years according to the Gutturter Manuscript — we have see the expressed testimony of the own records of the nature of this claims to Sovereignty received by the Naiks of the Provinces — the person who had the Gadutteem previous this account was translated is the lineal descendant of the Family whose duty it was to keep & continue this Chronicle the expression is Darastana - dayalow or Constituted & appointed himself a King —

he then also granted the Daughter of Timmanaz Nauk his Sister, named Honava to Baude Nauk & celebrated their marriage; at that time he granted Hoochingeedroog in Jagheer to his Sister, after this Hallecarer Nauk expired of a natural death, in the Cycle
AD 1602 Year Sobacroot in the Month Aushadom; they buried his Corpse in the Village of Ada-
-pahully.

3. His Son Kastoory Rungapa Nauk established himself in his father's Kingdom
AD 1602 in the Cycle Year Sobacroot on the 5th of Marhagar Month; he then resided at Aidspanda-
-hall for one Year; he erected a Village called by his name Rungapatam in the Cycle
1606 Year Parabava on the 11th of Mongasegra Month on Wednesday the Star of Rohny being ascendant.
In that Year he married a beautifull virgin called Vodatemaiah at the Village of
1632 Jalahully. In the Cycle Year Aungeerasa in the Vrauga Month the Polligar of Taracara
named Taracara Bovoofa Hangoomapa Nauk in the night time with a body of his followers
surprized & possessed himself of the following Villages & Dangs of the Chitteldroog District viz:
Davaponda Fort – Jumpaculli Fort – Holgacera Village – Mayacondra Fort – Jetradahully Village
After this that Polligar in the same Year on the 1st of Sravana Month came to Rangapatam &
took it.*1 Kastoory Rungapa Nauk escaped thence with his Family & retinue by the Colooda
Canava to Chitteldroog.

1633 In the Cycle Year Sreesingoopa he erected a fair Palace at Chitteldroog. In the Cy-
1634 cle Year Bava he constructed the fortification round the Palace; in that Year the Polligar
of Taracara resolving to besiege Chitteldroog came with an Army & halted at Sudanoor;
Kastoory Rungapa Nauk being informed thereof hastened with his forces to oppose his
enemies in the Month of Mauguem & encamped at Hoolloor, there the King held a council
with his Chiefs & asked their opinion; then Belchodoo Baulia, Lorolgacara Conchia &
the Generals represented to the King that if they were permitted by his Highness instantly to
attack the Enemys Camp with their followers they would undertake quickly to discomfit them. the
King replied to them, "why should I remain here after I have sent you against the Enemy;
"I shall rather go myself & attack the Enemy with my whole force" he then marched with his
Chiefs & his Soldiers & encamped at Bondavand where in a sharp conflict he obtained the
Victory & took the following trophies from his enemies.

1 Oh. Hoobbanaballa: a kind of Pike – 2 Four Onchananagaras: a kind of Brass Drums
3 Five fine Horses

The Rajah took Hagoomapa Nauk the Polligar of Taracara Prisoner with
15 of his Relations & brought them to Chitteldroog where they were confined in prison for 3 Months.
Then the King having a Son born unto him called Taravaggeraiwoo, set the
Taracara Polligar & his Relations*2 at liberty, & presented the Hoobbanaballa & four
Cinchoonagaras which had been taken in the battle to the God Sied-Eswur –
– Kastoory Rungapa Nauk then marched with his army & retook the follow-
-ing Fortresses & places which had been lately taken by the Enemy viz.

Holatara Fort — Sunta Benore — Baugoor
Mayacondadroog — Davarapoor — Jumaculli

when he besieged the Fort of Jetradahully the Gaud of that place Neelia attempted to
deceive

*1 Rungapatam is still in ruins, it was but a small Place. Some of the Old Tombs of the family remain at Halaur –
*2 The circumstance of setting at liberty the hereditary Foe of their Family on such an occasion is particularly descriptive of that simplicity of manners & romantic generosity that appears to have prevailed among them. Some traditionary Accounts of the causes of the Feuds with the Nayakeera family is mentioned in Page 39 –

deceive the Rajah, who taking the place by assault put him to death.

A.D. 1636 In the Cyclic year Yautoo, he gave his Daughter Volaca to Seeradar Rungapa Naik & celebrated the ceremony of their Marriage. he also erected another Palace for his Son in law's residence.

But Rangapa Naik formed a conspiracy against the Rajah his father in law & holding a private deliberation with his followers, at 8 hours of the night they surrounded the first enclosure of the Fort with great secrecy & as they were proceeding up the Droog, the Gudrds of the Centre gate observing them had time to shut the doors & to give an alarm by their sentries, which being heard by Somaura Madecary, Auzabahanadabomanda Sorogaauracon-chana & Bano orbocantana & some Sons, who lay in the Country of Bynadasaccady they rose from their sleep & got in by the Postern of Cotebundgudy to the Droog; on coming to the Centre Gate, they had so fierce a conflict that the blood flowed down to the Gate of Kastoory Rungapa Naik, one of the Officers called Somara Madecarana slaughtered with his own Sword 10 Men.

The Rajah hearing of this attempt at his Palace & the Valor of Madecarana was well pleased with his gallantry & conferred proper rewards on those who defended the Droog & performed due ceremonies to the Gods of their Household.

Madecary Naik about this time assumed the title of Gundoogodalyaraya or He who wears the Keen edged Battle Axe.

His Son in law Seeradar Rungapa Naik escaped by the small Postern to Heereyoor & besieged that Fort; but the Rajah collecting a great number of Armed Men proceeded to Heereyoor & drove the insurgents towards Masagyll. He then returned to Heereyoor, where the wives of Kachanna Naik performed the Auspicious Ceremony of Haibty, performed of Lights borne before the King by women when he approaches a Place which he graciously accepted & presented them with two thousand Pagodas, after this the King was presented with a fine sword, two thousand Pagodas & some Magnificent Habits by Kachanna Naik at Heereyoor & he returned to Chitteldroog with his retinue.

He now assumed the Titles of Sheemun-Mahar-Naeeya-Aauchaarya-Kaumagate-Kastoory Madekary-Naik-Arapootra Kastoory-Rungapa-Naik signifying in the Canara Language Kastooree-Rungapa-Naik the Son of Kaumagatee-Kastooree-Madkary-Naik the Excellent & Chief Lord over all Naiks — the Fortunate — the Prosperous, which he used in all his orders to Aumildars, Soobadars & the Inferior Polligars under his Commands.

A.D. 1641 In the Cyclic year Tauzang in the Aushada Month, his Eldest Son Sajgrama departed this life of a natural death & they erected his Tomb at Santahonnur. after this the King Kastoory-Rungapa-Naik rated the following Districts most benevolently viz.

Chitrakhully	Holacara	Jagatoor	Seedaukoorahobaly
Talavoo	Mauyaconda	Banoor	Guntronoor
Jaunoocull	Sunda Benore	Caloogara	Godavanahall
Davapoor	Honoor	Holatehall	Bangoorhobali
Baugoor	Anujee	Casapoora	Droogdahobaly
	Bilechodoo	Hobbarhobaly	

The revenues of these Hobalies were then fixed at 65000 Doorgee Pagodas —

His wife erected a Mutum in her own name called Cautomata; the Head Jallary of Chittledroog named Seedia also erected a Pagoda to Seed Eswur at Mal-lagoolur in a Garden bearing his name; his Son Gurrybara built a fitter, at last this Raja Kastoory Rungapa Nauk departed this life by a natural death in the Cycle
AD 1652 Year of Nundana & his Tomb was reared at Podicottaiy.

4. His Second Son Madeuary Nauk was then installed at Chittledroog in
AD 1652 the Nundanah Year on the 5th of Margaseera Month by the relations of the Family &
1654 the other Officers at the Pagoda of Seed-Eswur. In the Cycle Year Jaya he built the Fortification of the gate of Chuvana.

1653 In the Cycle Year Vijaya the Polligar of Saracara investing the Fort of Duva-poora; this King marched & attacked the Army of Patabi-rama Nauk near Dawapoor & after a bloody conflict obtained a great Victory, the Warriors fled towards Yalalabasee & halted there; the Rajah of Chittledroog got possession of the following Trophies from the Enemy — The Remarkable Sword that Pucka Hanoomapa Nauk usually carried himself A fine Dagger — Twenty valuable Horses & fifteen (Musquets)

In the Army of Madekary Nauk at this time some of his most distinguished Officers assumed the Insignia of Pattie worn on their legs.

After this the King returned thence to Chittledroog with his Army.

In this Year in the Maugum Month he erected a Palace below the Droog; in the
1655 Cycle Year Nurmada he erected the Fortification of the Gaura Baugalee (or Plastered Gate)
1657 Afterward in the Cycle Year Plavalumbee he built the Basavana Borrooppo & the En-
1661 closed Fortification of Ramadavara Pagoda; In the Cycle Year Plava he constructed the fortification above the Jaganaatama Pagoda. In this year he captured the Fort of Goda-cara by assault with Nurnevalla & Ayamungalum. In the Cycle Year of Sobe-
1662 -aroot on the 8th of Margaseera Month, he took Heerepoor after a Siege of 20 days.

In this Cycle Year near the Palace of Caumagatee Sinnyana Nauk he built 2 Magazines; On the Aurabunda* an inaccessible Rock of the Pacha Canava, he built a handsome Structure which is placed a Stone Lamp Stand & a curious Cradle. In
1663 the Cycle Year of Sobacroot he constructed the Canajum or Storehouse on the Aurabun-da near the Pagoda of the Goddess Yaganatanta also another near the Veranayara Pagoda; In the same Year near the Mostretesewaulayem Pagoda he caused to be erected a handsome Stone Pillar in manner of a Lamp Stand. In the Cycle Year Pa-
1666 -rabava he established the custom of placing several Lamps daily on that Pillar. In this Year he also erected the Inclosure of the Fort of Nundamundalum; he built two Treasury houses near the Jaganatama Pagoda he constructed two Circular Mapaconda on the road of Pacha Canaba & one stone Canajum; he then erected a Tank bearing the name of his Mother Nodotimmava.

The Polligar of Harponelly having invested the Fort of Jorremulla this Rajah with a considerable force defeated their Army & forced the Harponelly Man-

to

* Aurabunda. A smooth & almost inaccessible Rock; they delighted in rearing buildings on these singular situations; many of these rude gigantic Masses of Granite are decorated with Structures of various kinds at Chittledroog as well as other Hill Forts.

to return to his own country: he then made a Tank near Nagaracolara calling it in his own name Nora Sanacara; he also made another Tank near Jeregahullar. He next caused a Chariot to be made to the God of Heereyoor & a Country, he also caused to be repaired with the finest Plaster work the following Pagodas viz:
That of the God Sled-Swurr of the God Hedemb-Swur & of the God Pagamautama he caused some curious Statues to be placed in these Pagodas, soon after he erected the Pagoda of Nelecauyaa Sued-Swur with an excellent Well & he also built the fortified Gate of Hedemb-Swur.

In this Year the King went to Rayadroog where he married Malawa the
AD 1674 Daughter of Bootaca Jabomiao, after which he died in the Cycle Year of Sumunda in the Boishya Month, his 36 Wives ascended his Funeral Pire *1.

5 — As he had no Sons, his brother Vobana[a] became King after him. —

The deceased King Maducary Naik ruled the following districts with much Charity & benevolence down to the end of his life viz:

Jetra Kelly	Batoot	Holdekall
Talawoo	Honoor	Jodawanahall
Jaunoocull	Matee	Nunnevall -
Davapoor	Aunepee	Jodacara -
Bangoor	Belechodoo	Ayamungala
Holacara	Kancoopa	Heereyoor
Nauyacondo	Jagdoor	Codaganoor & -
Sukkabenoor	Sevaracaraa	Droogada Hobaly
	Banoor	

Amounting at that time to 100000 Pagodas of Revenue: these Districts were then divided into four parts under four Nauroopatyazars by name Rotagorroocana Jaraneecaa Jana, Ayjegara Malana, & Jarakeraboontapah —

In the time of Vobana Naik Saranoodoo & Audoore Malapa constructed the Bodanaik Tank, a Stone Pagoda, the Audoore Malapa Pagoda with one Well also a Garden near the Gauee of Deny; after Audooroo Mallapa had departed from this World Vobana Naik again repaired the Pagoda Tank & Well at his own expence & erected his Tomb in his Garden. —

AD 1674 6 — Afterwards in the Cycle Year Sunundaa Soonracuinta Rungapaa Naik, son of this Vobana Naik was installed in the Kingdom after his father, in the Pagoda of the God Sri Bilama, but His Army *2 arrested, the King & beheaded him at the gate of Chicka-Chamberee (or the Smaller Palace) because they had not received regularly their Pay from the King in the
AD 1675 Cycle Rachasaa on the 5th of Wysauga Month. —

During these troubles Hara Somarana leaving his Son Chuckana Naik behind, fled from Chittaldroog to Hara Ranahully & resided at Kancoopa for some time at the same time the Son of Kauta Naik & Sengana were beheaded —

7 — In the same Year on the 2d of Jyasta Dalooraye Dausana & Rangaya

cent

*1 Tagamannum — The Funeral Pile (Tell. Han)

a N.B. Nemee here appears with the Account abstracted at Chittaldroog in 1800 but which is explained by the first Page of the Kancoopa Account or Register: that Vobana Naik being laid aside immediately, who was the adopted Son of Madakaree (not his brother, his Son being killed by the mahomedans Boya after three years of Confusion the younger brother of Madakaree was recalled & installed in 1675 & the Lineal Line restored — See Kancoopa Account Page

*2 Army the original Word is Raunoovaa-Gooveeaaraa: or Soldiers of his Army —

went to Belechodoo, whither they invited Chickana Naik & upon getting his consent brought him to Chitteldroog where he was acknowledged in the Year Rauchasa on the 17th of the Pagsta Month at the Pagoda of Sera Swer.

AD 1675

AD 1676 In the Cycle Year Nalo this King *1 invested the Village of Ragnacaras of Nidigulli for 20 Days & captured it. In the same Year the Harapanahully people having besieged the Fort of Anupee, this King went with a great body of Foot & defeating the Enemy they fled to their own Country. In this year he erected a Palace near the Tank of Baloo Bulgaby.

AD 1677 In the Cycle Year Pingala Shumshur Cawn besieged the Fort of Hurryhurr, this King being informed thereof by letters from Saroo Cawn who was in the Fort he quickly marched with a great force of Foot & encamped near Bauteenagoda *2; on the approach of night, the Raja caused his people to fix lamps & lights to the branches of the Trees, & to the horns *3 of their cattle, he directed also the Musicians to play on their Instruments of Music at the usual time, leaving only a few Peons to keep up the fires & lights, that the Enemy might believe the Camp still lay there; he marched at night with his whole Force & taking a circuit by the road of Cadeyalas a Village West of Hurryhur he entered the place unobserved; they fought for some days & destroyed considerable numbers of the besiegers who then fled to their own country. Upon this Victory the Hurryhurr Saroo Cawn made the following Presents to the Raja.

Two Fine Horses. The Poty of the Pallaries. The Office of Naud Goudoo with some other Allowances from the Hurryhurr District. The King then returned to Chitteldroog with his Army.

AD 1678 Some time after this in the Cycle Year Kilayookee this King went with a considerable force towards Royadroog with intention to besiege the Fort but the Pollegar of Royadroog called Bootachela Bomaya came out in person & delivered the Keys of the place with his own hand to the King who was so well pleased with his Submission that he brought him to Chitteldroog & married him his daughter in marriage & celebrated the Festival there; he then sent his Son in law, his Daughter & their retinue to Royadroog with great joy.

AD 1679 In the Cycle Year Sudaurdee this King signified to the Saracara Pollegar that he was desirous to marry his Daughter, who devised a scheme to give him in Marriage a Virgin, one of his relations but not his own Daughter, which being made known to the King, he determined to fight them, assembled all his select forces & Infantry & marched against the enemies; the Pollegar of Saracara then granted his Daughter called Hanoomaya & celebrated the marriage with great Pomp.

AD 1680 In the Cycle Year Roudree he erected the Pagoda of Voba Naik upon the Hill; also another Pagoda to the God Horacara Davarapoora Rungadama & a Hanoomada Kondeen upon the Hill.

AD 1686 8 In the Cycle Year Chaya in the Ausooeja Month, this King died: he had no Sons, his Eldest Brother Madeccary Naik was acknowledged in the same year in the Partica Month.

In

*1 Arasoo (Canara) King
Arasoo-Stanmum (Canara) Kingdom } These words are hence forward used in these Annals.
Arasoo-Munnee (Canara) Palace }
*2 Batagoda Hill near Hurryhurr
*3 Another Stratagem of this kind executed by Malla Naik of Huttly, is mentioned in the Huttly Account.

In his government the Dalavoya Moodana being discontented with the Raja conspired with some of the Chief Ministers & other Officers & forcibly put him in prison upon the hill; & the Dalavoya assumed the Management of Publick affairs in the name of Rungapa; but some of the Relations, Bursiers & Officers forming a secret combination with Somara Burmapa Naik they beheaded Dalavoya Moodanap & acknowledged Somara Burmapa Naik's Claim for this Kingdom in the Cyclic Year Koila in the Kuswega Month.

AD 1689

9 In his Charitable Government he erected the following Matums, Pagodas, Tanks, Gates & Villages viz

1 To Combadaroya God at Bunjegondapahully
2 To Hanoomantaroy God at Belechodoo
3 One Seed Eswur Pagoda on the Droog with a Choultry to cover the Palanquin of the God
4 A Mroogasiwamy Matum on the Droog
5 A Mantepum near the Jaganautama Pagoda to perform there the annual Ceremony of Mahapadey
6 One Davarapauda Pagoda on the Droog
7 One Nalaconta Eswur do
8 One Gopauldawara do
9 One Chundrasaeur do
10 One Calchat Eswur do
11 One Vencatarama do with the Boga Muntapum
12 One Beem Eswur do on the bank of the Tank of Beemasagroodrum
13 One Voochengama do with the other Choultry, Images &c
14 One Pagoda of Pranaling Eswur on the Nagaradona
15 One Choultry on the Rajamundaladroog
16 One Choultry on the South Side
17 One Choultry near Nalecauya Seed Eswur God
18 The Gate called Vorabaugaloo near Jaganautama Pagoda
19 The Gate called Hedemb Eswur Baugaloo
20 The Gate called Hanoomana Baugaloo
21 The Gate called Chickonna Naik
22 The Choultry at the Pacha Canava
23 The Inclosure of the Tanta Baugaly Gate

Tanks

1 A Tank near Aulaguttaa named Vochavanaugatecara
2 The Tank of Vochavana hully in the Mayderonda District
3 Two Tanks at Baramasagur
4 The Tank of Bazamasaroodrum of the Jagaloor District
5 The Tank of Chitrahully called Halegemarhdacara
6 The Tank of Kasarahully called Madecary Naik Cara was repaired by him
7 The Tank called Kastory Rungapa Naik's was repaired by him

8 &c

* The relation in which Burmapa Naik stood to the Family does not appear.

8 The Tank of Bymasamoodrum
9 The Tank of Augeiee
10 The Tank of Chempana-Naik-Cotta
11 The Tank of Madeeary-Naik-Cotta
12 The Tank of Hanahall of the Bodavanahall District
13 The Tank of Talakadaloo Village
14 The Tank of Raulavanahully near Cooroobanamaradee
15 The Tank on the Droog called Rungajanecara

Hondums on the Droog

1 Sedana Hondum
2 Sunta Hondum
3 Woochungama Hondum

Gardens

1 A Garden on the Droog
2 The Garden below the Droog called Soongazalata

Gardens at the Fortresses

3 The Garden of Bedavanadroog
4 The Garden of Baswanadroog
5 The Garden of Aufoor
6 The Garden of Sulaguttia
7 The Garden of Sedeyanatota

Palaces

1 The Chiefta-Aramanah or Little Palace
2 The Chaumaua-Aramanah
3 The Baramuvaoa-Aramanah
4 The Dodda-Aramanah (or Great Palace) was also repaired
5 A Great Public Choultry (Dodda Kazzar Chaurie)
6 A Great Treasury House (Dodda Bokka-Khannee)
7 The Large Choultry called Comaraisauvady

The Tanks, Wells, & Matums constructed by the Principal Servants of this King.

1 The Hanoomunta Pagoda & Eswar Pagoda at Chawa-pattully with a Tank were erected by } Lingapa
2 The Eswar Pagoda with a Garden & Well
3 A Stone Lamp Pillar in front of Rajaoraum Eswar Pagoda } Dalavoya Chickana
4 The Village Chickanahully with the Hanoomuntoo Pagoda & Eswar Pagoda by
5 Causeveesur Eswar Pagoda on the Droog } By Wootanoor-Malapa
6 Naugama Bauvee or Wells without the Town
7 Malapa Bauvee of Chitteldroog
8 Sadya-Muntapum (or Place of Supplication)

&

9 One Garden
10 Hipparoodroodoo Tomb of Hutty with one Pagoda
11 Jungadaver Pagoda in the Pagoda of Hanloo-Rasa-Esawer near Devapooram — } & Seedapa

A Man named Narsapa on going to Benares with his family erected the
12 A Choultry in the name of Bramapa Naik to the God Causweswa-Eswur
After he returned to Chittaldroog he also erected the
13 Pagoda named Toong-Eswur-Devastanum on the Droog
14 He also planted two fine Gardens on the outside of Chittaldroog } Narsapa
15 A Matum & Sutta was built by } Sataranaa
16 A Pagoda of Vencataramanaa with a Well & Garden was made by } Chicka Narasia Ruroopatagar
17 One Well near the Vencagonda Gate
18 One do near the Garden of Nuddahully Village
19 One Basavana Pagoda in the Lower Fort } By Timmapa the Bo-kasa or Treasurer
20 One Rungadeuwoo Pagoda in Pundrahully
21 One Nuddagalia Pagoda in Manchecara
22 The Ragadama Pagoda at Hanbogata } By Pundrahully Dasapa
23 The Mookapranh Pagoda at Calakhoonesa and
24 One Tank } By Calakhoonesa Davana
25 Baramala-Naik-Droog &
26 Ringanahully Village } By Lederaumia Ruroopatagar
27 The Matem at Hollagondee
28 The Eswur Pagoda } By Baugoor Paredasa*

The Children of Baramapa Naik*

By his First Wife Devasedava, he had 2 Sons named Doda-Chanpana & Doda-Chankaapia: By his Second Wife Dodaggaudava he had a Daughter named Noodava. By his Third Wife Chochava he had 4 Sons by name Baramana, Compachumpachukana, Seedalingapa, & Chutranack; & three daughters Chamava, Latava, & Chempa-ayta; By his fourth Wife Ruzigava he had a Daughter named Cautava; By his fifth Wife Nunagedava, he had two Sons by name Madeeara-Nayk & Chickafawanda; By his Sixth Wife Baramanalungarava he had two Sons by name Dondalingava & Chempana: By his Seventh Wife Chickaveravah he has one Son named Devapa Naik; By his eighth Wife Addegama Geezava he had a Son named Linganay; & a Daughter Chaumava, who was by this King granted to the Sunegonda Raglo in Marriage; By his Ninth Wife Halagdawa he had a Son named Doda-Baramana; By his tenth Wife Doda-Timmava he had a Son called Doda-Cautana; By his Eleventh Wife Carasedava, he had a Son named Chicka Cautana; By his twelfth Wife, Hundoongor Geerava he had a Son named Chicka Linganay; By his thirteenth Wife Doda-Chanaverava he had a Son named Chicka Baramana; By his fourteenth Chicka-Chanaverava he ha a

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* This Lady is curious in shewing how they connected themselves by Marriage with all the neighbouring Polligers even the Imperial House of Anagondy were not dishonored by the Alliance with the Bedars who as in this instance of Sarakarae were not to be respected with impunity.

a Son named Chicka Baramana; By his fifteenth Chicka-hoochava he had a Son named Parasooramapa; By his Sixteenth Wife, Dodachrustava he had a Son named Doda-Cautana. By his seventeenth Wife Chickacaravaa he had a Son named Chicka Cautana. By his eighteenth Borava he had a Son named Baramana By his nineteenth Wife Chicka Basava he had a Son named Caracautah; By his twentieth Wife Hapava he had a Son named Moogenlinganaa; By his twenty first Wife Chickalingava he had a Daughter Dodasatava; he granted this Virgin to Vaca-=renegery Comaraa in Marriage; By his twenty second Wife Rotarungava he had a Daughter Cautaca, the King granted this Virgin to the Ratnagery Rajah in Marriage. By his twenty third Wife Chickalingava he had a Daughter called Chempaca, whom he granted to Jerrerrulla Bomman Naik in Marriage; By his twenty fourth Wife Bomava he had a Daughter Canyava who was married to Havanoor Hanoo=munta Naik; By his twenty fifth Wife Carrata Sedavah he had a Son Campa=ma. By his twenty sixth Wife Lingava he had a Son Linganaa. By his twenty seventh Wife Maudava he had a Son & Daughter by name Bada Lingapa & Mobdava, the latter was married to Malapa Naik Pelligar of Sitty, By his twenty eighth Wife Hoochava he had a Son Chempana; By his twenty ninth Wife Chenava he had a Son Lingava; By his thirtieth Wife Borava he had a Son Cautana. By his thirty first Wife Mandava he had a Daughter Kautaca, this King granted her to the Pelligar of Ratnagery named Hacapa Naik in Marriage; By his thirty second Peerava he had a Son Champanaa, By his thirty third Wife Jo=pada he had a Son Chempanana.—

In the Cycle Year Plava on the Jyasta Month the King Baramapa

AD 1721 Naik departed this life.—

10 In the same Year on the 13th. of that month Mataeeree Naik, one of the Sons of the deceased King succeeded to the Kingdom by the consent of the Ancient Relations & Officers of the State*

In this year he erected the following Forts.—

1 Nalalabunda Fort. 2 Semanahully. 3 Ummapeeondy Fort.

AD 1722 In the Cycle Year Sobacroot the Pelligar of Kreerungapalam sent him the following Presents viz.

A fine Horse, A fine Sword & A Remarkable Elephant, named Rauja Gopaul.

The Son of Baraga Coli Cawn, Soobadar of Seera presented him with the Villages Bangaor & Hodegara.

In this Year the King having sent for Vobaca, the Daughter of the Ma=nagondy Rajah & for Vengatatchalava, the Daughter of the Canacagery Pelli=gar, married them both himself.—

AD 1723 In the Year Sobacroot, the Subadar of Seera presented him with the Village Arganapoor.

AD 1725 In the Cycle Year Vaswavapoo, Saur Cawn, Seedojee & the Malawand people having with a considerable force invested Arganapoor took it.—

In

* Mulla-Pitta-davaraa more literally signifies the Ancient Relations & Servants of the Family

A.D. 1726 In the Cycle Year Parabave, when Nundegavee was besieged by the same enemies he attacked them vigorously & destroyed their Army. In the same Year he invited Vanoocull & Canoor of the Ratnagiery Seema & took them.

A.D. 1730 In the Year Saudarana he took possession of Vadoo & Baunaravee.

A.D. 1733 In the Cycle Year Prapaudecha in the Nishada Month he marched to the Goodi-cotta Country with his Army & took Thoramanoor & Bendara. In the Year Aur-

A.D. 1734 -rundae he took Hanadh fort, Seedapoor, Naugasamoodra, Pavasamoodra,

A.D. 1735 Poyacatagooda & Tengadaroyagooda by assault. In the Cycle Year Rauchasa, he besieged Goodicotta & received it on treaty.

A.D. 1736 In the Year Nala in Ashada Month when Sedogee & the Havanoor people besieged Holalcarra, this King came from Chitteldroog with a great Multitude & conquered them in battle.

A.D. 1738 In the Cycle Year Calayookee the Harapanahully & Malapraud people took Hadada, Caudauche & Holull. In the Year Seedardee this King retook

A.D. 1739 them in a very short time. In the same Year the Harapanahully & Malanaud

A.D. 1740 people captured Hodegaza & Naravenyee. In the Cycle Year Roudree in the Bandrapada Month an auxiliary force from Fatabing having joined the Army of the King he went & invested the Fort of Suntabenoor. The people of Malanaud sent 6000 Horse & 18000 Foot under Rohelee Lingapae against the Army before Suntabenoor. Rohelee Lingapa on his arrival encamped near Hookhairra which when Madecaree Naik heard of leaving some Horse & Foot near Suntabenoor he marched with 1000 Horse & 6000 Foot & attacked the Enemy & after a bloody action he destroyed the greater part of them. Rohelee Lingapa their General was killed by a shot & upon his death his followers fled. One of the Enemy's Elephants named Doadabee Cauya fell into the hands of Madekaree Naik's people.

A.D. 1743 In the Cycle Year Rogdrodgary this King invaded with his army Rebounty of Harapanahully & took the Village of Balachadsovao, while he was there in the Chitra Month of this Year having notice that the people of Malanaud had surprized Ramagerydroog he instantly returned with a strong party by Chitteldroog to Ramagery & laid siege to the Fort. The Malanaud, Ainegondee & Rogadroog People & the auxiliaries of Tomasakoor Naik Poligar of Harapanahully having collected about 8000 Horse & 20000 Foot pastened to Ramagery & encamped near Hodagary & made a furious attack on the besiegers when many were destroyed; the Harapanahully People finding a favorable opportunity attacked the Fort & entered the Place[2] in this Smoke action Madekary Naik was wounded in the right cheek & was obliged to retire to his Tent to have his wounds dressed. He then mounted his Elephant & collected his scattered Troops marched once more to attack the Enemy with fury & pressed the Droog more vigorously than before, towards Midnight the Harapanahully people having brought the Chiefs of the Malanaud Army with their followers out of Ramagerydroog they joined their force & the Chitteldroog people got possession of the Droog in which they found seven Guns that the Enemy left behind them.

Next

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*Vadoojee Rao known by the Title of Hindoo Rao father of the famous Moorari Rao

[2] It is doubtful from the reading whether they entered the Place peaceably or entered it by stratagem

Next morning the Allies having drawn out their united forces to the Army of Madecary Naik, a furious engagement ensued in which the two Leaders Madecarey Naik & Somasagar Naik met on their Elephants & maintained a fierce combat for some time in which Somasakar Naik is described to have used the Kurrol – the Gunneen & Sword.

A.D. 1744 In the Cyclee Year Rajtachee Madecarey Naik marched against the Royadroog people & took the following places & Fortresses of Royadroog viz

Malachanahully which he named Tusankapoor	Malayanoor or Gourepoor
Bomanatepa Fort which he named Bairanadroog	Mungapodoo or Mahadavapoor
Colapolum named Seedeyadroog	Jaigroomooda or Ramacapoor
Maumoodoor or Ralgayanadroog	Talacara or Jacaverapoor

A.D. 1748 In the fifth Year Veebava Madecarey Naik laid siege to Aruda-cota & maintained there a destructive war for 3 or 4 Months, at last he ordered his people to assault the place which they speedily performed & having taken it, he named it Tusankapoor he also took Oddhully, & called it Shooliganya-poor.

In the same Year the Malanaud people, Somasakar Naik of Karapanahully, the Savanoor & the Royadroog people, having united their forces invaded the Chitteldroog Country with a numerous Army & took the following Places & Forts –

Hadada Fort – Honoor Fort – Holaloo &c. – Merlaura

A.D. 1748 In the Month of Margaseeram Madecarey Naik went to meet Seedojee Row on secret affairs & on his return encamping at Aunegee for sometime, there he was informed that the Confederates ++ had besieged Maryaconda & hastened thither by way of Neerooady, he attacked the besiegers & was slain* in this action upon his Elephant on the 13th of Paulgoonum Month; on his fall of the King his Army returned to Chitteldroog, 2 Guns, 4 Elephants & the Sword & Armour of Timmanna Naik fell into the hands of the Enemies on this occasion –

The following Countries were ruled by Madekarey Naik at the end of his life viz

Ramasamoodrum	Homcaradavarapoor	Jagalsor
Jetradahully	Rungasamoodrum	Barmasamoodrum
Oddabanohall	Seedavanadroog	Dodairey
Jaunoocull	Maryaconda	Tallick
Dayapoora	Burmanaikdroog	Hully
Hosadroog	Madecarenaikdroog	Yelandavarracotaseema
Baugoor	Sokecara	Cotoory Rungapa Naik Cotta
Rodmagery	Sodaganoor	Barmapoor
Holalidara	Aunegee	Vanoocull
Heeriyoor	Bellahodoo	Kanoor
Bodmagery	Kanoocopa	Balegara &
Tanlada	Barmasagur	Talnecara

The.

*For an Account of this Action see Maryaconda page 57.

The names of the Villages of Royadroog that were ruled by him

Lovasankarapoor	Yecaderapoor	Wodoona
Gaurepoor	Parany-Eswurdroog	Damohully
Seedayadroog-Hobaly	Mootacalmooroo	Ayamurgalum
Bidavanadroog	Gouzasamoodrum	Rungabanbully
Ranguanedroog	Choramoor	Corroovanoor
Ikensapoor	Davasamoodrum	Choozupoor &
Makaudavanepoor	Seeracola	Hawyaculloo
Ranoovanpoor	Thomaumah-Eswurdroog	

This King erected in his reign the following useful Public Works viz:

A Pagoda to Calama Goddess	One Stone Lamp Pillar
to Beem-Eswar God	Two Gradles
to Patased-Eswur	One Stone Mattum
to Aumroot-Eswur God	One Tank near Runagahalla of Cautarahalla Village

AD 1748. 11 Afterward in the Cycle Year Nalawa his son Castoory Rungapa Naik succeeded in this Kingdom he presented a lac of Pagodas to Moorgaure Row & the Adawee Subadar named Heddayet Moodeen Khan who attended him with a strong force

AD 1749 to Mayjoondas where he conquered his Enemy in Battle in the Cycle Year Sobla of the Chutra Month.

Moorgaure Row after procuring him this Victory, came to Chittaldroog & having taken his permission returned to his own country in safety.

In the Maurgasseera Month of the same Year the King marched with his Army into the Aunegondy Country, took the town of Gumpalee & quickly returned home; in another excursion he took possession of Jaujoonoor & 5 Villages from the Aunegondy people.

This King visited the Seera Subadar who presented him with the duty of Talaury & Nadedgoud of the Seera District: Maloogota & 3 other Villages as a

AD 1750 Gift in the Cycle Year Shambdogta.

AD 1751 Afterward in the Cycle Year Prajapatty he marched with a great Army against the Boodehaulli Seera, & besieged that Fort for 2 Months when he took it & named it again Gurgaunagur.

In this Year Honoor & Hadada were taken by him in action, also in the same Year he assumed the following Titles in his orders & letters.

Sreemana-Maha-Naik-Auchariya-Raumagatee-Madecary-Naik-Raya-Castoory-Rangapa-Naik; which signifies in the Canara language the Fortunate, the Prosperous, King Castoory-Rungapa-Naik Son of Raumagatee-Madecaree-Naik the most Excellent Lord over all other Naiks.

AD 1753 In the Sreemooka Year the Plundering Horse of Nana's Army took the Fort of Aunegee but restored it again to the Chittaldroog people on agreement for a sum

AD 1754 of Money. In the Cycle Year Bauwa this King departed this life.

In his Government he erected the following Buildings on the Droog viz

Two

Two Canayems (or Circular Granaries) near Sud-Sawur Pagoda on the Aurabunda; & near the Veenauyek Pd, a Storehouse for Tamarind.
He also pulled down the Hall called Comarachavady, near the Aramanaor Palace erected a new Palace & adorned it with curious Paintings *1
A Jarademana or place of Exercise for the Jattes *2

As the late King had no Sons, a Son of Barmapa Naik named Madecara Naik was acknowledged for this Kingdom, in the Cyple Year Bruwa on the Aushada Month.

A.D. 1762 In the Cyple Year Chytrabanow on the 1st of Kaurteea Month, Hyder Ally Cawn Phowjdar of Seringapatam advanced into the Chittaldroog Country with a numerous Army, & took the following Forbesses viz

Darmapoor	Tullack	Burmanaikdroog
Parasooramapoor	Gowrasamoodrum	Holacara
Vanooculloo	Hully	Ramageery
Chanoor	Hebreyoor	Runjavdnadroog &
Dodaree	Holbadroog	Bungoor
	Gaunooddloo	

After this Madecara Naik sent Lechmun Row as his Vakeel & Caymaya & Emagee Head Messengers to Pindigal Vencatapa, one of the Principal Officers of Hyder who brought him in his presence & by his means obtained peace from Hyder on paying two thousand Pagodas as a Nuzzur to Hyder Ally Cawn who thereupon delivered up to Madecara Naik all the Forbesses that had been lately captured by him –

In the Month of Maungaseeram, the King paid a visit to Hyder near Holacara & at his request, marched with his Army in advance of the Army of Hyder into the Maldnaud Country where he took the following Forbesses belonging to that Country at the first assault viz.

Vodegara	Suntabenoor	Swamagee
Holacara	Holahonoor &	

thence he advanced to Beedoonoor along with Hyder & fought a fierce action with the Enemy, at last his people assaulted the Fort & took it for Hyder. Upon this success in the Month of Poosha Hyder Ally presented the following Forbesses belonging to the Beldoonoor Province, with some other valuable presents to Madecara Naik as an honorable reward for his distinguished Valour & Fortitude viz

Suntabenoor – Vodegara Seema & Maravadee

1 An Elephant	4 A Breastpot of Polished Diamonds of inestimable price
2 A Horse	5 A Pair of Pendants of invaluable Pearls
3 A Jungle with Gold	6 A Pendant of Emeralds of great Value with Magnificent Dresses &c.

*1 The Painted Apartments in this Mahall still remains
*2 The Jattes & their Exercises are noticed in a Particular Paper

thence the King returned to Chitteldroog with his followers.

A.D. 1763 In the year Swabanu on the 12. of Ashada Month the King marched with his best troops[1] & paid a visit to Hyder Ally, whom he accompanied to Bankapoor attacked that fort & took it for Hyder. — In the Bandrapada Month near Hurrahurr, Hyder presented Madecaree Naik with one Elephant, Two Horses & Six Strings of Pearls, with some splendid dresses, & also the countries of Holalur & Maltaira; thence he returned to his own country.

In this Year he repaired the old walls of the Fort from Rangiah
A.D. 1764 gate to Upochenger Hondum. In the Year Tarana when the King went to confer with Hyder near Ratakully - Hyder & Madavaroydoo the Son of Nana fought a desperate battle wherein Madecaree Naik was victorious.[2]

A.D. 1766 In the Cycle Year Vaya Hyder having taken the Fort of Maudahully gave it to Madecaree Naik; in the Ashada Month, Goolacta hall & Toomvegara were taken by this King.

A.D. 1769 In the Year Vebroody of the 10th. of Poosha the King accompanied Madaurow to Sreerangapatam, & received several presents from him; he then returned to Chitteldroog; soon after in the Cycle Year Havalumbee on the 5th. of Jyasta
A.D. 1777 Month Hyder arrived with a great Army at Chitteldroog & besieged the Fort to the Ashweeja Month, but after every effort in his power, not being able to reduce the place he raised the Siege & marched towards Bazaraad on account of some urgent affairs which being settled he returned in the Cycle Year Veelumbee in the
A.D. 1778 Bandrapada ~~Month to Chitteldroog & with his whole~~ Army (now increased by the forces of the Royadroog & the Harponelly people & some of the disaffected Chiefs of Chitteldroog) quickly invested the Place more closely than before.

During the Siege some Musulman Officers in the service of Madecaree Naik held a secret correspondence with Hyder: during the celebration of the great Festivals of the Musulmans of Hassein & Hoosein taking advantage of the procession going out of the Fort with the Pageants as customary to the Square tank without the place they went to Hyders Camp & remained there two days, in the time they made an agreement with Hyder to betray Madecaree Naik & confirmed it by an Oath in the name of Hassein & Hoosein; engaging by address to prevail on Madecaree Naik to come out of the Fort into his presence, having taking leave of Hyder they returned secretly to the Town, on the next day, The 4 Jamadars Kootobad Jawn, Sha Mahomed Jawn, Jamaw Jawn & Syed Austraff went to Madecaree Naik & represented that they would effect a pacification with Hyder by their influence with little trouble to him, confirming this by Oath upon their Swords they induced him to rely upon their fidelity & conducted him to the Camp of Hyder & into his presence who immediately sent him to a Tent appointed for him & placed a guard of 2000 trusty Men over him.

Hyder instantly sent the Public Seal of Madecaree Naik by Shaik Ayaz

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[1] The Original word is Eirada-Pattum signifying his "Select" or "Choice troops" chosen for the occasion.

[2] In another Account it is said that he released him at Ratakully & Malsoor when threatened by the Marattas & that he accompanied Hyder to the Siege of Gooty & took the strong Fort of Madakseerd for him.

-aar Choprdar, Nubee Mahomed & Commandant Sardar Khan with 100000 Infantry along with them, with orders to take possession of Chittledroog & place the Family of the King under confinement; they entered the Place & remained at the Pagoda of Voochengamaa, whence they sent the Public Seal to Parasooramapa by their Harcarras, with a demand of the delivery of Chittledroog with all the Effects of the King; thereupon Parasooramapa ordered the Guards of the Gate of Gauri-baugallee to deliver up the Droog to them which they directly complied with.

After this Hyder carried Madecaree Naik with his family & children to Seerangapatam & appointed Shaik Alypaar as Head Manager of this Province.

Madecaree Naik erected a new Place near that of Timmar Naiks in the Lyle Jear Swabanog; he also repaired the Rampart of Ramavarracotta with the ditch in the Saravapetoo Jear. In the village of Garavere he erected a Pagoda of Eswar upon a stone; also another Pagoda to the Soobrdmana behind Timmanaiks Airamana; he also built Bagswandroog & upon Tippavadoo he constructed a cross fortification behind the Cholagutta he built the Tank of Sedapoor; he repaired the Tank of Hooloor with stone, built another Tank at Kerlingada Kully & a Battery & repaired the Walls of the Vonacagonda Baugalee or Gate.

The Grand Sons of Parmapa Naik called Cauta Naik and Madecaree Naik are still living in the Pallecotta country. At Mobasab-moorro there is also one Bhamapa Naik of this family still living.

Chitteldroog

Chanashoomar of the Chitteldroog District or Cusba Purgana

Arranged into 11 Taraffs and including Beemasamoodrum

From the Reports of the Amildars and Serishtadars of the Faujdar for the Cyclic Year Sedardeo or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Districts	No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs		Villages: Nirly	Dakly	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Water: Channels	Tanks	Springs	Wells	Enclosed Fields	Forts: Forts or Hill Forts		Pagodas	Agraharams	Mosques	Chapels (Mosques)	Temples	Gardens (Ait. Mills)	Mines of Iron	Plantations	Paradises	Houses: Terrace	Tiled	Straw thatched	Total	Families: Cultivators	Of various trades and professions	Priests, Jangams, Religious Orders, Pilgrims, Rhoodbhrahmans, Jews
1	1	Chitteldroog Cusbah	a	9	.	8	1	9																							
	2	Toorvanoor	a	13	6	18	1	19																							
	3	Dawompully	c	1	2	3	.	3	2	12	209	108	261	29	2	52	.		27	51	2	7	921	38	96½	.	366	132½	700	222	30	12
	4	Ballaguttee	a	13	5	15	3	18																							
	5	Sedommanhully	c	5	8	13	.	13	2	1	99	4	37	[illegible]	.	5	.		5	3	1	1	137	11	128	.	18	146	90	35	17	1
	6	Aruemungul	d	9	13	17	5	22	3	3	57	9	43	[illegible]	.	12	.		12	24	4	4	269½	.	387	.	50	437	205	117	86	4
		Total		50	34	74	10	84	7	16	365	121	341	49	2	69	.		44	78	7	12	1327½	49	1476	.	436	1912	995	374	404	17
2	1	Beemasamoodrum Cusbah	b	13	2	8	7	15	.	3	21	26	.	25	.	65	3		14	26	.	.	224	15	95	17	572	684	244	139	241	5
	2	Cassapore	b	18	.	17	1	18																							
	3	Hooloor		10	2	12	.	12	.	3	10	12	.	12	.	28	.		5	4	.	.	204	9	21	3	313	337	158	25	93	2
	4	Chittrahully		23	2	23	5	25	.	2	1	15	.	20	.	30	3		2	4	.	.	120	23	21	.	234	255	153	25	35	3
	5	Godbunhaul		10	2	10	2	12	.	1	2	3	.	10	.	14	.		3	2	.	.	54	.	.	.	106	106	54	38	14	1
		Total of the District		124	42	141	25	166	7	25	399	177	341	116	2	206	6		68	114	7	12	4295	96	1613	20	1661	3294	1603	601	757	23
		In the Town of Chitteldroog exclusive of the former		1	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	108	7	1	1	30	.		266	43	6	.	.	2	.	1947	.	1947	.	629	423	26
		Grand Total in the District & Town of Chitteldroog		125	42	142	25	167	7	27	402	285	348	117	3	236	6		334	157	13	12	4297½	98	1613	1967	1661	5241	1603	1230	2171	56

Chanashoomar of Chitteldroog continued.

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Madras

| No. of Districts | No. of Tuffs | Names of the Tuffs | Brahmins | Jainas | Vira Shaivas | Chalvas | Comatees (Merchants) | Jungums | Kalkoorees | Mirasdaras | Jogies | Sanyasees (Mendicants) | Bairagees | Kaikadies (Weavers) | Sangeetees | Kaikolies (Weavers) | Kaikaras (Weavers) | Kaikadies (Weavers) | Kaikaras (Weavers) | Kaikaras (Weavers) | Kaikaras

Chanashoomar of the Chitteldroog District or Custba Purgana

arranged into 11 Taraffs and including Beemasamoodrum

From the Reports of the Amildars and Serishtadars of the Taluks for the Cycle Year Sedardee or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Districts	No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs		Villages: Hindu	Villages: Mahomedan	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cowries	Water: Wells	Water: Cochelas	Forts: Groups or Fallen Forts	Forts: Fallen Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Mosques	Mosques (Hoors)	Sooms	Pagodas (Ad Prutts)	Mouts of Jain	Mouts of Lingaits	Gardens	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw thatched	Houses: Total	Farm: Cultivators	Farm: Cultivators Non Cultivators	Farm: Farming Stock Yokes	Farm: Ploughs
1	1	Chitteldroog Custbah	a	9		8	1	9																								
	2	Toorvanoor	a	13	6	18	1	19																								
	3	Davompully	a	1	2	3		3	2	12	209	105	261	29	2	52			27	51	2	7	921	38	961	.	368	1329	700	202	307	12
	4	Ballagutta	a	13	5	15	3	18																								
	5	Sedommanhully	c	5	8	13	.	13	2	1	99	4	37		.	5	.		5	3	1	1	137	11	178	.	18	196	90	35	17	1
	6	Aheemungul	d	9	13	17	5	22	3	3	57	9	43		.	12	.		12	24	4	4	264	.	387	.	50	437	205	117	86	4
		Total		50	34	74	10	84	7	16	365	121	341	49	2	69	.		44	78	7	12	1327	49	1476	.	436	1912	995	374	404	17
2	1	Beemusamoodrum Custbah	b	13	2	8	7	15		3	21	26	.	25	.	65	3		14	26	.	.	224	15	95	17	572	684	211	139	211	5
	2	Cassapore	b	18	.	17	1	18																								
	3	Hooloor		10	2	12		12	.	3	10	12	.	12	.	28	.		5	4	.	.	204	9	21	3	313	337	158	25	93	2
	4	Chittrahully		23	2	20	5	25	.	2	1	15		20	.	30	3		2	4	.		120	23	21	.	234	255	153	25	35	1
	5	Godbunhalul		10	2	10	2	12	.	1	2	3	.	10		14			3	2	.	.	54	.		.	106	106	54	38	14	1
		Total of the District		124	42	141	25	166	7	23	399	177	341	116	2	206	6		68	114	7	12	1929	96	1613	20	1661	3294	1660	601	757	24
		In the Town of Chitteldroog exclusive of the former		1	.	1	.	1	.	7	3	100	7	1	1	30	.		266	43	6	.	.	2	.	1947	.	1947	.	624	408	10
		Grand Total in the District & Town of Chitteldroog		125	42	141	25	167	7	27	402	273	348	117	3	236	6		334	157	13	12	1929	98	1613	1967	1661	5241	1660	1225	2171	56

Chanashoomar of Chitteldroog continued.

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Soodras

| No. of Tirafs | No. of Aurafs | Names of the Aurafs | Brahmins | Shetties | Vaishyas | Chetties | Comatees (Merchants) | Sungums | Whitsoors | Wodaiyar | Shetties | Tuluvas (Tulavas) | Kellaya Bedaru | Kuruba Bedaru | Kuruba Gollaru | Kuruba Kurubaru | Kuruba Kaidaru | Kuruba Kambaru | Kuruba Kaidaru | Kuruba Kambaru | Kuruba Kaidaru | Kuruba Kamb

Explanatory Notes to the Chanashoomar

a In the Seedardee Year or 1800 these 4 Taraffs formed but one whence the Chanashoomar includes the Amount of the whole.—

b In the Seedardee Year these two Taraffs being included as one the Amount of their particulars is inserted in one Article.

c In the Seedardee Year Sedompilly with 6 Dakely Villages was inserted as a Taraff but in the Roudree Year in addition 4 Ofely & 2 Dakely Villages were attached to it from the Cheemungul Taraff — this Chanashoomar gives its Amount for the former State. —

d In the Seedardee Year Cheemungul had 4 Ofely & 2 Dakely Villages more which are now annexed to Sedompilly; the Chanashoomar agrees with its former State.—

N.B. The Chanashoomar exceeds the Dahazada in the Beemasamoodrum District by 1 Tank
14 Coontas
31 Pagodas
7 Forts
5 Agraharams

Tahazada of the Chitteldroog (Cusba) District

June 7th 1801

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shaly	Pakkally	Sahakkal	Mamud	Zolab	Ploughs	Tanks	Toonkahs	Neera Wheady or Wheady	Coffeebeds	Betel	Cocoanut	Jackeens	Plants	Fruit Trees	Inhabitants	Remarks
1		Tarroff Chitteldroog																	
		Cusba Ballagotta																	
	1	Cusba Ballagotta	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	7	106	90	2	1	1	..	On the Hill
	2	Cholagutta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Pellakarahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Mullapore	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	5	Moodahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	6	Coonnarahully	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	7	Nagalhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Gonnoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	9	Madeekarypore	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		Total	9	..	8	1	9	5	17	..	..	56	106	31	2	5	1	..	
2		Tarroff Toorvanore																	
	1	Cusba Toorvanore	1	..	1	..	1	2	16	..	..	12	..	2	..	2	..	..	
	2	Dodagutta	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Cadabancotta	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Baingarahanahully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	Havalianhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Chopkanarahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	24	..	1	..	2	..	..	
	7	Chuppankuya	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Chickapanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9	Handluckarahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	10	Goodadrangawanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	18	..	2	..	2	..	..	
	11	Sitaholal	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	Rayanainhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	13	Tammulgul	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Hoonsadutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	15	Baganwohaul	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	16	Chickagaloor	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	17	Coonhaloo	1	..	1	..	1	1	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	18	Bommawahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	19	Toorvanhally	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	× 1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	× The Jannagadda
		Total	13	6	18	1	19	3	68	..	1	109	..	9	2	11	..	..	
3		Tarroff Davompully																	
	1	Cusba Davompully	1	..	1	..	1	1	19	..	..	31	2	4	..	1	..	..	
	2	Bommawanhully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Calaganhutty	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	1	2	3	..	3	1	19	..	..	31	2	4	..	1	..	..	
4		Tarroff Ballagutta																	
	1	Cusba Ballagutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	22	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	..		
	2	Hoyacul	1	1	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	15	..	1	..	1	..	..	
		Carried over	2	1	1	..	2	..	35	..	..	21	..	3	..	2	..	..	

No. of Tarroffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Mahly	Pakilly	Inhabitant	Ruins	Total	Tanks	Sweet Tank	Rivers	Khonnis	Cultivated	Hills	Pagodas	Forts	Hill Forts	Jungle Forests	Remarks
		Brought forward	2	.	2	.	2	.	35	.	.	21	.	3	.	2	.	.	
	3	Boogoobiangavanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	4	Veramadakiarepore	1	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	5	Nunnegval	1	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	9	.	1	.	1	1	.	Nundewalla droog
	6	Movchoogoottta	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	
	7	Jonnapookully	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	8	Koochavanhilly	1	.	1	.	1	.	11	.	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	9	Cagradahilly	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	10	Ramajoogechully	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	11	Balandchully	1	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	12	Govanhaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	13	Chickamadura	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	14	Hooramadura	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	15	Sampallanguk cotta	1	.	1	.	1	1	11	.	.	9	.	1	34	1	.	.	
	16	Ramgavanhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	17	Canchavanhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	18	Ragalobanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	* The Jennigahulla
		Total	13	5	15	3	18	3	76	.	1	65	.	8	34	17	1	.	
5		Taroff Sidomanhully																	
	1	Cusba Sidomanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	1	30	3	11	.	3	.	.	
	2	Boswanhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	Cadagura	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	4	Bedeedagul	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	5	Annugurra	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	6		.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	7		.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	8	Jengalladhaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	9	Chickasedompilly	1	.	1	.	1	1	13	.	1	5	1	1	11	2	.	.	
	10	Salhonsa	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	11	Summapian Toppa	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	12	Coonchaganahaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
	13	Palavanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	
		Total	5	8	13	.	13	1	40	.	2	37	4	5	11	7	.	.	
6		Taroff Aheemungul																	
	1	Cusba Aheemungul	1	.	1	.	1	2	6	.	1	.	3	5	24	1	.	.	* of 32 Batteries
	2	Tallavatta	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	3	Ballaraconta	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	4	Balladavarapore	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	5	Burrumpore	1	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	.	1	4	1	.	1	.	.	
	6	Cofeepore	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	7	Tirmalapore	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	8	Chuckamullapore	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	9	Rungapore	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	10	Dodamullapore	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	11	Venkatapore	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	12	Mugudupilly	1	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	.	7	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	13	Makonoorhilly	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	14	Hadeekaroontaikcotta	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	12	1	.	.	
	15	Dondeeganhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	16	Marandonna	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	17	Rangavanhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	18	Azmayoguepilly	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	19	Soondarha	1	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	.	11	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	20	Pollogara	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	21	Hazanakara	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	12	.	1	.	2	.	.	
	22	Rangapore	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fraghur of Sheerp Raw Fisher
		Total	9	13	17	5	22	3	57	.	3	43	9	12	36	13	.	.	

No. of Sarooffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shaby	Tanky	Antiquity	Ruins	Total	Tanks	Aurtah	Quiers	Chowries	Palkies	Wells	Pagodas	Pillars	Forts	Hill Forts	Agraharams	Remarks
1		District Beemasamoodrum																	
		Sarooff Beemasamoodrum																	
	1	Cusba Beemasamoodrum	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	1	.	.	A Large Tank
	2	Basswankota	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	Gontanore	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	6	.	1	.	.	
	4	Torrabiloo	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	5	Madukaroopore	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	6	Mallaley	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	7	Nellegutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	8	Bommanoopully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	9	Seedavanoopully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	10	Naranoopully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	11	Sotta	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	12	Nurrajogeehully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	13	Baddadumarthully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	14	Ballocutta	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	15	Bundadhully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		Total	13	2	8	7	15	1	5	.	.	.	7	17	15	7	.	.	
2		Sarooff Casapore																	
	1	Cusba Casapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	2	Hollaypot	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	3	Rottehully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	4	Hojapully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	5	Chuckagontanore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	6	Codavavally	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	
	7	Coddilagoodoo	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	
	8	Sadavally	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	Jannegahulla
	9	Hoonsacotta	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	10	Mullapore	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	11	Damavanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	Agraharam
	12	Maraqutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	13	Cheragapore	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	14	Senhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	
	15	Seebarah	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	16	Coorbarhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	Inghoor of a Pakeer granted by the Zahaudar
	17	Cachulnagonhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	18	Gootymadoo	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
		Total	18	.	17	1	18	2	15	.	1	.	19	27	.	17	.	1	
3		Sarooff Hooloor																	
	1	Cusba Hooloor	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	9	1	.	.	
	2	Banakunhully	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	Syamalapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	4	Singapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	
	5	Maumungee	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	6	Seedapore	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	
		Carried forward	5	1	6	.	6	3	5	.	.	.	6	10	9	5	.	.	

No. of Tarooff	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Mahally	Tobacco	Agraharam	Plantain	Betel	Tanks	Bunds	Rivers	Channels	Cobbilas	Wells	Coopers	Tackers	Forts	Hill Forts	Agraharam	Remarks
		Brought forward	5	1	6		6	3	5				6	10	9	5			
	7	Cotahully	1		1		1		2				1	1		1			
	8	Janoorconda	1		1		1		1				3	1		1			
	9	Gonjeegutta		1	1		1												
	10	Hongrahally	1		1		1						1	2					
	11	Lallapore	1		1		1		1				1	1		1			
	12	Dalvoyhully	1		1		1		1										
		Total	10	2	12		12	3	10				12	15	9	8			
4		Tarooff Chitrahully																	
	1	Cusba Chitrahully	1		1		1	1					2	3		1			Large Tank
	2			1	1		1												
	3	Seyagonga	1		1		1						1	2	1	1			
	4	Mahadavapore	1		1		1							2	1	1			
	5	Amalapore	1		1		1		1				1			1			
	6	Allakara	1		1		1						1	1					
	7	Condapore	1		1		1									1			
	8	Gourapore	1		1		1							2					
	9	Amptatapore	1				1							1					
	10	Cahepore	1		1		1						1	1		1			
	11	Bassavapore	1		1		1						1	2		1			Jagheer of a Jungum
	12	Tehmalapore	1		1		1							1					Jagheer of the Poshi of Chittebroog
	13	Noolayanoor	1		1		1						1	1		1			
	14	Lingadhully	1		1		1							1		1			
	15	Bonjegonddanhully	1		1		1						1	2		1			
	16	Cachagutta	1		1		1						1	2		1			
	17	Nagargutta	1		1		1						1	1		1			
	18	Condavady	1		1		1	1					1	3		1			
	19			1		1	1												
	20	Veerapore	1		1		1												
	21	Pomkapore	1		1		1									1			
	22	Boranhully	1		1		1												
	23	Brummapore	1		1		1												
	24	Bonnanoohully	1		1		1						1	1		1			
	25	Todranhaul	1		1		1		1				1	2		1			
		Total	23	2	20	5	25	2	1				15	30	25	16			
5		Tarooff Godabanhaul																	
	1	Cusba Godabanhaul	1		1		1	1					1	5		1			
	2	Moosoondoohaul		1	1		1												
	3	Seedavanhully		1		1	1												
	4	Soondakollom	1		1		1						1	3		1			
	5	Honnahaul	1		1		1							1		1			
	6	Cakahoorvoo	1		1		1							1					
	7	Mahadavankutta	1		1		1		1					1		1			
	8	Hondeganadoovoor	1		1		1							1		1			
	9	Dodaflore	1		1		1									1			
	10	Chunnahully	1		1		1												
	11	Voopalickankully	1		1		1							1		1			
	12	Callahully	1		1		1		1				1	1		1			
		Total	10	2	10	2	12	1	2				3	14		8			

Abstract of the Chitteldroog (Cusba) District In the Roudree year or 1800

8th June 1800.

No. of District	No. of Tarofs	Names of Tarofs	Villages: Ally	Dabaly	Inhabited	Waste	Total	Tanks	Cookies	Rivers	Channels	Cultivated Wells	Wells	Pagodas	Gardens	Hills	Hill Forts	Agraharams
1	1	Cusba Chitteldroog	9	-	8	1	9	5	17	..	..	56	106	31	2	5	1	-
	2	Tegwanoor	13	6	18	1	19	3	68	-	1	109	-	9	2	11	..	..
	3	Davempilly	1	3	3	-	3	1	49	..	..	31	2	4	..	1	..	..
	4	Ballagutta	13	5	15	3	18	3	75	..	1	65	-	8	34	12	1	..
	5	Sedommankully	5	8	13	..	13	1	97	..	2	37	4	5	11	7	..	..
	6	Thomungul	9	13	17	5	22	3	57	..	3	43	9	12	-	13	..	..
		Total	50	34	74	10	84	16	365	..	7	341	121	69	49	49	1	-
2	1	Cusba Beemasamoodrum	13	2	8	7	15	1	5	..	..	..	7	17	15	7	-	..
	2	Basapore	18	..	17	1	18	1	2	..	..	..	19	27	..	17	..	1
	3	Hodoor	10	2	12	..	12	3	10	..	..	..	12	18	9	8	..	..
	4	Chitrahully	23	2	20	5	25	2	1	..	..	..	15	30	25	20	..	-
	5	Godhunkotab	10	2	10	2	12	1	2	..	..	..	3	14	..	8	..	..
		Total	74	8	67	15	82	8	20	..	..	..	56	106	49	60	..	-
		Grand Total	124	42	141	25	166	24	385	..	7	341	177	175	98	109	2	1
Less than the Chanashoomar			..	.	.	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	31	.	7	..	5

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shally	Cholly	Inhabited	Mixed	Waste	Tanks	Bonds	Rivers	Channels	Habitations	Wells	Pagodas	Gardens	Forts	Hills	Agraharams	Remarks
		Brought forward	5	1	6	.	1	3	5	.	.	.	6	10	9	5	.	.	
	7	Cotahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	8	Janoocondo	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	
	9	Ganjequtta	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	10	Pondrahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	
	11	Gallapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	12	Palloyhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		Total	10	2	12	.	12	3	11	.	.	.	12	15	9	8	.	.	
4		Tarooff Chitrahully																	
	1	Cusba Chitrahully	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	Large Tank
	2		.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	Veyagonga	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	.	.	
	4	Mahadavapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	
	5	Imalapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	6	Mahana	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	
	7	Condapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	8	Gurapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
	9	Amontapore	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	10	Cabecher	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	11	Bassavapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	Large [illegible]
	12	Ramasapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	13	Koolayanoor	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	14	Lingadnully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	15	Rangagoldanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	16	Eachagutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
	17	Jagargutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	18	Condavady	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	
	19		.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	20	Veerapore	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	21	Pomlapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	22	Biranhully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	23	Nummapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	24	Connanoohully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	
	25	Sodranhaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
		Total	23	2	20	5	25	2	1	.	.	.	15	30	25	16	.	.	
5		Tarooff Godabanhaul																	
	1	Cusba Godabanhaul	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	1	.	.	
	2	Moosondoghaul	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	Sedavanhully	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	4	Sondahollam	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	
	5	Honnahaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	6	Cahapoorvoo	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	7	Mahadavanhutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	8	Kondaganadoovoor	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	9	Godaflore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	10	Sruhnahully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	11	Voopalickanhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
	12	Callahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	
		Total	10	2	10	2	12	1	2	.	.	.	3	14	.	8	.	.	

Abstract of the Chitteldroog (Cusba) District

In the Soudree year or 1800

8th June 1866.

No. of Pattah	No. of Tuccoff	Names of Tuccoffs	Villages: Fully	Partly	Inhabited	Waste	Total	Tanks: Complete	Ruins	Channels	Cultivated: Wet	Garden	Dry	Waste	Total	Gardens
1	1	Cusba Chitteldroog	9		8	1	9	5	17			56	100	31	2	5	1
	2	Jogunnoor	13	6	18	1	19	3	48		1	109		9	2	11	
	3	Cavampally	1	2	3		3	1	49			31	2	4		1	
	4	Ballaguttee	13	5	15	3	18	3	75		1	65		8	34	12	1
	5	Sidommanhully	5	8	13		13	1	99		2	37	1	5	11	7	
	6	Chamunga	9	13	17	5	22	3	54		3	43	4	12		13	
		Total	50	34	74	10	84	16	343		7	341	115	69	49	49	1
2	1	Cusba Hemavamoodrum	13	2	8	7	15	1	5				7	17	15	7	
	2	Crafan	14		14	1	15	1	7				14	37		17	1
	3	Tolan	10	7	17		17	3	1				17	18	4	8	
	4	Ellabarry	23	1	20	5	25	1	1				15	30	25	20	
	5	[illegible]	10	7	10	2	12	1	2				3	11		8	
		Total	74	8	67	15	82	6	20				56	100	44	60	
		Total	124	42	141	25	166	22	363		7	341	171	175	93	109	2	1
Less than the Chanudhooma								1	14					31		7	

Account of the Chitteldroog Polligars

received at Sultpurtee May 1801 by Lechman*1 translated

The Country of Chitteldroog was formerly overgrown with Jungle when Cheekala Naik an Inhabitant of Haleypoor near Guntnoor of Chitteldroog Samas, advancing in prosperity day by day by the favor of God, came to Chitteldroog & built a fort upon the Hill where he resided and employed people to clear the Jungle; & established 13 Villages in the Country around in different directions.

On the West of Chitteldroog:
1 Madakarypoorum
2 Pedakarah
3 Summatagull
4 Suyamahully
5 Guntnoor
6 Haleypoor *2
7 Burdrahully

On the East of Chitteldroog:
8 Sungeyoontah
9 Hosloor
10 Godabanahauk
11
12
13

He ruled for 12 Years without fear of Foreign Kings; he begot a Son named Heera Burmapah Naik.

On the death of Cheekala Naik his relations acknowledged his son Heera Burmapah Naik as successor in the Dominion of his father; he governed with much beneficence for 24 Years without dread of Foreign Rajahs in like manner as his father; he begot a Son named Heera Madakary Naik who was remarkably for strength valour & Courage; he conquered first the Polligar of Hiabondar in Battle, & annexed it to Chitteldroog; afterwards assembling 12000 Carnatic troops 4000 Cavalry, 4000 Firelocks, & 2 Guns, he went against the Huntachanoor Polligar and lost most of his troops, he then returned to Chitteldroog leaving a Gun behind; but he again collecting a body of forces went again to Huntachanoor where he fought the Polligar & vanquished him cutting off his followers.

Afterwards he made war on the Goodricottah Polligar named Jatting Rajaswar engaged and defeated his Army. Thence he went against the Needigull Rajah & took the following Hobalies of Needigul.

Names of the Hobalies taken by Heera Madakary Naik from the Needigull Polligar.

*1 This Account was procured at the village of Sultpurtee & translated from the Canara.
*2 This & the next Account of his family are placed here in confirmation of that already given. — at Haleyor 6 Miles West of Chitteldroog are the Tombs of the Family of Granite ornamented with Sculptures representing Tiger hunting, Elephants, Horsemen, & other figures expressive of their avocations & manners of life in that age.

1 Podaree
2 Jullick
3 Pounasamoodrum
4 Nundwallee
5 Seedampanahully
6 Davamanahully

After this success Heera Madakary Naik went next against the Polligar of Hatty named Mullapa Naik & conquered him likewise. – Mullapa Naik by means of his Minister made his peace with Heera Madakary Naik who granted him Jeganehully for his subsistence, retaining possession of the rest of his Country. Heera Madakary Naik then went to Bommatepra which belonged to the Roydroog District and besieged that Fort for 3 Months but Seedojee the father of Moorary Row coming to Roydroog with his forces Heera Madakary Naik apprehending that he came to fight him thro' the persuasion of the Roydroog people returned to his own Country, but within 6 Months he went again thither, and conquered them cutting off the heads of the remaining inhabitants not allowing a single man to escape. Six Months after this Coundry Polligar joined by the Naggur Polligar the Anoor Nabob & the Harponelly Polligar went to Myconda where Heera Madakary Naik fought the united force of these Chiefs & fell in
A.D. 1748 the action by the hand of Somasakar Naik the Polligar of Harponelly.

Hastoory Rungapa Naik then took upon himself the charge of the Dominions of his deceased father; he governed but for a short time [or a few days] in a very charitable manner being poisoned by his own Wife. –

These Polligars having left no other sons the Ministers brought one of their relations named Madakary Naik son of Burmapa Naik who then resided at Jarooculla in poverty & set him up in the Government, he ruled for 40 Years; he invaded & laid waste Poligontah belonging to the Roydroog District & fought there for 4 days putting many to death & returned with much plunder to Chittaldroog. Afterwards he took Conapoorum, Condapoorum, Paulicharlah, Kanoodoocharlah, & Maucady &c belonging to Roydroog in war & when the Mahrattas came to Roydroog Krishnappa Naik

Polligar

Pollegar of Roydroog acquainting them of his being deprived of their Villages, they sent notice to the Chittledroog Pollegar to give up what what were thus forcibly taken, with which Madakary Naik complied delivering back to Kreestnapah Naik their districts agreeable to the desire of the Mharattas. —

The Mharattas making war on the Bahader after this Hyder assisted by Madakary Naik and Kreestnapa Naik advanced to fight them to Hurryhur & engaged them there; the Mharattas in this action, defeated the Army of the Bahader who fled from the field, together with the Polligars, and hid themselves in (or retired) to the Junglos of Malbaud, but the Pollegar of Chittledroog collected again his troops, & acquainted the Bahader of it to shew his Courage, boasting that he would beat the enemy within 15 days; he accordingly took liberty from Hyder & went & fought the enemy whom he dispersed and obliged to fly to their own station. The Bahader was much gratified with the valour and essential aid he had received from Maddakarao Naik presented him & his Army with gifts and returned attended by the two Polligars to Seringapatam whom he dismissed thence with rich presents. After this the Bahader always obliged Madakary Naik to accompany him when he was going to fight with his enemies. Bazalut Jung the Nabob of Adonee having invested the fort of Ballary, the Bahader suddenly went to its relief attended by the Polligar of Roydroog Kreestnapah Naik & defeated the Army of Bazalut Jung who was forced to return to his own station; after which having subdued the Polligar of Ballary he returned to Seringapatam.

Hyder after this went against Poody then in possession of Moorarow Row, he was assisted on this occasion by Madakary Naik & Kreestnapa Naik of Raydroog, being encamped near Poody Hyder Ally sent to Madakary Naik to come to speak with him who came accordingly to the tent of the Bahader attended by his troops in order to shew his Military attendance to the Bahader: but the Guards on the approach of this warlike pomp would not allow his attendants to enter the line of the tents but kept them off, (on which) he went alone into the Bahader unarmed, & without any fear, at which Hyder was highly pleased admiring his confidence observing to Kreestnapah Naik, that he was undoubtedly a man of very superior courage and presence of mind (on which Kreestnapa Naik to do him an ill turn & in hopes of getting Madakary Naik out of the way

way said "if you are of opinion he is of so very superior ability, you ought "to send him alone against the Polligar of Madaca Seerpah then "you can ascertain what he is" then the Bahader acquainted Madakary Naik that the Polligar of Madaca Seerpah had began to disturb all the Country; that he therefore wished him to go quickly & reduce him to order; allowing him only 1½ Day for this purpose on which he immediately set off with his troops, attacked him & vanquished him before six hours of the evening & returning to the Bahader reported his Success; at which Hyder rejoiced & at this proof of the accuracy of his own opinion to Kreestnapah Naik who remained in silence in his place ashamed of the failure of his malicious attempt Moorari Row being conquered Hyder returned to Seringapatam & the 2 Polligars of Chitteldroog & Raydroog having obtained his permission returned to their respective homes.—

A year after this Kreestnapah Naik going to the Bahader on his own business in order to get into his favor informated to him, that Madakary Naik being very high spirited & powerful it was not prudent to allow him to strengthen himself now that he had acquired the Domenion of the whole Polligars of the Carnatick this having more impression on Hyder he was persuaded on consideration by the instigation of Kreestnapah Naik to assemble an army & carrying Kreestnapah Naik along with him he marched to Chitteldroog & invested the place for 4 Months. In the mean time Madakary Naik wrote to the Mharattas to come to his aid, who sent an Officer called Dumsa with a great number of troops — Hyder informed of the approach of this Mharattas army who destroyed all the Villages of the Chitteldroog District went towards the Mistnat to fight them but being doubtful of the event he negociated with them & agreed to pay them a sum of Money as tribute & prevailed on them to return to Poona. Hyder then returned again to Chitteldroog & renewing the siege he finally subdued & took Madakary Naik whom he carried to Seringapatam where he was confined in prison.—

Another Account of the Chitteldroog Pollygars

Translated from the Mharatta Account given at Gutpurtee

May 1801.

Chickala Naik was an Inhabitant of Hallyoor; who attaining some consideration for wealth removed to Chitteldroog from his native place & built a small Droog on Chitracull; he also built several Villages in the Valleies about Chitteldroog as follows:

On the

1. Madakaryoor
2. Jonoor
3. Goodata Runganahully
4. Mullapoor
5. Pillaykeira
6. Tumbattacull
7. Ainahully
8. His native place Hallyoor
9. Goontanoor

On the West of Chitteldroog

10. Punderhully
11. Gunjeegutteh
12. Holloor
13. Suyootahully
14. Godabanahully

In this manner Chickala Naik having built the Hill fort and Villages in the Valley of Chitteldroog governed at that place for 12 Years, he then departed this life to heaven. After him his son Heera Bulmah Naik reigned according to the will of his father for 14 Years, after him his son Heera Madakary Naik ruled the Country of his Fathers, some time after his accession he set off from his place with twelve thousand Carnatichs, four thousand Sepoys & four thousand Horses to make war on the Naggur District of Sunlabenmore, which he captured & Heera Madakary Naik ran away to his own place leaving his Guns behind; some time after he went to war with Jayting Raja of Goodicotta in which Heera Madakary Naik was conqueror; After taking possession of Goodicotta he went from thence to the Nidicull Samstan & took Pullick Dodairee Sourasamoodra Numduralla, Sedavanahully Damanhully & other places belonging to these Hobalies from thence he made War on Mullapa Naik Pollygar of the Hutty Samstan for some time. Mullapa Naik having lost his Army in that war was obliged with Heera Madakary Naik to deliver up to him the Hutty Samstan; he gave Gunjagunhully as a Jaghire

to

to the Hutty Polligar and his immediate vassalage: he next went against the Byrentippa Jallook of Roydroog & surrounded the Fort for 3 Months; in this war Seedojee an Officer*1 of Ghaty Moorari Rows Father, under Hiremunt, came with his Army to the assistance of Roydroog; & Madakary Naik broke up his blockade of Byrentippa & returned to Chitteldroog for fear of the Mharattas; within 6 Months he returned with his Army & took Byrentippa which he plundered & hanged all the Inhabitants; he then returned to Chitteldroog; Eight Months after the Pollygars of Roydroog, Harponelly & Nuggur & the Sannoor Nawab united their forces & besieged closely Myconda belonging to Chitteldroog; when Heera Madakary Naik heard of it he determined to relieve the fort & marched with his Army; he approached near to Myconda still combating with the enemy, but the Harponelly Polligar Somasakur Naik took him and put him to death.—

When Madakary Naik's Relations heard of this misfortune they crowned his son Cattoory Rungapa Naik who then took charge of the Government— But in consequence of some family dispute this young man was poisoned by his own women in his food & died*2.—

A Relation of the Rajahs, & Son of Burmapa Naik Madakary Naik resided at Jancull attending Sheep; they sent for him & crowned him, & put him in possession of the Government After some time, he went with his Army to War on the Poolcoonta Jallook of Roydroog; in this War he gained Poolicoonta & hanged*3 all the Inhabitants & then returned to Chitteldroog— At this time the people residing on the Roydroog Boundary of Byrentippa, Yaradykeira, Conapore, Condapore, Taunteycharoo Kyrdwookada &c. made inroads into the bordering Villages of Roydroog, plundered them & took possession of several places near the Boundary; Kistnapa Naik of Roydroog in consequence of this being joined by the Mharattas recovered them.— Afterwards Madakary Naik, Hyder Naig & Roydroog Kistnapa Naik uniting went against the Mharattas near Hurry hur & Hott (armies)

*1 Seedojee was the Father of Moorari Rows—
*2 This circumstance is omitted in the Annals of the Family
*3 This phrase of hanging & beheading all sometimes does is not to be taken literally, but may be rather understood "that many were killed in fight." From several facts preserved in this memoirs it appears they were not naturally cruel & that clemency & forgiveness after success was esteemed among these Chiefs & celebrated by their Bards or Bards as a Virtue highly becoming a Prince.—

Armies engaged, but Hyder Ally Cawn & the Polligars having been worsted ran away to Mul-Naud* Country, where they secured to themselves good places in the thick Jungles, & among the Hills & there collected & got ready another Army; the Mharatta Army then came into the Mulnaud thinking to take the Polligars & Hyder & engaged them repeatedly; but Madakary Naik attacked and drove the Mharattas away; Hyder presented many Gifts thereupon to Madakary Naik After that Hyder retained to Seringapatam & Madakary Naik went to Chitteldroog. after this Hyder Naig always carried Madakary Naik along with him whenever he went to war – Some time after Hyder & the Roydroog Polligar Kistnapa Naik went suddenly from Seringapatam to War on Ballary; Bazalut Jung of Adony had besieged it at the time – The Roydroog Polligar & Hyder Naik went on quickly to relieve or rather to possess the latter of Ballary which being effected they returned to Seringapatam. – After this Hyder Naik, Chitteldroog Madakary Naik, & Roydroog Kistnapa Naik united their forces went & besieged Moorari Row in Gooty – Kistnapa Naik at this time misrepresented Madakary Naik to Hyder & prevailed on him to send for him & make him prisoner; but Madakary Naik hearing of this despised his Enemy, the Roydroog Man's attempt; being in consequence sent for by Hyder Madakary Naik came to his Tent attended by all his people armed, but the Peards would not admit them; Madakary Naik forcibly with his people made good their passage to Hyder's presence; then Hyder Ally reprimanded the Roydroog Polligar "you have misrepresented this loyal & able man who is now come with his Army, insinuating that he would attack our troops now it clearly appears to have been a malicious attempt to hurt him" Kistnapa Naik replied "that as he was so valiant a man he should send him to Madaka Seera to take that place; then it would confirm his opinion of him" Hyder upon this ordered Madakary Naik to take possession of Madaka Serai, allowing him only one & half day; Madakary Naik marched with his Army according to the direc of Hyder Naik & took the place in four hours. after his victory he returned to

* mul-naud literally signifies the Province of the Mountains; & is now applied to the Hilly Country of Bednore

to the Camp of Hyder Naik in the afternoon of that day. The three Chiefs having won Plooty; Moorari Row was carried & confined to Se=
=ringapatam, and they marched to Sanoor & Bunkapoor which was attacked & taken; after which Hyder Naik returned to Serin=
=gapatam, Kistnapa Naik to Roydroog & Madakary Naik to Chitteldroog; but Kistnapa Naik soon after went to Seringa=
patam from Roydroog & represented to Hyder that Madakary Naik had lately ravaged & destroyed the Districts of Roydroog; that he now intended to enter them again, & that he ought not to countenance him; Upon this Hyder Naik being joined Kistnapa Naik of Roydroog & Bassapa Naik of Harponelly they sur=
rounded Chitteldroog with their Army; then Madakary Naik sent Vakeels to the Mharattas to Poona & wrote in his letter that such was the state of affairs & requesting speedy assistance the
=mint in consequence sent an Officer named Dhowsa with an Army to assist the Chitteldroog Rajah. When they had arrived near the Kistna Hyder Naik sent the people of the Chitteldroog District forcibly to Seringapatam raised the Siege of Chitteldroog & Marched to fight the Mharattas; arriving soon near the Kistna Hyder entered into a Negociation with the Mharattas & paid them a large Sum of Money. — He then returned to Chitteldroog & having surrounded it for some Months he at last got possession of the Droog settled the Country of Chitteldroog carrying Madakary Naik Prisoner to Seringapatam

An Account of the Origin & Succession of The Chitteldroog Boya Family.

June 1861

Translated from a Traditionary Account given in Mharatta.

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*1 At the time that Rango Naik ruled at Baswapatam; one Timmana Naik with 30 Carnatic Peons came from Madakerry in Talla Ghaat 10 Gauve distance from Teerputty into the Balla Ghaat & encouraged by the reputation of the Baswapatam Rajah, he proposed to his followers to visit Rango Naik, having satisfied them he came to Baswapatam & was taken with his followers into the Rajahs Service. –

At a Mutt at a Village two Cos North from Baswapatam a Bantaen of great beauty resided at this time, whom Timmana Naik admired & kept as his Concubine; he made a practice of going to sleep at the Mutt every night returning by break of day to attend the Rajah; whom he left every evening before the Gates were shut. In this manner he acted as an Officer under the Rajah.

It happened one day that the Naik did not attend the Rajah who was displeased & thinking that he was Sick, ordered one of his Officers to enquire for the health of Timmana Naik, the Officer told the Rajah that for 3 Years Timmana Naik did not sleep in the Fort because he kept a Mistress at the Mutty; the Rajah was angry on this & resolved to confine him in Chains; Timmana having notice fled to Mayaconda with his Concubine & his Carnatics; At Mayaconda Vottell Punt, was then Shannadar under Shahoo Raja *2 & Timmana reported his Misfortune to him. The Shannadar of Mayaconda consoled Timmana observing he had no cause of concern for such a trifle as none durst force a man in his Country; & kept Timmana Naik under his Protection. –

The Baswapatam Polligar heard of Timmana's being at Mayaconda & wrote a letter to the Shannadar by some of his followers who were ordered to bring Timmana bound to him & mentioned in the Letter that Timmana was his Servant who had acted with treachery between him & some other Polligars, "that in consequence of his ill conduct having resolved to confine him in Chains, when he heard of this he had runaway with his Carnatics to your Country; therefore you should not allow him to remain in your Habitations; but send him bound hither & it will be a great advantage to you". The Party having arrived near Mayaconda that was sent to bring Timmana Naik, they presented this Letter to the Shanadar & required him to deliver him up, but Timmana Naik requested him not to deliver him up for that he would undertake to fight & overcome them in Combat. The Shannadar replied to the Baswapatam Officer that Timmana Naik was a valiant man & it would be difficult to force him. –

The Baswapatam People upon this surrounded Mayaconda on which the

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*1 More than one of this name were Polligars of Tiracara in the Baswapatam Account page 323. One of them lived in the time that Randul Dullar Khan invaded the Carnatic A.D. 1685. This is the first Account that deduces the Chitteldroog Boya family from the hills in the neighbourhood of Tripetty. The Account of Hitty also traces that family from the Hilly Tracts of Gentoo.

*2 Sahoo Rajah held a high Command in Carnatic after its Invasion by the Beyapore people. This man introduced here must be a mistake.

the Thannadar told Timmanna "we have only altogether 80 Carnatics at present; but their Party is numerous; if you agree to the proposition they have written it will be advantageous for you & inconvenient to us for if you do not remove from Rama they can destroy the place" upon this then Naik replied to the Thannadar "do not think I will go to them on agreement; if we are men we can by our hand & in combat" when thus he instantly attacked the surrounding Party & attacking them vigorously he forced his way through & escaped valiantly fighting into the thick jungle of Gonttanoor; the Enemy pursued him & 8 Carnatic Peons of Timmanna's Party lost their lives but he himself escaped into the jungle. The Baswapatam People considering that their following him farther into the jungle would be attended with inconvenience without any use, as he had now escaped thought it was better to return by the advice of their Commanders, they went back to Baswapatam & reported these circumstances to their Master Hangy Nayk & how he had got off when surrounded in Mayaconda; that they had pursued him as far as the Pass of Chitteldroog, when he had got into the thick jungle & desisting on further pursuit as fruitless they had returned back.

Three Months after this Timmanna Naik having collected a body of one thousand Carnatic Peons suddenly came to the Pettah of Baswapatam which he knew was inhabited by rich Merchants & other opulent People & plundered the place; he retired immediately to his hiding place in the jungle where he built a Fort named Rangaputtanum*1; he increased his followers next to four thousand Peons & from that Place used to plunder the Harponelly, Mysore, Rogadroog, Nadigull & neighbouring Countries.

The Polligars of Harponelly, Nadigull, Baswapatam &c being much annoyed by the ravages of this Banditti consulted together & laid Plans for his ruin. They sent a letter to Seringapatam by an Agent representing that Timmanna Naik's Banditti occasioned great trouble & laid waste all the Districts in consequence of which the country was ruined & that his ravages could be borne no longer. In the meantime Timmanna Naik acquired great strength by his address, & increased his followers to 5000 Carnatics & resided in security at his own place. After some time the agent of the Polligars having represented these circumstances to Kistnaraja Wadeyar*3 of Mysore he sent to their assistance 12000 Horse & 50000 Peons along with their Vakeel. The Polligars then uniting, they altogether assembled an Army of 20000 Horse & one Lac of Carnatics with which they marched to Rangaputtanum. Timmanna Naik after engaging them twice in battle was obliged to fly with his people to the hill Fort of Chitteldroog.

In former times Nola Rajah had governed at Chitteldroog afterwards in Rajah's time one of his Officers Ramarow Rajah ruled at that Place in whose time the Moguls came from Delhi & conquered Veejanagur. The King Rama Rajah of the Shatree Caste being slain in battle; they at that time besieged Chitteldroog for 3 Months the Ramarow being killed in Action Chitteldroog was taken & they returned to their country carrying away the family of Ramarow but they did not retain possession of Chitteldroog as it was situated among the jungles. Timmana Naik was the next that settled in Chitteldroog after this.*4

The united Polligars having totally surrounded Chitteldroog & besieged it for a whole year Timmanna Naik then pretended to carry off the Horses of the Enemys General; disguising himself attended by some of his Carnatics, he went into the Camp of the Besiegers at midnight when he approached the Horse he found it tied down with a Heap of Straw near it; he unfastened the Heel ropes of the Horse which neighed & made a noise; the Horse keepers were awakened & went to look to the Horse. Then Timmanna Naik laid himself down under the Straw but the Horse being restless unbroke his Pegs &

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*1 The ruins of this Place is shown near Hallaoor; it was of no great extent.

*2 Veejanagur probably.

*3 It is very doubtful whether the Mysore Wadeyars existed at this time; the whole of this account in regard to names & dates must be received with caution until it shall be compared with other evidence & it is only inserted here to preserve some Anecdotes of the manners & customs of those Times. The siege of Chitteldroog & the exploit of Timman Naik is related in the Chronological History of the Family. (see Page 2.)

The Rama Rajah here mentioned applies more probably to the King of Veejanagur of that name.

*4 There can be no doubt that Timmana Naik was settled there upon this time.

& Ropes & the Horse keepers brought it back to the Litter & refused it, & Pulled & tying the Neck Ropes to their Peg & then went to rest; Timmana Naik being laid under the Stage the Palm of his hand happened to be under their Peg but undismayed by lay still notwithstanding the anguish of the wounds till they all fell asleep when drawing his Sword he cut off his hand by the wrist & carried off the General's Horse in triumph to Chittaldroog without making any interruption. at day break when the keepers went to clean their Horses, they missed the General's & reported the loss of his favorite Horse, people were sent to look out & in their search they found under the Litter a Man's hand apparently recently cut off, which they carried to their Master. He wrote an Account of this to Kistnaraja Wadeyar of Mysore who when he had read the letter observed to his attendants that this Timmana Naik must be an enterprising Man & wrote this Answer to his General "I rejoice in the merits & address of Timmana Naik, & am entirely satisfied with his conduct; Look on him as a Son & you must not be his enemy any longer; he will no longer ravage the Country" he then wrote to the four Polligars that he would negotiate with Timmana Naik & take care that he would plunder no more their Districts, he commanded that each of them should give him a Jaghieer of 1000 Pagodas & the Country round his place of Chittaldroog. he also wrote to Timmana Naik "I am well pleased to hear of your Courage & consider you as my Son; from this time forwards you ought not to be adverse to the Polligars to whom I have wrote to give you Jaghieers you will rely on me alone in this negotiation & follow my Counsels, When I go to war you are then to attend to assist me to the utmost when required & I shall defray on such requisition the Expence of your forces" with this letter he sent a Present of silk Cloths.*

In this manner the Mysore Kistnaraja Wadeyar addressed his letters to his Chiefs & to the different Polligars, who on receiving them consented to his proposition & the Polligars granted Jaghieers to Timmana Naik according to the written agreement or Treaty & then returned to their respective Countries.

The Mysorean General then invited Timmana Naik to his Camp & presented him with many gifts by the order of Kistna Raja Wadeyar he also made over to Timmana Naik that favorite horse he had so lately carried off after which he returned to Mysore.

From that time forward Timmana Naik's name appears every where as Rajah of Chittaldroog. He ruled quietly there for some time until Delaul Khan Buckshee came from Delhi with an Army of one Lac of Men well provided with Guns, Rockets & all kind of Warlike Stores to conquer the Southern Provinces, on his advancing towards Chittaldroog after reducing the Original places in his way Timmana Naik apprised Kistnaraja Wadeyar of his approach & of the Strength of the Moguls Army.

The Moguel Chief then sent to Timmana Naik asking "Why are you" & who Crowned you on this Kingdom" In consequence of this message Timmana employed one Malleppah a native of the Pontanoor District a Man of great address to treat with the Moguls & agreed to pay them one Lac of Pagodas.

He acquainted Kistna Rajah Wadeyar of this agreement & he directed Timmana Naik to send his Agent to Seringapatam who accordingly went thither & writing of Kistna Rajah Wadeyar, the Rajah enquired of him of the Strength & Force of the invading Army; now they been provided & of their chief experience & resources, the obtaining to Malleppa his high opinion of his abilities he directed him to open a negotiation for him with the Moguls to whom he proposed to pay five Lacs of Pagodas

Tony Vakeels of the Rajah with Timmana Naik's agent were then sent to the Moguls who settled for thirty Lacs of Pagodas which they agreed to receive & then returned to Seringapatam from Chittaldroog. As the Moguls received the Tribute from the Mysore Raja Kistnaraja Wadeyar they dismissed his Vakeel with the Moguls, the Chittaldroog Polligar being still owing a Balance of 50000 Pagodas Timmana Naik's agent was left as a hostage in security thereof with the Moguel Army.

Timmana being unable to support his agent Malleppa by was obliged to borrow money with which he entertained 2000 Men about him. At this time some of the Bazars of the Army were plundered by Robbers that infested the Camp & complaints were made to Delaul Buckshee who resolved to appoint a Patawall to prevent these disorders. Some of his Officers on his occasion acquainted him that the Chittaldroog Vakeel had 20000 Pons with him & that he would be a fit person for this Office & no one could manage it better. Delaul Buckshee sent for Malleppa & told him that he meant to give him the Office of Patawall to suppress these disorders of the Banditti & the Vakeel undertook the duty of Patawall's Country to check all disorders. On this occasion Delaul Buckshee

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* In the Chittaldroog History it is related that Timmana was besieged in Chittaldroog by Salava Narsingroy & was assisted Naik Chenraja of Chotpalaw in Ramadeccha A.D. 1471 & which being in the reigns of Kistna Raja of Bijanagur seems to be a Mistake see Note Page 4 In regard to dates & manner the whole of this Account is erroneous but given, as confirming circumstances related in the others from popular belief.

Buckshee gave him the honorable title of Nauda Delawauye with a Monthly stipend of 100 Pagodas & Pitta for his Peons. When the Dalawauye was appointed he took such measures that all Robbery ceased. His Peons were allowed one Leaf Wting Pay from the Bazars the Peons kept the Leaves but the Roots were given to the Dalawauye. In this manner the Nauda Dalawauye soon acquired by his prudent management much wealth in less than two Years. He then privately wrote a Letter as from Timmanna Nauk to Delaul Buckshee saying that he now sent the balance 50000 Pagodas for which his Vakeel had been sent hostage & requesting him on receipt thereof to dispatch him back. The Nauda Dalawauye gave this letter to Delaul Buckshee as if it came from Chitteldroog & Paid the Money!

Delaul Buckshee then gave him his dismission & at parting presented him with Elephants, Horses & other gifts, he also sent by him a Purwanaah directing that at Baswapatam, Jerah & other Samastans a Parcel of Cultivated land & one House in each District should be assigned to Timmanna. His Rajah his arrival at Chitteldroog, he delivered the letters & all the Presents to Timmanna Nauk who was so highly satisfied with his fidelity & prudence that he was employed in the Office of his Chief Manager.

Kistnia Raja Vadeyar on hearing of these circumstances expressed great satisfaction of his merit. Timmana Nauk after this rulled for twelve Years

Follows the Succession of the Chitteldroog Polligars

		Years
1 Timmana Nauk		
2 Kastoory Rungapa Nauk his Son	Managed	40
3 Cheinna Nauk his Son		20
4 Yedatha Madakerry Nauk his Son		40
5 Cottenna Nauk his Son		30
6 Kastoory Rungapa Nauk his Son		25
7 Bugdda Madakerry Nauk his Son		30
8 Chemmana Nauk his Son		30

He Had no Sons & upon his decease the Keerautakaloo disagreed among themselves, civil contentions arose & various Claimants were set up, after six Months troubles & that Different Keerautakaloo took possession of the Government by violence under pretext of being relations of the Chitteldroog Polligars. Amidst violent Quarrels & disturbances nine several Chiefs were set up within 11

then a Lingawant called Madennah reigned at Chitteldroog for 3

At this time the Badars Consulted in an Assembly wherein it was determined that it was not right that a Lingawant should rule over the Badars Samastans by violence; they then found a relation of the late Rajah's named Bazamala Nauk & all accompanied him to Chitteldroog; His Karnatics put to death the Lingawant & all the Badars concurred in setting up (or crowning) Bazamalah Nauk who reigned (lived) 60

he made war frequently & reduced several Places

His Son Madakerry Nauk also took several Places Ramagory Godicotta, Jerah & Harponelly; but going against Mayacondah he was slain in a battle fought close to that place he reigned 30

His Son Kastoory Rungapa Nauk took several places as Boodeehaub & he reigned 10

His Son Madakerry Nauk reduced several places & reigned 24

Then Hyder Ally Cawn came & gained Chitteldroog in war.

"The Account of Chitteldroog is done.

Mayaconda

Chanashoomar of the Mayaconda District in the Cycle Jear Seedardee or A.D. 1799–1800.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Noiab	Villages: Dufteh	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Tanks	Coontas or Ponds	Rivers	Forts & Borges	Pettah Forts	Wells & Salooms	Cutchcheras	Choornels	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Agraharams	[illegible]	Looms	Coorges or Oil Mills	Hogsed or Washermen's Bleaching Places	Pagoda or Choultry	Forges or Iron Smelting Places	Salt Beds	Potmakers Wheels	Ploughs	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw Thatched	Houses: Total	Families		Total
1	Mayaconda	24	3	18	9	27	8	16	"	17	"	36	2	4	31	2	31	"	16	50	1	3	4	3	1	3	464	250	10	433	693			683
2	Codaganore	19	2	20	1	21	3	17		19		29	1	4	30	1	41	"	8	5	2	3	3	2	16	3	512	250	"	221	471			471
3	Lokekaira	15	"	11	4	15	2	6		11		11	"	3	17	"	1	"	2	20	"	2	2	2	13	"	264	100	"	205	305			287
4	Davankara	1	"	1	"	1	1	1		1		7	1	"	6	"	12	"	21	54	5	1	1	1	"	1	47	200	50	41	291			276
5	Aunagodoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	1		1		23	"	"	1	"	39	"	1	2	"	1	1	1	"	1	53	30	29	10	69			69
6	Honnore	30	3	24	9	33	5	15		33		20	"	"	20	1	16	"	4	32	"	14	2	9	"	2	516	250	4	347	601			537
7	Batore	12	2	11	3	14	1	6		11		6	1	"	10	"	11	"	1	15	"	3	4	4	"	"	234	150	50	68	268			250
8	Hadadee	23	2	17	8	25	2	8		23		15	"	"	15	"	13	"	4	22	3	6	2	5	"	"	327	200	"	182	382			382
	Total of District	125	12	103	34	137	23	70	"	116	"	147	5	11	130	4	164	"	47	200	11	33	19	27	30	10	2417	1430	143	1507	3080			2175

Chanashoomar of Mayaconda continued.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoo — Brahmins of 6 classes or Tribes	Chatreeas Ist Aircharar	Vishias Inmates	Soodras: Aradans or Aircharas	Bonchi Nagaranatha	Angarandi	Kidda Nellunga Anpunar	Hulla Kal	Jungu	Korotto Hulkal	Kalapoor	Kongoman Horsikpoor	Kunnaveen	Koosteggar	Pallar	Sonnar (Cimbaly Makers)	Barangoo or Faulsar (Weavers)	Gonnar (Potmakers)	Nayandagar (Barbers)	Agasar (Washermen)	Gangahauli (Toddy Drawers)	Ectigar (Toddy Drawers)	Moddar (Stone Quarriers)	Dapar (Sandbearers)	Bondar (Thieves)	Cuttarnaran (Goatmen)	Cuttarnaruttigar (Dog-keepers under Brahmins)	Nattuvar (Beggars)	Miscellaneous: Bedar or Boya	Korsar (Dorras)	Mulaiyar (Beggers & Hunters)	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand Total
1	Mayaconda	16	"	3	2	10	267	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	8	74	"	6	9	16	15	1	"	33	"	25	"	"	139	3	26	"	26	682
2	Codaganore	7	1	4	1	2	252	2	"	1	3	"	"	"	7	5	3	3	6	7	21	1	3	11	3	2	"	"	82	5	22	"	17	471
3	Loketara	4	"	1	"	"	107	3	"	1	6	"	1	"	3	33	"	1	3	2	9	1	1	11	"	18	3	"	57	3	16	"	3	287
4	Davankara	6	"	4	"	"	46	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	22	18	2	1	2	12	2	"	"	"	6	"	"	10	"	4	2	14	276
5	Aurugodoo	2	"	1	"	"	43	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	3	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	8	"	2	"	"	69
6	Honnore	4	"	"	"	"	255	3	"	"	5	"	"	"	7	42	2	2	2	4	19	"	4	7	"	16	"	"	101	3	41	"	10	537
7	Bastore	2	"	"	"	"	134	3	"	"	6	1	"	"	5	7	4	"	4	3	10	"	"	8	"	16	"	"	28	"	16	"	3	250
8	Hadadce	5	"	5	"	"	176	6	"	"	17	"	"	3	"	57	1	"	2	6	11	"	1	22	1	4	"	1	78	"	23	"	13	382
	Total	46	1	28	3	12	1330	20	1	4	54	1	1	3	30	240	29	15	28	51	100	6	9	92	4	88	3	1	503	14	150	2	86	2953

Dahazada of the Mayaconda District

for the Cycle Year Sedarde or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Tarofs	No. of Villages	Names of Villages	Villages: Mahally	Villages: Shakely	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Tanks	Contas	Rivers	Forts	Mud Forts	Mud & Stone	Pebbles	Channels	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Other Gardens	Remarks
1		Tarof Mayaconda																		
	1	Cusba Mayaconda	1		1		1	2	3		1		16	2		4	2	28		
	2	Hoochangkhully	1	1	1	1	2	1			1		3			2		2		
	3	Catunhully	1		1		1	1	1		1		1			2				
	4	Bindgukhully	1		1		1				1		1			1				
	5	Haldana	1		1		1		1		1				1	1				
	6	Boolapore	1			1	1													
	7	Timalapore	1			1	1	1			1									
	8	Dyda magaddy	1		1		1						1			1				
	9	Chukamagaddy	1		1		1		1		1		1			1				
	10	Wonta Pagul	1		1		1		1		1		1			1				
	11	Pettanahully	1		1		1						1			1				
	12	Sankarahully	1		1		1		1		1				1	1				
	13	Gooyacondas	1			1	1													
	14	Bonkanookully	1		1		1		1		1				1	1				
	15	Anaturoo	1		1		1		2		1		1			2				
	16	Molalkaira	1	1	1	1	2	1			1		2			2		1		
	17	Cundagolloo	1		1		1	1			1		1		1	3				
	18	Valboconda	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1		1			1				
	19	Badadgrama	1		1		1		1		1		2			3				
	20	Hindeucutta	1			1	1		1		1		1			1				
	21	Rampore	1			1	1													
	22	Vittalapore	1		1		1		1		1		2			2				
	23	Goodlahully	1		1		1		1				1			1				
	24	Hanmunhully	1			1	1													
		Total	24	3	18	9	27	8	16		17		36	2	4	34	2	31		
2		Tarof Codaganore																		
	1	Cusba Codaganore	1	2	3		3	1	1		1		15		1	3	1	16		
	2	Conagutta	1		1		1		1		1		1			1				
	3	Hengoomunhully	1		1		1		1		1		1			1				
	4	Heenatagalanob	1		1		1	1	1		1		1			2				
	5	Vadabookully	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	2				
	6	Sultanpore	1		1		1		3		1				1	2		1		
	7	Naralaga	1		1		1		2		1		1			2				
	8	Jampanhully	1		1		1		2		1					1				
	9	Cullore	1		1		1		1		1		1			2				
	10	Annapore	1		1		1				1		1			3		22		
	11	Gonguncutta	1		1		1		1		1		1			2				
		Carried over	11	2	13		13	2	14		11		23	1	2	22	1	41		

No. of Taroof	No. of Village	Names of Villages	Villages: Hindu	Mahomedan	Christian	Mixed	Total	Tanks	Springs	Rivers	Forts	Hill Forts	Mills & Atoms	Cutcheries	Channels	Temples	Mosques	Gardens	Gardens	Remarks
		Brought over	11	2	13	-	13	2	14	-	11	-	23	1	2	21	1	41	-	
	12	Ramagendanhully	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
	13	Chickatogalaroo	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	14	Ramuknahully	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15	Nimavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	16	Muddukara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	17	Attagra	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	
	18	Lingavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	19	Cublore	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
		Total	19	2	20	1	21	3	17	-	19	-	29	1	4	30	1	41	-	
3		Taroof Lokkaira																		
	1	Cusba Lokkaira	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	2	Chagally	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	3	Arabenagatehully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	4	Hoovendnudgoor	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	5	Jopunhaul	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	6	Matty	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	7	Colobcoonta	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
	8	Jonnevanda	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	9	Honnamurdee	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Jovanhaul	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Cullootacara	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	12	Cobrefore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	13	Contapaulyanhully	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14	Gaddavanhully	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15	Codahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Total	15	-	11	4	15	2	6	-	11	-	11	-	3	17	-	1	-	
4		Taroof Davankaira																		
	1	Cusba Davankaira	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	6	-	12	-	
5		Taroof Nunugodoo																		
	1	Cusba Nunugodoo	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	23	-	-	1	-	39	-	
6		Taroof Honore																		
	1	Cusba Honore	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	16	-	
	2	Vadaroohully	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	Aigoor	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	Voppareebalavancutta	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5	Soobenakara	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	6	Seedanore	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Auvercaira	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	Mittalakutta	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	9	Vadaroohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Calankoonsey	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Coorkee	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12	Jaganore	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	13	Peramahondanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14	Lingarhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15	Cesavarhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	16	Bambavanhully	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	17																			
		Carried over	13	3	13	3	16	5	11	-	16	-	7	1	-	-	1	16	-	

No. of Tarroof	No. of Village	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hindy	Villages: Dhoby	Villages: Mahalee	Villages: Pariah	Villages: Total	Tanks	Choultries	Towers	Forts	Mill & Forts	Mill & Choultries	Cutcheries	Gardens	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches	Chaultrees	Remarks
		Carried over	13	3	13	3	16	5	11		16		7	1			1	16		
	17	Geereyavankully	1			1	1				1		1							
	18	Mullyattipully	1		1		1				1		1							
	19	Tellapankully	1		1		1		1		1									
	20	Pamanoopully	1		1		1		1		1									
	21	Narsiepore	1		1		1				1		1							
	22	Agatankutta	1		1		1		1		1									
	23	Hoolapankutta	1		1		1				1		1							
	24	Paralapankully	1		1		1				1		1							
	25	Boolapore	1		1		1				1		1							
	26	Rungavankully	1			1	1				1		1							
	27	Lingapore	1		1		1				1		1							
	28	Poodrankutta	1		1		1				1		1							
	29	Ottaobankully	1		1		1		1		1									
	30	Boragondankully	1			1	1				1		1							
	31	Akedatadava	1			1	1				1		1							
	32	Kabalgeereyapore	1			1	1				1		1							
	33	Nellavankully	1			1	1				1		1							
		Total	30	3	24	9	33	5	15		33		20	1		20	1	16		
7		Tarroof Batore																		
	1	Busba Batore	1		1		1	1	2		1			1				11		
	2	Gullapankully		1	1		1				1		1							
	3	Chickanoopully		1	1		1				1		1							
	4	Aunakonda	1		1		1		1		1									
	5	Neelipully	1		1		1		1		1									
	6	Bassapore	1		1		1				1		1							
	7	Nagarkutta	1		1		1				1		1							
	8	Bobtankully	1		1		1		1		1									
	9	Dodabookully	1		1		1		1		1									
	10	Bayarapully	1		1		1				1		1							
	11	Chickankully	1		1		1				1		1							
	12	Rampore	1			1	1													
	13	Mullapore	1			1	1													
	14	Boolchaul	1			1	1													
		Total	12	2	11	3	14	1	6		11		6	1		10		11		
8		Tarroof Hadady																		
	1	Busba Hadady	1		1		1	1	1									13		
	2	Codechully		1		1	1													
	3	Jompanankully		1		1	1													
	4	Bolapanore	1		1		1						1							
	5	Moodehadady	1		1		1						1							
	6	Bundlakutta	1			1	1						1							
	7	Wadaiookully	1		1		1						1							
	8	Conagondankully	1		1		1						1							
	9	Colknaganookully	1		1		1						1							
	10	Nagarsankully	1		1		1		1											
	11	Bhaggunkully	1			1	1													
	12	Cookbovaud	1		1		1						1							
	13	Kidala	1		1		1						1							
	14	Boolapore	1		1		1		1											
	15	Gordamootankully	1		1		1		1											
	16	Nukkakully	1			1	1						1							
	17	Coorbagutta	1		1		1		2											
	18	Chandrankully	1			1	1						1							
	19	Javalgutta	1			1	1						1							
	20	Nagapore	1		1		1	1					1							
	21	Geereyapore	1			1	1						1							
	22	Batore	1		1		1						1							
	23	Beesulpare	1		1		1		1											
	24	Geereghitta	1		1		1		1											
	25	Gangunkully	1		1		1						1							
		Total	23	2	17	8	25	2	8		23		15			15		13		

Abstract of the Mayaconda District

No. of Taroofs	Names of Taroofs	Villages: Apply	Villages: Partly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Tanks	Coorities	Rivers	Forts	Mills: Forts	Mills: Villages	Cutcheries	Channels	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Tamarinds
1	Taroof Mayaconda	24	3	18	9	27	8	10	"	17	"	36	2	4	31	2	31	.
2	——— Codaganore	19	2	20	1	21	3	17	"	19	"	29	1	4	30	1	41	"
3	——— Lokekaira	15	.	11	4	15	2	6	"	11	"	11	"	3	17	"	1	. .
4	——— Davankaira	1	"	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	"	7	1	.	6	"	12	. .
5	——— Aunagodoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	.	1	"	23	"	.	1	"	39	.
6	——— Honore	30	3	24	9	33	5	15	.	33	.	20	"	"	20	1	16	.
7	——— Batore	12	2	11	3	14	1	6	.	11	"	6	1	.	10	"	11	.
8	——— Hadadee	23	2	17	8	25	2	8	.	23	"	15	.	.	15	"	13	.
	Total of the Mayaconda District in the Cycle Year Serdardee	125	12	103	34	137	23	70	.	116	.	147	5	11	130	4	162	.

The History of Mayaconda

Collected at Mayaconda
from Singah Amuldar, Ram Row and
Ramchundrapa, Serishtadars
June 30th 1801.

In the Reign of Narasimha Rayaloo of Anagoondy some Golaroo or Cow herds lived at Magadi (which belonged then to the Sarrakura Rajah) North West 7½ Cos of Mayconda; this place at that time was overrun with very thick Jungles; one of the Chief Heads called Papa had three Wives, Mayaca, Majaca & Maraca: the first of these Mayaca was a very chaste Woman & behaving in all things to the wishes of her husband in a very submissive & respectfull manner; Papa having died she threw herself into the fire of her Husbands funeral Pile according to their law; they both became Veeroolor *2 & have ever since received the adoration of their relations & Caste & are supposed to attend to their prayers. — One day Seemala Vadoo a Son of Heera Naik of Sarakura Sovereign of this District coming to hunt in this woodland & following with his Dogs the chace a Hare fought them and drove them back to their Master, the Raja surprized at this extraordinary circumstance judged that he ought to build a village in this Woodland because it must be a fortunate place; I was further encouraged to this on being informed that Mayaca had here committed herself to the flames; he speedily built a Village which he called Mayaconda from Mayaca's having here offered herself on the Wondum (Pile or place of fire) he also begun to build the Fort of Mayaconda after the Model of Bantapoor; in the 1410 Year of Sallevahan in the Cycle Yeaner Nara the 5th of Bartecka Month on the new Moon days on Friday; he has built

A.D. 1487

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*1 This Account was received at Mayaconda from the Official persons employed in the Hereditary duties of Naide Goudes, Gouda &c in whose hands these records are kept under the immediate inspection of the Amuldar & Serishtadars

*2 Veeroolor Persons (as in this instance) remarkable for valor; a female devoting herself at the Pile of her husband, a warrior falling in battle in defence of his Sovereign or his Country or his Master are supposed to become Veera (Heroes) & are worshipped once a Year at their Temples where their effigies are honoured in small Temples — Many of these are met in the hart of the Ballagaat in Account of the Raja a Class to whom this Eastern particularly belongs.

built from the West gate to the North gate, when the further execution of the work was discontinued by some accidental cause, only part of the Wall in the Centre being further finished. They resided at this place from that period until the cycle year of Dalta* when the Narapatty was the superior Lords of these Pollygars, were destroyed by the Mufulmans. -

AD 1576

The Pollygars of Chitteldroog in this interval rose to much Power in the neighbouring Countries viz: Heera Naick, Timmapa Naick Cherrapa Naick, Volap Naick, Dasana Naick Castoory Rungapah Naick; their rule was benevolent & very Charitable. - In the time of Castoory Rungapah Naick, who reduced many of the surrounding Pollygars being informed that the Pollygars of Tarakaira were reduced from their former Condition, he picked a Quarrel with them & assembling a great number of troops he made war on them & possessed himself of the following countries of their District viz. Anugee, Hayacondah, Holalkura & Suntabenoor; he kept them from that time until the Cycle year Nundana; tho' still molested by his enemies but died this King died his Son Madacary Naick being appointed to the Kingdom of his father he being a greater Warrior than his father went to against the Pollygars of Needigul & Nagarom fought them & conquered some of their Countries. - Some time after he also made war on the Tarakaira Pollygars married a Daughter of that family, & made peace with them, he governed for several years, & departed on the Cycle year Amunda. -

AD 1652

On the death of Heera Madakary Naick his Son Hainkary Naick was acknowledged in the Kingdom of his father; but his Dalvoy Modanah being dissatisfied with him tho' former enmity cut off the nose of the Rajah and set up his Friend Sooracanta Rangapah a relation of the Rajah & the son of Rajana Naick, he confined the former Rajah with strict care in a close Prison and

* In this year Penuacondah was besieged by Aali Shah but not taken the Rajah however then retired to Chandorgherry.

and caused Sooracoonta Rangapa to be acknowledged thro' that Raajeum. But all the Inhabitants & occupiers of lands being provoked by Dalvoy Moodanah's Treachery they rose in Insurrection & cut off the head of Rangapa Naik & of all his adherents & set up the Son of Heera Comarapa named Chickonnah whom they acknowledged in the Cycle year of Rachasa; his Rule was mild & Charitable & lasted up to the Cycle year of Achaya when this King died; the Raajeum of Chitteldroog was after this in much confusion thro' Mismanagement; for some time till the year Soocla.*1 -

AD 1675

AD 1686

AD 1689

The Inhabitants then brought in Burmapa Naik a Son of Madakary Naik who had been kept in confinement by the Dalvoy Moodanah, and acknowledged him in the Kingdom in the Cycle year of Soocla on the 10th of Ausweeja Month; He soon after went to visit & to examine all the Countries & came in the Progress of his Journey to Mayacondah where the Shanboag Imparasa and Boodapoora Linga Boolloo the Calender Bramin, coming to pay their respects & presenting him as usual the Muntrachetaloo* Rice and Turmerick Consecrated the Rajah caused them to be seated on a Carpet; while they were discoursing with the Rajah about the affairs of their Station the King observed that the Rajah of Tarakura when he begun to build this fort after the mode of Bunkapoor had been obliged to leave it unfinished by his war with his Ancestors who had then captured the place that he was resolved to complete it in the same fashion, but he was at a loss to know on what Plan the fort of Bankapoor was constructed, & therefore he wished to have such information as they could give him of that fort × × × × × × × × × × × thereupon the Shanboag inscribed the plan of the fort of Bankapore upon paper in a very curious manner and shewed it to the King, who was highly pleased with his ingenuity & employed him to put it into execution — The Rajah returning to Chitteldroog; Hamparasa built the fort with one Battery, & also a Mahall or Palace in it. After it was finished

*1 See account of this Insurrection in the Chitteldroog History Pg 11

*2 Rice coloured with Turmeric usually presented to Superiors —

built from the West gate to the North gate, when the further execution of the works was discontinued by some accidental cause, only part of the Wall in the Centre being further finished. They ruled at this place from that period until the Cycle year of Dilla* when the Nadapatty, was the superior Lords of these Pollygars, were destroyed by the Mahulmans. –

AD 1576

The Pollygars of Chittaldroog in this interval rose to much Power in the neighbouring Countries viz: Heera Naik, Timmaba Naik, Cherrapa Naik, Volay Naik, Dasana Naik & Castoory Rungapah Naik; their rule was benevolent & very charitable. – In the time of Castoory Rungapah Naik, who reduced many of the surrounding Pollygars being informed that the Pollygars of Tarakara were reduced from their former Condition, he picked a Quarrel with them & assembling a great Number of troops he made war on them & possessed himself of the following countries of their District viz. Anuyee, Nagacondah, Holalkura & Suntabenoor; he kept them from that time until the Cycle year Nundana, tho' still molested by his enemies but died his King died his son Madacary Naik being appointed to the Kingdom of his father he being a greater Warrior then his father went against the Pollygars of Needrugulla & Nagarom fought them & conquered some of their Countries – Some time after he also made war on the Tarakara Pollygar married a Daughter of that family, & made peace with them, he governed for several years, & departed in the Cycle year Arunda –

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* In this year Penuaconda was besieged by Adil Shah but not taken the Rayeel however then retired to Chandergherry.

and caused Sooraconta Rangapa to be acknowledged thro' that Raajeum. But all the Inhabitants & Occupiers of lands being pro=voked by Dalvoy Moodanah's Treachery they rose in Insurrection & cut off the head of Rangapa Naik & of all his adherents & set up the Son of Heera Comarapa named Chickonnah whom they acknow=ledged in the Cycle year of Rachasa; his Rule was mild & Charitable & lasted up to the Cycle year of Achaya when this King died. The Raa=jeum of Chitteldroog was after this in much confusion thro' Misma=nagement; for some time till the year Soocla.*1

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AD 1686

AD 1689

The Inhabitants then brought in Burmapa Naik a Son of Madakary Naik who had been kept in confinement by the Dalvoy Moodanah, and acknowledged him in the Kingdom in the Cycle year of Soocla on the 10th of Ausweeya month; He soon after went to visit & to examine all the Countries & came in the Progress of his Journey to Mayacondah where the Shanboag Impdarasa and Boodapoora Linga Bootloo the Calender Bramin, coming to pay their respects & presenting him as usual the Muntrachetaloo* Rice and Turmerick Consecrated the Rajah caused them to be seated on a Carpet; while they were discoursing with the Rajah about the affairs of their station the King observed that the Rajah of Tarakaera when he begun to build this fort after the mode of Bankapoor had been obliged to leave it unfurnished by his war with his Ancestors who had then captured the place that he was resolved to complete it in the same fashion, but he was at a loss to know on what Plan the fort of Bankapoor was constructed, & therefore he wished to have such information as they could give him of that fort × × × × × × × × × × thereupon the Shanboag inscribed the plan of the fort of Bankapoor upon paper in a very curious manner and shewed it to the King, who was highly pleased with his ingenuity & employed him to put it into exe=cution— The Rajah returning to Chitteldroog, Hampdarasa built the fort with one Battery, & also a Mahall or Palace in it; After it was finished

*1 See account of this Insurrection in the Chitteldroog History. Sign 11

*2 Rice coloured with Turmeric usually presented to Superiors—

A D 1721

finished the King died, & his Son Madakary Naik succeeded in the Cycle year of Plava & governed the Kingdom ten times better than his father, against the opposition of all the Polligars whom he conquered taking several of their Countries. - The Polligars of Harponelly and Roydroog consulting together & considering that the King of Chitteldroog having by force of Arms taken so many of their Countries, it was a great reflection on them to remain passive & Idle like Women after the loss of their Countries, determined by all means to retrieve their loss & recover them again; so they cultivated friendship with the Nagarom Polligar called Boodee Basavapa Naik who sent a great body of troops under an Officer called Rohillingaya to their aid - Slamasakar Naik Rajah of Harponelly & Hanumtee Naik King of Roydroog being joined by Rohillingaya having completed all their Equipages of war, they applied to the Nobob of Sanoor to assist them - On his coming they proceeded with their united force (about 40,000 troops of all kinds) against Mayaconda proposing to break and reduce the Power of the Chitteldroog Rajah on account of the disgrace & loss they had suffered from him; they first invested the fort of Rangery & also invested the fort of Myconda which they had besieged for 3 Months when Madakary Naik assembling about 20,000 troops belonging to Seedojee the Mharatta & 5000 troops of his own, advanced to Mayaconda from Chitteldroog & encamped at the Tank of Magaday he begun to engage the enemy, but three allied Pollig[illegible] having in the mean time bribed Seedojee & created some misunderstanding between him and Madakary Naik; in consequence the followers of Seedojee when they came to approach the enemy remained quietly drawn up without striking a blow or shedding either party under pretext that Madakary Naik had not fulfilled his engagements with them at least they made use of this to conceal the true cause of their inactivity ——

Next

Next morning both parties engaged again fighting from Morning till 12 at Noon; the people of Harponelly fought fiercely & destroyed a great Number of their opponents being placed under cover of the bank of a Tank: the Polligar Chiefs observing their loss advanced & surrounded their Camp; The Generals & principal people about Madakary Naick then represented to him that it would be now proper to cease the combat for that day & to begin on the next morning; he replied thus "that it "was not becoming a warrior to recede or retreat when surrounded by his "enemy; & that it was more becoming to leave their bodies on the place "than to get a dishonorable name by falling back from fight" he then turned & advanced upon the enemy & while he was fighting most courageously. – Conatu Naick Rajah of Roydroog came up seated on his Elephant & encountered the Elephant of Madakary Naick – These Rival Rajahs were highly pleased to have the opportunity of engaging in single combat & ordered their Elephant Drivers to fix chains on their Elephants legs to keep them steady & immovable, as they considered it highly disgraceful to retreat or fall back from this combat wherein they proposed to settle their long subsisting enmity – They for some time continued to discharge arrows at each other till at last Madakary Naick fell upon his Elephant being severely wounded by the arrows of the Roydroog Rajah: some of the Sonnerwar's people coming up were attempted to cut off his head the Raja it is said to avoid the pain & being desirous that his soul should be soon set at liberty from further trouble, threw away the Tayetto* which was tied to his body (a Gold box inclosing a root which is considered as a charm that secures a person from death) & requested them "to kill "him with one blow without delay," they accordingly put him to death & carried off his head: this happened in the Cyclic year of Veelavaa in the 13th of Palagoonum Month. The Polligar then caused the Corpse to be carried to Hayaconda to ascertain whether it was really that of the Rajah & there being none of his relations in the Camp they

A.D. 1748

* Tayetto a Gold box inclosing a root which is considered as a charm that secures a person from death

sent thither for some of those who knew him for this purpose finding by their report that this was the body of Madakary Naik they caused all his relations & country people who were there to do honor to so renowned a warrior to carry out the corpse to the South East of Mayaconda & burnt him there on a Pile.*1 – The Polligar continued to invest the Fort until 2½ Months mean while those of his followers who escaped from the battle returned to Chitteldroog & acquainted Castoory Rungapah Naik of the mournfull circumstances attending the death of his father; he collected a great number of troops & established himself in the State in the Cycle year of
A.D. 1748 Vebava in the 12th. of Palagoonum Month on old Moonday's; he then established a friendly Intercourse with Moorari Row & the Nabob of Serapa*2 Helaul Moodi Caun, by means of a present to the amount of 100,000 Pagodas who sent a great Number of armed Men to his Aid on this Wars; he then marched to Mayaconda engaged them in several fierce encounters & obliged them to return to their places with much loss. He Added 3 Batteries to this place & gave it such repairs as made it very strong, he also built a Pagoda on the spot where Madakary Naiks Corpse was burnt.

A.D. 1754 This Rajah governed till the Cycle year of Bava to the Month of Aushadum; and after him his Son Madakary Naik was acknowledged in the same year of 10th. of Aushadum New moon days. – In his time Hyder Ally Caun cultivated friendship with him, & conquered all the Country of Nagger by his aid; but being at last displeased with him thro' the ill offices of his Enemies he came against Chitteldroog & invested the place for three Months, the Mharattas in the mean time advancing towards Seerapatty and Bumbuk to the assistance of Madakary Naik the Bahader advanced to meet them, & prevailing on them to retire by bribes he again returned to Chitteldroog

*1 The Tomb of Madakaree Naik is said to be seen near the Fort of Bettle; it is a kind of small Chapel where his effigies were seen mounted on a Horse or Horse while the family flourished.

*2 Father of Tanoor

and surrounded it for 6 Months. Madakaree Naik defended the place gave him much trouble by the defence he made but being betrayed by his Mufsulman Officers he was taken & carried to Seringapatam.-

Tippoo came against Mayaconda while Hyder besieged Chitteldroog; the Killadar of Mayaconda defended the place for 15 days, but at last it was taken and all the garrison were carried to Seringapatam; an Amildar was then placed on Hyder's account and ever since the Amildars of Chitteldroog for Hyder and Tippoo have managed Mayaconda.- In the reign of the Sultan in the Cycle year Vecrodicrootoo on the 11th of Chaitra Month on the new moon days Appaw Sahib son of Parsoram Bhow came to Chitteldroog while Mahomed Cawn was manager when the English Bahaders came to make war with Tippoo in 1790. Appa Sahib made a fierce attack on the place which was given up on Cowle. When the Sultan negociated with the English Bahaders Appaw Sahib gave it up to Tippoo in the Cycle year Paredavee & returned to his own Country.-

N.D. 1791

Afterwards in the Cycle year of Sedardee in 30th of Chittra Month in the Old moon Days when Tippoo was slain & the English Bahaders had conquered the Mysore Dominion, Myconda was given to the Mysore Rajah Kistna Rajah Woodiar & by whose Subadar Vencatapa it is now managed

N.D. 1799

Remarks on Mayaconda

June 30th 1801

1 Situation

Mayaconda is situated West of Chitteldroog 8 Cos distance

2 Boundaries

The Boundaries of Mayaconda extends on the East to Maurce Canava one Cos. on the South it borders with Burmo Nack Droog 3 Cos; South West with the Buswapatam Sermo at 1½ Cos; on the West with Buswapatam; North West with Hurryhurr District North East with Anuyee at 1 Cos distance; on the North with Hurryhurr 6 Cos. In the Roudree year 1000 it was divided in 8 Taroffs, but it is divided in this present Tooormaty year into 2 Divisions Davanacara and Myconda & then subdivided into Taroffs as follows viz

Davanacara	Myconda
1 Davanacara	1 Myconda
2 Sunagodoo	2 Codaganore
3 Honore	3 Lakekaura
4 Batore	
5 Hadady	

4 Soil

The Soil of this District is red sandy or Stony *1 The Soil of Codaganore is Clay. In the Davanacara & Lakekaura Taroffs it is mixed to 4 kinds, Clay, Sand, Stones, & mixed red Sand

5 Productions

The Grains produced in the Sandy soil is Raggy, Sama, Navara Togara & Vigaroo; in clay, Jalee, Wheat, Cotton, Cadala, Hoorbe, Coosoova & Nacasa; In the red soil, Jalee & Navona and in Stony ground Saya & Horroolee, Paddy if there is water, is produced in all the Soils except in Sandy ground. –

There is little Wheat produced in this District; the Fruits are Plantains & Mangoes but not so plentiful as at Anuyee

*1 The District is bounded on the East by a ridge of hills which extend from Condacullor North East as far as Neerately – the Maurce Canava one of these hills

*2 Mayaconda divided into 8 Taroffs
this Year has 137 Villages
to which belong 49 Tanks
41 Coontas

146 Wells
3080 Houses
2955 Families
14500 Men, Women & Children Estimated

there are no Jack, Pine Apples Anjoor or Plumbs, nor fine Rice as at Amrapoor and Nidigull but only Chanageery Paddy a sort of thick Rice;- The Water of the Town of Mayaconda is brakish.

6 Language

The Natives of this District generally speak the Canada Tongue.-

7 Food

The Food of the Natives is generally Raggy, & Jola Pind=emereyum a kind of Gram which they boil, also Balacaloo or Red gram.- The Bramins use half Raggy food & half Paddy because Raggy is not fit to be offered to their Gods; The poor people make up the Raggy into a kind of balls which they chew when they are travelling or going about their common business & this is their principal Food.-

8 Manufactures

The Coorooma People weave Combadies from 1 Rupee to 4 Pagodas in value at Davancara

No Iron Works or large Iron Vessels made here as in Hosdroog.

The Cows and Horses are worth from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas Goats do not thrive in this Country.

The Animals in the Woodland are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deers Antelope, Bears, Hares &c but no Elephants, Lions, Eagles or Camels A Species of the Common fowls is frequently found in this District, the blood bone flesh, skin, and feathers of which are black; these are called Karakanaudum - In the year of Balaypoktee in Ashodum month - Tippoo Sultan collected many of these fowls & had them carried to Seringapatam whence they are now scarce -

10 Inhabitants

There are many Singayets in this Country - The Singayets or those who wear the Singum tied about their necks never eat any flesh, Heads - The Jungums are their Priests, they can eat food in the house of any people, who wear the Singum even in Barbers:

Singayet Sect

In

Remarks on Mayaconda

June 30th 1801

1 Situation — Mayaconda is situated West of Chittledroog 6 Cos distance.

2 Boundaries. — The Boundaries of Mayaconda extend on the East to Mauree Canawar on 6 Cos, on the South it borders with Bu-ma Naik Droog 3 Cos; South West with the Buswapatam Serma at 1½ Cos; on the West with Buswapatam; North West with the Hurreypurre District North East with Anuyeat 5 Cos distance; on the North with Hurreyhurr 6 Cos. At the Roudree year 1000 it was divided in 8 Tarafs but it is divided in this present Toormaty year into 7 Divisions Davanacaree and Myconda & they are divided into Paroofs as follows viz:

3 Divisions

Davanacaree	Myconda
1 Davanacaree	1 Myconda
2 Aunagoodoo	2 Codaganoree
3 Honoree	3 Lakshawar
4 Batoree	
5 Hadady	

4 Soil — The Soil of this District is red Sandy or Stony. In the Codaganoree is Clay. In the Davanacaree & Lakshawar Paroofs is divided to 4 kinds, Clay, Sand, Stones, & mixed red Soil.

5 Productions — The Grains produced in the fair soil is Raggy, Jowar, Sogara & Tigarroo; in clay, Jalee, Wheat, Cotton, Cowar & Hoorbe, Coosoova & Nacara. In the red soil, Jalee & Tur; in under Stony ground Saja & Horcoree; Paddy & Horcoree is also produced in all the Soils except in Sandy ground.

There is little Wheat produced in this District: the Tree is Plantains & Mangoes but not so plentiful as at Anuye & these

*1 The District is bounded on the East by a ridge of Hills which extend from Gondacullor North East as far as Hadady. The Mauree Canawar in the East.

*2 Mayaconda divided into 8 Tarafs — 146 Wells
this Year has 137 Villages — 3080 Houses
to which belong 19 Tanks — 2955 Families
41 Coontas — 14500 Men, Women & Children inhabitants

there are no Jack, Pine Apples & Anjoor or Plumbs, nor fine Rice as at Chittapoor and Vidigulla but only Charnugeary Paddy from which Rice; The Water of the Town of Chittapoor is bratish.

6 Languages

The Natives of this District generally speak the Canada Tongues.

7 Food

The Food of the Natives is generally Raggy, Jola, Pindennereyum a kind of Gram which they Hoil, also Bakracaloo or Red gram: The Brahmins use half Raggy food & half Paddy because Raggy is not fit to be offered to their Gods; The poor people make up the Raggy into a kind of Ball which they chew when they are travelling or going about their common business, this is their common Food.

8 Manufactures

The Coorumbar People weave Combadies from 1 Rupee to 1 Pagoda in value at Tavanaras

No Iron Works or large Iron Instruments known in Hosdrug.

The Lowsana Horses are worth from 3 to 4 Pagodas Foals do not thrive in this country.

The Animals in the Mysoor are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Lions, Antelope, Bears, Hares, Water Elephants, Lions, Eagles, Crows & Species of the Common fowls in frequently found in this District the blood bone flesh, Skin, and feathers of which are black, these are called Karakanandum. In the year of Tarasnoktee in Adshadum month Tippoo Sultan collected many of these fowls & had them carried to Srungapatam at once they to be new species.

10 Inhabitants

There are many Singayets in this Country. The Singayets or those who wear the Singum, live about Tiruvetkamu but eat any flesh. Meat. The Singums are three Castes, they can eat food in the house of any people, who wear the Singum, women, Barbers:

Singayet Cast

for

Remarks on Mayaconda

June 30th 1801

1 Situation

Mayaconda is situated West of Chittledroog 8 Cos distance

2 Boundaries

The Boundaries of Mayaconda extends on the East to Maurie Canara* one Cos. on the South it borders with Burma Naik Droog 2 Cos; South West with the Buswapatam Sumee at 1½ Cos; on the West with Buswapatam; South West with Hurryhurr District North East with Anyee at 1 Cos distance; on the North with Hurryhurr 6 Cos. In the Roudree year 1000 it was divided in 8 Taroffs but it is divided in this present Toormaty year into 2 Divisions Davanacara and Myconda & then subdivided into Taroffs as follows viz

Davanacara	Myconda
1 Davanacara	1 Myconda
2 Aunagodoo	2 Codaganore
3 Honore	3 Lakekaura
4 Batore	
5 Hadady	

3 Divisions

4 Soil

The Soil of this District is red sandy or stony* The soil of Codaganore is Clay. In the Davanaree & Lakekaure Taroffs it varies to 4 kinds, Clay, Sand, Stones, & mixed red Soil

5 Productions

The Grains produced on the Sandy soil is Raggy, Samaj & vara Togara & Vigaroo; in clay, Jalee, Wheat, Cotton, Cadala, Hoorbe, Coosoova & Nacara. In the red soil, Jalee & Navona, and in stony ground Saja & Horwoolee, Paddy if there is waters, is produced in all the Soils except in Sandy grounds. –

There is little Wheat produced in this District; the Fruits are Plantains & Mangoes but not so plentiful as at Anyee

*1 The District is bounded on the East by a ridge of hills which extend from Sondeaullow North East as far as Neeratady – the Maurie Canara one side it

*2 Mayaconda divided into 8 Taraffs
this Year has 137 Villages
to which belong 49 Tanks
41 Coontas

46 Wells
3080 Houses
2355 Families
14500 Men, Women & Children Estimated

there are no Jack, Pine Apples Anjoor or Plumbs, nor fine Rice as at Amkapoor and Nidigull but only Chanagery Paddy a sort of thick Rice;- The Water of the Town of Mayacondla is brackish.

6 Language

The Natives of this District generally speak the Canada Tongue. -

7 Food

The Food of the Natives is generally Raggy, & Jola Pindemereyum a kind of Gram which they boil, also Balacaloo or Red gram. - The Bramins use half Raggy food & half Paddy because Raggy is not fit to be offered to their Gods; The poor people make up the Raggy into a kind of balls which they chew when they are travelling or going about their common business & this is their principal Food -

8 Manufactures

The Coorooma People weave Combadies from 1 Rupee to 4 Pagodas in value at Davancara

No Iron Works or large Iron Vessels made here as in Hosdrog

The Cows and Horses are worth from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas Goats do not thrive in this Country.

The Animals in the Woodland are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deers Antelope, Bears, Hares &c but no Elephants, Lions, Eagles or Camels A Species of the Common fowls is frequently found in this District, the blood bone flesh, Skin, and feathers of which are black; these are called Karakanaudum - In the year of Calayookee in Ashodum month - Tippoo Sultan collected many of these fowls & had them carried to Seringapatam whence they are now scarce -

10 Inhabitants

There are many Lingayets in this Country - The Lingayets or those who wear the Lingum tied about their necks never eat any flesh, or Meat. - The Jungums are three Priests, they can eat food in the house of any people, who wear the Linguem even in Barbers:

Lingayet Sect

In

In this sect, all inferior castes assuming the Lingum are called Punchamooloo or the 5th Caste – For instance the Kaponelly Rajahs who were originally of the Boyaloo, since they assume the Lingum are called Punchamooloo; The Jungums generally have their Lingum made of the Bálapum* (a kind of stone) which they wear round their necks; if it is lost or broke by any accident they are obliged by law to die; therefore for the greater safety of the Lingum which is always preserved in a small box they cover it with Sagarasum a kind of paste & the Lingum belonging deposited in the box it is wrapped up in cloth & put into another box of any metal except Iron for greater security; Silver is generally used; the poor people then wrap it round in a good cloth for they are exceedingly careful that no harm happen to it; looking on themselves then as Sevva Bacoolloo or Saints of Seevoo they imagine there is no caste superior to them in the world; yet their Pride is much fallen since the time of the Nagarom Polligars because there are many now of the other Castes in their Districts, It is the duty of the Jungums or Priests of the Lingavantooloo to tie the Lingams round their disciples necks; they are also obliged by Vow to beg; the Lingavantooloo wash their Lingums or Pods in the water that is used for washing the feet of their Ministers, because they look on them as greater than their Pods and when these Poorbos come to their houses they prostrate themselves at his feet & do every thing according to his wishes with the utmost respect –

The Lingavantooloo and Mardooloo generally use the Canara Language in their houses in all these Countries being the original Inhabitants of the Canara Dominions; the first Minister or teacher of the Mardooloo called Sarvagacharloo having been incarnated in the Canara Country, Basavas Eswar the first Poorbo of the Jungums who was

incarnated

* Bálapum

incarnated at Calleeyanum & first established this sect in the Carnatic Dominion; both these Teachers composed good Books containing the Doctrines of their Religion.

The Jungums and Lingavantooloo never rejoice at births or mourn at deaths nor do they in many other respects conform to the Native Customs. When a Lingavant dies he is interred in the Ground & not burnt in the fire; when their Pooroos die they keep the Corpse in their house for two or three hours; then eating food with their Relations they all join and carry the Corpse to the Burying ground attended by several sorts of Music, and bury him with expressions of pleasure. Annually on the 30th day of Ausweejom Month they meet at one place and perform a ceremony in the name of their Ministers, they eat on that occasion victuals prepared of rice and Cororoloo which is previously offered to the Manes of their Ministers.

Badars

The Badarloo many of whom are in these Districts worship Hanoomuntoo.

There are few ancient Inscriptions

The Air of this Country is reckoned healthy & several instances occur of people living 100 Years old.

Circars share of the Crop or Revenue

The Ryuts of this Country give one share of the Crop to the Circar and take two shares to themselves of the produce of a Plough to which two Bullocks are attached called Nagary; besides they pay 2 Pagodas for each Plough; they pay 4 or 5 Pagodas for a Plough requiring 4 Bullocks according to the Nature of the Soil. But if the shares are equal they do not pay any Money; but they sometimes pay a land or Money rent alone

This mode of proportioning the share of Crop between the Circar & Ryuts is peculiar to Mayaconda.

The Measures of the Grain in this Country is at the ra.

Measures

3 Sears	1 Peda
16 Peedas	1 Vokallom
20 Vokalloms	1 Candy

There is little difference in weights from those of Chittledroog

Holalkara

Chanashoomar of Holalkara Continued

No. of Sarooffs	Names of the Sarooffs	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos — Brahmins	Vishwa	Soodras — Jungums	Sautauro or Sautauro	Coopans	Coomutteegar	Sangamans	Hard Vuckal (Ryots)	Telligar	Sutchar	Bhuvi (Fishermen)	Pendhamar	Sunigar	Bogar (Cobblers)	Chapparnots	Mortegar	Kollar	Coomar (Potters)	Jaudar	Bommar (Potmakers)	Nauyinda (Barbers)	Agasar (Washermen)	Gangar	Pinchaul (Cultivators of Betel)	Cullaratthar	Ledgar	Kapar (Tankergar)	Cullararo (Boatmen)	Ruddar	Telly	Jogar	Hoondolla (Panya Priests)	Cotamar or Bodagadar (Buggamunthar Priests)	Miscellaneous — Badaro or Boya	Kagar or Cayar	Mundigar or Churtthar	Mahatter	Jains	Mudaliar	Total
1	Holalkara	18	"	12	3	3	3	29	78	5	"	6	"	1	1	2	8	14	17	2	7	3	6	3	9	"	5	5	"	1	1	1	"	4	33	1	13	"	7	42	343
2	Goondaree	1	"	"	1	"	67	26	135	"	4	"	"	2	"	1	"	21	18	6	"	4	8	"	11	1	1	1	10	1	3	"	5	"	77	3	19	1	"	12	439
3	Ramgiry	8	1	21	"	"	13	42	159	"	"	"	"	8	2	1	"	9	42	11	3	8	10	"	13	"	2	8	9	2	2	"	"	"	99	3	38	"	"	17	526
4	Andanoor	8	"	17	"	"	28	25	184	"	6	"	1	3	"	"	4	3	21	1	5	6	7	"	27	"	"	7	5	8	2	"	"	"	117	5	42	1	"	10	553
5	Andanoor	2	"	5	"	"	40	8	74	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	1	24	4	6	1	1	5	"	12	"	1	4	"	9	"	"	"	"	60	13	2	"	"	2	282
	Total	37	1	55	4	3	151	130	630	5	18	6	1	14	3	4	13	71	102	26	16	22	36	3	72	1	9	25	24	21	8	1	5	4	386	25	109	2	7	83	2143

Chanashoomar of the Holalkara District in the Cycle Year Seedarder or A.D. 1799-1800

No. of Tarofs	Names of the Tarofs	Villages: Khaly	Villages: Dakaly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Alienated	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cullas	Water: Kaphilas	Water: Wells	Water: Hondas	Water: Pools	Water: Forts	Water: Mud Forts	Water: Agrahrams	Water: Pagodas	Water: Mosques	Water: Anigrees (Aloofs)	Water: Houses	Water: Iron Mines & Furnaces or Smoking Places	Water: Looms	Water: Farms or Oil Mills	Water: Sundries	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw Thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Employed in Cultivation	Families: Non Employed	Families: Artisans	Families: Total
1	Holalkaroo	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	15	22	5	..	2	..	..	22	1	6	117	..	8	..	52				374	125	55	165	343
2	Soondaree	19	7	18	8	26	..	4	9	7	37	10	..	..	15	..	3	37	..	..	356	1	9	..	57				484	328	13	98	439
3	Ramgeery	28	..	21	7	28	..	6	5	12	..	27	..	2	23	1	..	70	..	6	378	..	22	2	..				607	291	78	157	526
4	Andanoor	38	2	36	4	40	..	4	12	16	8	35	..	2	28	1	1	75	..	4	456	3	12	1	10				610	406	47	100	553
5	Audanoor	17	..	16	1	17	..	1	4	7	20	18	1	2	14	..	1	35	..	..	221	2	5	..	21				339	182	7	93	282
	Total of the District	103	10	93	20	113	.	15	33	43	75	112	6	6	82	2	5	239	1	16	528	6	56	3	140				2414	1332	200	611	2143

Dahazada or List of the Holalkara District (July 1801)

Taroffs	Seq. Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages Shaly	Villages Pakaly	Inhabitants	Ploughs	Tanks	Tanks Bund	Rivers	Ferries	Tolls	Wells	Sayers	Sayer Income	Gardens	Horses	Hills Horses	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches
1		Taroff Holalkara																		
	1	Cusba Holalkara	1	..	1	.	1	3	1	..	..	15	22	52	..	5	2	..	22	1	..
		Poonoozoor	.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	1	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	15	22	52	..	5	2	..	22	1	..
2		Taroff Goondawee																		
	1	Cusba Goondawee	1	..	1	.	1	1	2	..	..	27	.	57	..	..	1	..	1	.	..
	2	Mallahully	.	1	.	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Haroogetyhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Edahully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	.	2	.	..
	5	Sanlahvohully	1	.	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	.	1	.	..	..	1	.	1	..	..
	6	Vaswanaudhully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	..	.
	7	Tamallapore	1	..	1	..	1	..		..		..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Lokatolaloo	1	..	1	.	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	1	.	.
	9	Hanoomanhully	.	1	.	1	1														
	10	Bommankutta	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.	2	..	.
	11	Hullahully	1	..	1	.	1	..	.	..	..	..	1	.	..	.	1	..	2		.
	12	Rangapore	..	1	..	1	1	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.
	13	Gullukanoohully	1	.	1	.	1	..	.	.	..	.	1	..	..	.	1	.	2	..	.
	14	Oblapore	..	1	.	1	1	..	.		..	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..
	15	Commasamoodrum	1	..	1	..	1	1	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	.	.
	16	Aumanahaub	1	.	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	.
	17	Avrahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	1	..	2	.	.
	18	Coonugub	1	..	1	..	1	1	.	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	.	.
	19	Goondeemudvoo	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	.	..	..	.	..	.		1	..	2		
	20	Hoolamoola	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	1	..	1	.	..
	21	Companaholly	..	1	.	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	.	..	..	.
	22	Hozchavanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	.	.	1	..	1	.	..
	23	Agraharom	1	.	1	.	1	.	..	..	1	.	..	..	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
	24	Noolayanoor	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	.
	25	Mullapore	.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	26	Dodakeekutta	1	.	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	19	7	18	8	26	9	7	.	4	32	10	37	3	.	15	.	37	..	..
3		Taroff Ramgeery																		
	1	Cusba Ramgeery	1	.	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	.	5	.	..	.	1	1	10	.	2
	2	Singanoohully	1	.	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	.	1	.	..	.	1	.	1	..	.
	3	Tolpadhully	1		1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	.	5	.	.
	4	Convahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	1		1	.	.
		Carried over	4	..	4	.	4	1	1	..	.	.	6	.	..	.	4	1	17	.	2

Taroff	No. of Village	Names of the Villages	Villages: Totally	Partially	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Bunds	Rivers	Channels	Bawlies	Wells	Gardens	Agrahar	Mandapa	Forts	Tiles	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches
		Brought over	4		4		4	1	1				6				4	1	17		2
	5	Chickakadoor	1			1	1										1		1		
	6	Davarahobahully	1			1	1												1		
	7	Hillukutta	1		1		1		1				1				1		4		
	8	Callookaira	1		1		1		1								1		3		
	9	Doggana haul	1		1		1						2				1		2		
	10	Dobmme	1		1		1	1					2				1		14		
	11	Cangoonta	1		1		1		1								1		2		
	12	Mulladeehully	1		1		1				1		1				1		1		
	13	Mbaradapukutta	1			1	1				1										
	14	Rumagutta	1		1		1				1						1		2		
	15	Vadaroohully	1		1		1				1						1		1		
	16	Chickadkutta	1		1		1		1		1						1		2		
	17	Chickamaganoor	1		1		1	1					2				1		4		
	18	Cotahaul	1		1		1		1				1				1		1		
	19	Banagara	1		1		1		1				1				1		2		
	20	Hobahully	1		1		1	1	1				1				1		1		
	21	Kazoor	1		1		1	1					8				1		6		
	22	Hundeeganadoor	1		1		1		1				2				1		3		
	23	Hanoomally	1		1		1		1								1		2		
	24	Dafeecutta	1		1		1		1								1		2		
	25	Ambabyhully	1			1	1		1										2		
	26	Cunchapore	1			1	1										1				
	27	Mullapore	1			1	1				1										
	28	Vadaroohully	1			1	1														
		Total	28		21	7	28	5	12		6		27				23	1	70		2
4		Taroff Andanore																			
	1	Cusba Andanore	1		1		1	2	1				3				1		6		
	2	Commanhully	1		1		1						1				1		2		
	3	Gunyukutta	1		1		1		1		1		1				1		5		
	4	Woodgarra	1		1		1		1								1		1		
	5	Cattadkarra	1		1		1						1				1				
	6	Goozoohully	1		1		1						1								
	7	Mootakadoor	1		1		1				1		1				1		2		
	8	Coolavahully	1		1		1												2		
	9	Mullanohully	1		1		1										1		1		
	10	Heereyoor	1		1		1	1			1		1				1		2		
	11	Dundugahully	1		1		1	1					1				1		2		
	12	Vesubanaudhully	1		1		1		1				1				1		1		
	13	Marapore	1		1		1	1	1				1						1		
	14	Calladgutta	1		1		1	1	1			8	2	10			1		5		
	15			1		1	1														
	16	Dafareehully	1		1		1						1						1		
	17	Nundeehully	1		1		1	1					1				1		1		
	18	Antapore	1		1		1		1				1				1		1		
	19	Agrahar	1		1		1						1		1		1		1		
	20	Vomalapore	1		1		1						1						1		
	21	Hevraiyamaganore	1		1		1	1					2				1		4		
	22	Commanhully	1		1		1		1				1						2		
	23	Cadavoor	1		1		1		2				3				1		3		
		Carried over	22	1	22	1	23	3	9		3	8	25	10	1		16		44		

Taroffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fully	Partly	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Bundes	Rivers	Channels	Bridges	Wells	Factory	Agrahaarams	Mandapa	Forts	Old Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Poorias
		Brought over	22	1	22	1	23	8	9	..	3	8	25	10	1	..	16	..	14	..	..
	24	Gondoomallanhully	1	.	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	25	Codagavally	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	26	Shengareyanmunhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..
	27	Goonyuganoor	1	..	1	..	1	.	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	28		..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	Honnakallava	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	30	Rangavanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	31	Bummanaickhoog	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2
	32	Collavongatehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	33	Tagadhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	34	Pallugahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	35	Sasdloo	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..
	36	Dovanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	37	Chaudanoghully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	38	Ingalladhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	39	Shanboganelly	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	Joganooanmunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	38	2	35	2	40	12	16	.	4	8	35	10	2	..	28	1	75	.	2
5		Taroff Audanore																			
	1	Cusba Audanore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
	2	Paddukatta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	3	Sadarhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	4	14	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	4	Arusanagutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	5	Nakoonta	1	..	1		1	.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	6	Chenapatan	1	..	1		1	..	1	.	.	1	1	1		1	1	.	3		
	7	Apparashully	1	.	1		1	.	..	..	..	1	1	1	.	..	1		2		
	8	Hannanochully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	.	.	1	.	1	..	.
	9	Chattimhully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	1		2	.	.
	10	Condavaddy	1	.	1	..	1	.	1	.	..	..	2	.	..	.	1	..	2	.	.
	11	Jerranhully	1	..	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	2	..	..
	12	Basavapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	.	.	..	..		.		1	..	2	..	.
	13	Hanoomunkutta	1	.	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	.	..		1	.	2	..	.
	14	Gurnagud	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	1	.	1	..	.
	15	Pasdhully	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		1	..	1	.	..	.	1	..	.
	16	Mullatiapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	.	.
	17	Coodumurkutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	.	4	1	5		..	..	..	2	.	.
		Total	17	.	16	1	17	4	7	.	1	20	18	21	14	1	14	..	35	.	.

Abstract of the Holalkara District

No. of Sarooffs	Names of Sarooffs	Villages: Abadi	Villages: Waste	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Tanks	Sunnuds	Ruins	Khamees	Cafe Nos	Wells	Gardens	Agrahrams	Mon Ras	Hills	Hills Forts	Mogoos	Mangus	Fees
1	Cusba Holalkara	1	1	2	..	2	3	1	.	..	15	22	51	..	5	2	.	22	1	.
2	Ditto Goondary	19	7	18	8	26	9	7	-	4	32	10	57	3	-	15	..	37	..	.
3	Ditto Ramgiery	18	..	21	7	28	5	12	..	6	..	27	.	..	..	23	1	70	..	5
4	Ditto Andanoor	38	2	36	4	40	12	16	..	4	8	35	10	1	-	28	1	75	.	2
5	Ditto Aidanoor	17	-	16	1	17	4	7	-	1	20	18	21	1	1	14	.	35	.	2
	Total	103	10	93	20	113	33	43	.	15	75	112	140	5	6	82	2	239	1	10

Historical Account of the District of Holalkara

Collected at Holalkara June 1801 and translated by C. V. Boria

A Boyawar of the name of Doommee-Dodunnah Naik resided at the village of Doommee which is now a Cullobully or Additional Village near Hollal, in the time of the Coorma Rooroobs of Beejanagur, being appointed by Government to manage the Revenue of this Country, the Village his place of Residence, & capital of the Country committed to his care, after some time his Son Goolerjapah-Naik was appointed in his fathers place in whose time a man named Bora-Goud came from the Northward with all his family, in consequence of some disturbances in his Native Country, this Bora Goud representing that he would willingly put himself in Goolerjapah Naiks protection as a Ryot, the latter willing to encourage him, but avoiding to deprive those who were already settled in the Inhabited villages of their lands determined to find a new settlement for him if possible, & went about the Country in quest of some lands fit for him to cultivate, Coming into the Country where at present Holalkara is situated, (then a wild Forest) near a ruined Pagoda of Gopal Swamy, he was informed it had been the Site of a Village many ages ago & that the God called in Canara Pommal-la Kishna was worshipped there, He immediately began to clear away the Jungle which overrun the land & built there the Village of Pommalla so named from that

that God; on its being finished he appointed Bo
ragoud as Head Gerad & other Aygaars* under
him; & thence returned to his Capital.—

Bora Goud being a good tem=
pered & able man, encouraged many people to
settle in his new Village & having encreased the
Population of Pomall to be equal to the Capi=
tal of his Superior, Gooleyapa Naik was
highly pleased with his good management.

Gooleyapa Naik coming to
see the new Establishment understanding that
the Inhabitants were uneasy at their having
no better security for their Village than a Fence,
& that they conceived a stronger Fortification
necessary midst these thick & dangerous woods,
built there a Fort; & a Pagoda dedicated to the
before named God Gopal Kistna & a large
Tank.— On Gooleyapa Naik's build=
ing the Hollal & Kara, people gave them
the name of Holalkara: Holal signifying
that Village & Kara a Tank in Canara.

Gooleyapa Naik departed
from this world to Heaven & leaving no Chil=
dren nor descendants after him, the Doomnee
District was assumed by Unoomapa Naik
Son of Ramachendrapa Naik Polli=
gar of Tarakara.

At this period* Mulla Simma
=na Naik resided at Padaygoldroog in great
poverty & came to Neeratady to acquire some
means of subsistence; in the year Sallewa=
=han 1398 & the Doomnee Cycle; there

AD 1475

*1 Aygaars, the Barrah Padagars or Villagers, the Curtaing the Hindoo managing the Cafe armed Peasantry. Footnote.

*2 This Mulla Simmay Naik is the Ancestor of the Chittadroog family see their History Page 2 — a diffi=
=culty occurs in the Chronology which indeed is a suspicion of the accuracy of this first date. Narsing Rayel's
reign the first of the New Dynasty commences from A.D. 1412 & that of Veera Narsim Rayel ends in A.D. 1430; but
the Doomnee Cycle year falls out either in 1398 A.D. 13 years before the former Monarch's decline or in the
reign of Achoota Rayel 1458 A.D. thus it would appear that he availed himself of the revolution in the change
of Government to get into Power under the New Dynasty & this introduction of the Boya Tribes into Bellaghuat
was in consequence of that change.—

AD 1458 - AD 1535

hearing that a new King Narsing Rayel had attained to the Government of Beejanagur, Timmana Naik went to that Court in quest of service & soon after came back with the appointment of Naik of the Guddies of Heeroor, Chitteldroog & its dependances.

On his arrival in this Country he lived for some time in the Village of Rangapatam; his father Heera Naik & his Mother dying, he erected 2 Tombs* for them there & carried his family to reside on the Hill of Chitteldroog on account of the Boyawars plundering the Country. In the time of this Timmana Naik he built here a large Pagoda to Gopalswamy & established this place as a Cusbah, attaching Doonmee to it as a Cullookullay.

Afterward he was promoted in the service of the Rayalu & obtained the Royal Order to be Pollegar of the Chitteldroog District,* which he managed to his death together with the appointment of Naik Tunam for the other Guddies.

His son Obunna Naik entered in the room of his deceased father, he was devout & was favoured by the God of Leedar, he departed this life in the year Taleerrahan 1525 of Toolanacroolor.

AD 1602

Notwithstanding Holalkara was included in the District of Basuwapatam then belonging to the Pollegar of Farakara Tanyal Naik, yet the Chitteldroog people used then to keep their Peons here to watch the place.

After this, in the time of Custoory Rungapa Naik the Kingdom of Anagoondy being subverted by the Mahomedans, Ranod-

*2 Hence it appears there were two distinct Offices. The Naik-Tunnah, Military Governor or Lieutenant of the Guddies, & the Pollegar Protector or Administrator of the Civil Government.

* See their Tombs at Halleoor June 1821 Taylor's Chitteldroog History Page 6.

Colla-Cawn Vazeer to the Beejapore Bad-shah's advancing into this Country assumed possession of their Districts & established a Hillidar here named Davood-Cawn with some troops; a few years after a Servant of the Chittledroog Rajahs named Conchana united with the Mussulman Hillidar against the authority of his Master; at last he killed his confederate & possessed himself of all authority in the District: but Custoory Rungappa Naik surprised him & put him to death & reduced the District to his obedience. During the short Management of Conchana, he built ½ Cos distant from this place a Mutt remarkable for being supported by one Pillar only together with an Office & a small square tank faced with Stones & Steps.

After the death of Custoory Rangappa Naik his Son Madukary Naik managed for 23 Years & died in the Year Fallevathan 15 96 (Sic Belikhed Acct) Chk.

AD 1673

His Son Madukary Naik & their Cousin Sovracanta Rangappah ruled for 60* Years (the former being killed by the latter) to the Year 15 96 (Ankuds)

AD 1673 &c

Chuckonna Naik after this managed for 12 Years & died in the year 1608

AD 1685

Burmappah Naik next succeeded to the Seema of Chittledroog, who took the Hills of Ramagerry, Burmanaik-droog & Rungiahdroog, & built strong forts upon them being conveniently situated on his frontier; after establishing his people there & arranging the Country

* Probably an error of the Canarese Copyists as the Belikhed & concurring Chittaldroog Accounts allow only an interval of a few Months that preceded Chuckonnahi Naik's Accession.

A D 1720 country in good order he died in the year 1643 of Sa-
=leevahan

On his death his Son Madukaroo Naik took possession of his fathers Estate – Enmity having) encreased between him & the Harponelly Polligar – Madukaroo Naik marched with his troops & surrounded Balloovaddee a Village of Harponelly. His Enemy declining to oppose this Great Force marched secretly with the auxiliary troops of the Roydroog, & Bedoonbor Poligars to Hoda=gara whence they detached 700 Peons under Mur=mugee Cadolie who surprised & took Ramageery from the Chittledroog Peons who were off their guard Madeekary Naik on the hearing of this took Balloovadee by a fault & instantly returned with his Army to Ramageery which he invested, there=upon the Enemy marched from Hodagara to attack him & Madukaroo Naik advanced to meet them, they had a long conflict in which Jomponna Naik brother of Madukary Naik attacking them with such vigor that he killed great numbers defeated that night one half of their Army, & when day) broke next morning the rest fled away out of their sight.*

As soon as this Army were put to flight the garrison left in Ramgeery leaving the Keys in the gates went off to join the broken troops of their Master the Harponelly Polligar – next Morning) Madukar Naik established his troops again in Ramgeery & from that time kept possession for many Years till he was slain at last in the battle near Mayaconda in the Saleevahan
A D 1747 Year 1670 (Vide Rare Hyde Tipu) On his

* In Another Account of this Action in the Chittledroog History – Page 15 A D 1743 –

On his death his Son Custoory Rangapa Naik was appointed to the Kingdom & Managed during his life time without any War; he died in the Year 1676.

AD 1753

When Madukary Naik ruled the Seema of Chitteldroog, Hyder Ali Cawn coming with a great Army besieged the fort of Chittledroog, in the Month of Aushadom of Havalombee Cycle Year; then one of his Officers, with a Detachment from his Grand Army took the Hill fort of Ramgeery by assault: after this, Hyder returning in the Cycle Year Veelumbee from the Expedition against the Mahrattas reduced the country & capital of Chittledroog, & carried the Rajah & his family prisoners to Seringapatam, confining them in strong Hill Forts. —

AD 1777

AD 1778

After this War the Bahader's Armadar, & other Civil Officers managed the whole of the Chittledroog Seema until the Bahauder died in the Sella Ghaat, in the Cartaka Month of Sobacrooloo Cycle then his Son Tippoo Sultaun was acknowledged in the Month of Margareer of that Year; & his Affiffs, & other officers managed to the Year Veerooloosvolor, Tarram Bhow the Mahratta advanced in that Year with great numbers of troops into the Country, & at first laid waste & plundered the Country; they established their in the Cuddies driving out the Sultan's. After collecting the Revenues for one Year they returned home, when Tippoo had negociated peace with the Company.

AD 1782

AD 1791

After Tippoo Sultan was slain in the war with the Company's forces at Seringapatam on the 30th Bahoolom of Chitra Month of Sedardee Cycle Year, — Colonel Dalrymple coming from Seringapatam established the Company's Guards in the Month

AD 1799

of Aushadom of this Year 79 In all the Stations or Gud
dies. — This Country being included in the Portion
ceded to the Mysore Raja Kistnaraja Vodeyar his
Amuldars received charge of the Civil Authority & have
been ever since in the management to this day.

Some Remarks on the District of Holalkeira:

collected from the information of the Amuldar Serishtadars &c June 1801

1 Situation — Holalkard is situated in a South West direction about 24 Miles from Chittledroog & 53 Miles NW from Seera

2 Divisions — The District is divided now into
5 Taroofs
103 Villages
2414 Houses
33 Tanks &c (Sufeneismar)

3 Population — The Population is supposed to consist of 2443 families Sufeneismar

4 Boundaries — 3 Cofs distant on the West & South ridges of high hills form the Boundary all round the country; beyond these Hills is the Beedoonore Country -- 3 Cofs East some Hills divide it from the Hofsadroog country -- 3½ Cofs North it is bounded by the Beemavaram District 5 Cofs North West it bounds with Myaconda 1½ Cofs East it joins Beemasamoodrum.

5 Rivers — There are no considerable Rivers. The Harudravatee passing thro, at Hurryhur falls into the Toongabudra.

6 Hill Forts — There are 3 Hill Forts in this District
1 Burmanaik Droog
2 Ramageery
3 Ranjian Droog

7 Buildings Pagodas & Tanks

Burnapa Naik rebuilt the Pagoda of Gopaldavara at Holalkara; The Tank named Honnakara North East of the place; he also repaired & put in good condition the Tank West of the Village originally built by Goolesapa Naik of Doonmee.

8 Gardens

Since this tank was repaired the Inhabitants have made several Gardens below it but there are no Gardens at present below the Honnakara.

9 Productions Fruits

These Gardens produce plenty of Mangoes, Plantains, Limes Jack, Orenges, Cocoanuts, Betel & Areca Nuts, Tamarind &c.

10 Water

Few Cuppelas are used for cultivation here as there are so many Tanks. Cuppelas are seldom used in Gardens being only useful to water Trees planted on high grounds where water cannot be introduced by Channels from the Tanks.

11 Soil

The Soil is divided into 4 Kinds, 1 Ragada or Clay 2 Moodal Boomee or Sandy Earth, 3 Bangall or Red, 4 Corral or Brown.

1 Ragada produces plenty of Jolla or Joaree, Chenna, Navana, Cotton, Voodoolor, Wheat, & Togara.

2 The Moodal Boomee produce in general Raggy; this small grain is the principal food for the Canara people as Rice is to the Tellingas; Navand, Tavee, Avara, Horse Gram, Hurtia & Oil Seeds.

3 In the Soil Hempa Boomee, Sazza & Haralloo or Lamp Oil Seeds are cultivated.

4 In the Corral Earth plenty of Salt is to be extracted; a very little Paddy; as that Grain is produced in all lands cultivated below Tanks.

12 Cattle.

There are plenty Cows & Sheep for Milk & but few Buffaloes, a Bullock is worth here from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas.

13 Wild Animals

The Animals found in the Jungles are Harranee or Deer – Hoola or Tyger – Carroolee or Bear – Mobilla or Hare – Caudhundee or Wild Hog – Navry or Jackals – Charla or Tyger Cats – Tolla or Wolf – Voodoom or Guana & plenty of Peacocks

No Cutty Gurba (Hyeana) or Elephants

14 Wood

The Wood found in the Jungles & generally used for Materials in Buildings in this Country are Cherrumungee, Cara Mootee Gairral. Mamoo; Bamoo Cocoanuts, Echa. Vosurika, Apa Bamboos & many of the Tara Gudda & Jallee there are also some Benjamin & Sea Wood found among the Hills –

15 Minerals

In the Villages Tallegoa Hully of Busha Saroy Caporahully of Ayidanoor Saroy & Gickanahully of Goondadoo Saroy are Iron mines where great quantities are made from small stones collected from the neighbouring Hills & refined in Hommals or Furnaces built for that purpose when this Ore is refined & reduced to Masses or Cakes of Iro in this state they sell it to the Merchants

16 Manufactures

They manufacture no Cotton Cloths nor Combaie=lies finer than Nº Sultan fanams value –

17 Commerce

Merchants bring hither fine Rice, Pepper & Arreka Nuts from the Beedenore Country & Cavry, from hence Tamarind & Tobacco. the other Grains of this Country are sold at Chittledroog.

The Port

70 Fort of Holalkera — The Fort of Holalkara has 2 Gates, one on the East & the other on the West – 33 Batteries or small Bastions & 1 Large Circular. Stone Tower of two stories high in the Centre of the Village; there are two ditches carried round the fort, all these buildings are decayed and out of repair

19 Market — Close to the East side of the Fort is a Petta where a Fair is held every Sunday.

70 Villages fortified — In this District every Village is fortified by Walls or Batteries & however poor & small they are at least surrounded by a common hedge to guard against wild beasts & Thieves.

71 — Hewa Hadee Karoo Nayk built a Village named Chendra Hekarpoor ½ Mile South East from hence upon a Low Rock & a small tank called Basave Cutta near it, during his & his sons times Chendrahekarpoor was a Gudday but it is now ruined

72 Language — The Inhabitants only use the Canara Lingua

73 — There are many Tenguents in this District

Hofsadrooz & Muttoad

General Abstract of Chanashoomar of the Hosadroog District for the Year Sedardee or A.D. 1799-1800

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Nuddy	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Uncultivated	Villages: Total	Villages: Rivers	Villages: Enormous	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: In good Order	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Ruined	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Total	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: In good Order	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Ruined	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Total	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Draining	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Cistella	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Descending	Water: Tanks Cullas Wells: Total	Forts: Hill Forts	Forts: Forts or Batteries	Forts: Total	Hopodas: Nuddy	Hopodas: Nuddy Terraced	Hopodas: Total	Mosques	Pagodas	Choultries	Choultries: Pots	Choultries: Pumpkins Wheels	Choultries: Carnas (Cal Mills)	Choultries: Hardas (Washermen's Stacking Place)	Choultries: Kernaces or Cow Stalling Places	Choultries: Tanquins Mills	Choultries: Chunams Kilns	Choultries: Limes	Choultries: Houses	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Total	Houses: Ruined
1	1 Hosadroog	44	1	32	13	45	5		7	2	9	5	23	28	30	4	48	82	2	7	1	2	98	83	6	89	1	8		6	1	18	7	1	1	3	222	338	40	482	642	1064		68
	2 Baagoor	51	3	47	7	54		4	9	2	11	12	44	56	68		46	114				2	52	128	15	143	1	5	1	42	1	3	14		1	6	51	639	88	98	102	1207		46
	3 Davapoor	16	5	18	3	21		3	2	4	6	7	8	15	6	39	13	58				1	26	46	16	62		2	46	2	1		2		1	1	15	277	168	5	325	498		13
	4 Janoodl	10	4	12	2	14		1	2	3	5	2		2	2	25	12	39		3	1	1	24	29	7	36	1		44	2	1		3	5	1	1	8	159	155	3	274	432		7
	Total	121	13	109	25	134	5		20	11	31	26	75	101	106	68	119	293	2	10	2	5	200	286	44	330	3	15	91	52	4	21	26	6	4	11	296	1413	451	588	2462	3221	21	4
	5 Muttoad	76	6	51	25	76	1	2	14	3	20	21	24	45	6	1	21	28						51	18	69	1	1	181	7	5	6	17	6	2	1	114	578	633		260	898	7	9
	6 Sillavoo	13	4	12	5	17		1	1	1	2	3	11	20	7	60	10	77						18	6	24			65		2	1	5	9	1	1	12	257	84	27	404	515	31	
	7 Herrakara Davarapoor	30	5	12	23	35		1	5	5	10	15	11	26	12	7	8	27						29	14	43	3				1	1	4	3		1	21	157	158	5	132	295	2	
	Total	113	15	76	53	128	1	4	23	9	32	15	46	91	25	68	39	132						98	38	136	4	1	246	7	8	8	21	18	3	3	147	994	875	37	776	1708	13	
	Grand Total	234	28	184	78	262	6		43	20	63	71	121	192	131	136	158	425	2	10				384	82	466	7	16	337	59	12	29	52	24	7	7	443	2407	926	125	3238	4289	34	

Chanashoonar of Hosadurg continued

Enumeration of Castes
Hindoos
Soodras

| No. of Districts | No. of Taraffs | Names of the Taraffs | Bramins | Rachawars | Emadies | Mirasdars | Kopaler | Kanchetigar | Lingayets | Kallar | Kallavantaver | Korgar | Mulabar | Bogar | Hoslamangadars | Nonawar | Hongeer | Boyers | Bedaria | Mastigar | Bage | Bettar | Gabadey | Gowndr | Gadar | Sunder | Chendhamar | Gowder | Kunbar | Sagler | Kuggeer | Kuggeer | Kuggeer

Dahazada of the Hossadroog District

for the Fedarder Year or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Circuits	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Aboly	Villages: Dakely	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cultivated	Water: Wells or Gollahinds	Water: Mondars	Water: Canals	Forts: Drooga or Hill Forts	Forts: Sud Forts	Forts: Bungles or Bellaries	Forts: Popular	Forts: Appearances	Forts: Gardens	Remarks
1		Tarruff Hossadroog																			
	1	Cusba Hossadroog	1	"	1	"	1	.	.	1	2	41	2	7	1	.	51	16	"	1	
	2	Cangavally	1	1	2	.	2	"	1	"	9	2	"		"	1	16	6	.	.	
	3	Colloodoo	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	"	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	
	4	Sewanhutta	1		1	.	1	"			1	1	.	.	"	.	1	2	.	.	
	5	Bokekaura	1		1	.	1		.	1	2	2	.		"	.	1	7	.	.	
	6	Macparookully	1	.	1	.	1	.		.	1	1	.			.	"	4	.	.	
	7	Sheerungapore	1	.	1	.	1	"		.	1	1	"	.	.	.	1	4	1		
	8	Gorrabankulloo	1		1	.	1	"		.	2	3	"		.	.	.	2	.	.	
	9	Chennasamoodrum	1	.	1	.	1	"		.	1	3	.	.	"	.	.	3	.	.	
	10	Cadagaura	1	.	1		1		.	1	.	1			.		.	4	1		
	11	Cadadanakarra	1	.	1		1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.			.	1	1		
	12	Adveesunganhully	1		.	1	1	.	.		1	1	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	
	13	Rungapore	1		.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	
	14	Chinnagondy	1	.		1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.			.		1			
	15	Mattanaholla	1		.	1	1			.	.	1	.	.	.		1	1	.	.	
	16	Bavanhully	1	.	.	1	1	.		.	.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	.	
	17	Chennapore	1	.	.	1	1			.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
	18	Conwasunganhully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1			
	19	Cortamavenhully	1	.	"	1	1	.	.	"	.	.	"	.	"		1	1	1	.	
	20	Mullaly	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	"	2	.	.	.	1	5	4	1	.	
	21	Pellapore	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2			.	.	1	2	.	.	
	22	Arrallahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.		
	23	Alladhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	"		.	.	.	1	.	.	
	24	Condapee	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.		
	25	Bagesettyhully	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.		.		.	1	2	.		
	26	Ruderuckutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.				1	2	.	.	
	27	Gootteycutta	1	.	1		1	.	.	.	1	2					1	1	.	.	
	28	Cullaohully	1	.	1	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
	29	Marabgutta	1	"	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1		
	30	Hoorlahully	1	.	1	.	1	.		.	1	1	"			.	1	1	.	.	
	31	Veerapore	1	.	.	1	1	.	"	.	.	1		.							
		Carried over	31	1	23	9	32	3	3	6	23	77	2	7	1	2	96	79	6	1	

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Alienated	Villages: Diminished	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Wells	Waters: Hills & Falls & Springs	Waters: Wonders	Waters: Mineral	Forts: Forts or Hill Forts	Forts: Sea Forts	Forts: Barrier or Outworks	Groves	Topes	Gardens	Tank	Remarks
		Brought over	31	1	23	9	32	3	3	6	23	77	2	7	1	2	90	79	6	1	..	
	32	Tombenakara	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	
	33	Tikpazandhully	1	.	1		1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
	34	Baldsamoodra	1	..	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	.	.	
	35	Ullaguttu	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
	36	Hornseltyhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
	37	Hempanakara	1	..	1	..	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	.	.	
	38	Collookara	1	..	1	..	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	.	.	3	1	.	..	.	These 10 Villages are included in the Gurdangoy District in 1800
	39	Goolangondy	1	..	1	..	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	.	..	.	1	.	..	.	
	40	Collechossahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	
	41	Seemalapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	
	42	Hossorholla	1	..	..	1	1	1	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	
	43	Bachavar	1	.	..	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
	44	Bassavally	1	..	.	1	1	.	..	..	1	3	.	..	..	.	..	2	1	..	..	
		Total	44	1	32	13	45	5	6	9	28	84	2	7	1	2	98	89	8	1	..	
2		Taraff Baugoor																				
	1	Cusba Baugoor	1	..	1	..	1	.	..	3	.	48	.	.	.	1	18	28	.	..	2	
	2	Tallauttu	1	..	1	.	1	.	..	.	.	1	.	.	..	.	.	3	.	..	..	
	3	Gollarhully	1	.	1	.	1	..	.	.	1	1	..	..	.	..	1	1	.	..	.	
	4	Gongasaghoodrum	1	..	1	..	1	.	.	1	3	.	..	.	..	.	1	4	.	.	.	
	5	Gaudhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	1	1	1	.	..	..	.	1	3	..	..	.	
	6	Moodafloor	1		1	..	1	..	..	.	1	1	..	..	.	..	.	2	1	.	.	
	7	Goondasamoodra	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	..	.	1	.	..	..	.	1	1	..	.	.	
	8	Bommanhully	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	.	2	4	.	..	..	.	1	2	..	..	.	
	9	Chinnasamoodra	1	..	1	..	1	.	..	.	2	4	.	..	.	.	1	2	.	..	..	
	10	Habbally	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	.	..	.	1	1	.	.	.	
	11	Heeroor	1	1	1	1	2	.	..	1	3	.	..	..	.	..	2	4	.	..	5	
	12	Woogana Kutta	1	.	1	.	1	.	..	.	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	
	13	Mavenakutta	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	.	..	
	14	Kortteegolloo	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	1	..	2	.	.	.	..	1	4	.	.	.	
	15	Hubbagarra	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	1	.	2	.	..	..	..	2	7	..	1	.	
	16	Cabbal	1	..	1	..	1	.	.	..	..	2	.	..	..	.	1	2	..	..	.	
	17	Beesonhully	1	.	1	.	1	..	.	.	2	2	.	..	..	.	1	5	..	..	..	
	18	Combarglitto	1	.	1	.	1	..	.	..	2	1	..	..	.	..	1	1	.	.	.	
	19	Narrangondanhully	1	1	2	.	2	..	..	..	2	.	.	.	.	..	1	5	.	.	.	
	20	Nagakutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	.	2	1	.	..	..	..	1	2	.	.	.	
	21	Arravagutta	1	.	1	.	1	..	..	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	.	.	
	22	Vaddahoohully	1	..	1	.	1	.	..	.	..	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	
	23	Jakunhully	1	..	.	1	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	..	.	
	24	Cadvankatta	1	..	.	1	1	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	.	.	1	1	..	.	
	25	Veerapoor	1	.	.	1	1	..	..	.	1	.	..	..	.	..	.	1	.	..	.	
	26	Honnegarra	1	.	1	..	1	..	.	..	2	1	.	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	2	
		Carried over	26	2	24	4	28	..	.	9	31	77	..	.	..	1	39	89	3	1	9	

Tarafs No.	Villages No.	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hills	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Other Water	Water: Wells or Tallukinds	Water: Wetland	Water: Tanks	Forts: Dwegsor Hill Forts	Forts: Lake Forts	Forts: Dwegsor or Bastions	Curtains	Cunakarams	Gardens	Gallis	Remarks
		Brought over	26	2	24	4	28	"	"	9	31	27	"	"	"	1	39	89	3	1	9	
	27	Luchnahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	28	Neergondal	1	1	1	1	2	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"	1	8	"	"	8	
	29	Tancehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	
	30	Anneevalla	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	31	Chickaakte	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	4	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	32	Letty hully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	33	Codeehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	1	
	34	Booradeekutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	5	"	"	2	
	35	Naganoohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	36	Sheerangapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	3	
	37	Coontoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	10	
	38	Beedaree Kara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	39	Mullanoohully	1	"	1		1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
	40	Tabbanakarla	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	41	Gommapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	42	Ballakara	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	43	Pondapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	1	"	5	
	44	Chickanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"		1	2	"	"	"	
	45	Mullapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"		1	"	"	"	
	46	Chinnapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	47	Allapoor	1	"	1	"	1		"	"	1	1	"		"	"	1	1	"		2	
	48	Kistnapoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"		"	1	"	"	"	
	49	Mutanoohully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	2		"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	
	50	Pallanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	51	Muddoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	3	"		"	"	1	3	"		1	
		Total	51	3	47	7	54		4	11	56	14			"	1	52	143	5	1	42	
3		Taraff Diwapore																				
	1	Cusba Diwapore	1	3	3	1	4	"	"	1	2	45	"	"	"	1	6	24	"	46	"	
	2	Alluguttu	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
	3	Halsahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	4	Biraporc	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	5	Gorrugondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	6	Semmapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	7	Coorlarahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	8	Masanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	
	9	Rangawanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	4	2	"	"	"	
	10	Banastunhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	11	Narsapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	3	"	"	"	
	12	Carradeekutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
	13	Codeehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	1	"	"	
		Total	13	3	15	1	16	"	3	3	13	56	"	"	"	1	20	46	1	46	2	

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hobly	Villages: Tickly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttas	Water: Wells & all kinds	Water: Wondas	Water: Donas	Forts: Pucrepur Hill Fort	Forts: Tolu Fort	Forts: Pucrepur Bastions	Pagodas	Agrahrams	Pendals	Mutts	Remarks
		Brought over	13	3	15	1	16		3	3	13	56	"	"	"	1	20	46	1	46	2	
	14	Hoonegunadoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	9	"	"	"	
	15	Honhanhully	1	2	2	1	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	5	7	"	"	"	
	16	Gullubanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
		Total	16	5	18	3	21	"	3	6	15	58	"	"	"	1	26	62	2	46	2	
4		Taraff Janacull																				
	1	Cusba Janacull	1	4	4	1	5	"	"	2	"	28	"	3	1	1	17	12	"	44	2	
	2	Bandeehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
	3	Dodagutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
	4	Goloobhutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	
	5	Tanugeepolloo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	6	Bolloohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Doogaudr	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	
	8	Hoolo ohutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
	9	Doonagteehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	10	Mullapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1			"	
		Total	10	4	12	2	14	"	1	5	2	39	"	3	1	1	24	36	"	44	2	
5		Taraff Muttoad																				
	1	Cusba Muttoad	1	3	1	3	4															
	2	Mangesunadoo	1	"	1	"	1															
	3	Seydegondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	4	Lingadhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	5	Seervoungul	1	"	"	1	1															
	6	Cadalalompasagur	1	"	1	"	1															
	7	Mootagondee	1	"	1	"	1															
	8	Haugalkaras	1	"	1	"	1															
	9	Aligikommasagur	1	"	1	"	1															
	10	Moodeegondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	11	Tippanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	12	Cachavaar	1	"	1	"	1															
	13	Hatragondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	14	Jofomanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	15	Dalwayhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	16	Cirrahully	1	"	1	"	1															
	17	Carrahully	1	"	1	"	1															
	18	Gajeegarra	1	"	1	"	1															
	19	Gandehully	1	"	1	"	1															
	20	Ittagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	21	Cappigarra	1	"	1	"	1															
	22	Addanahully	1	"	1	"	1															
	23	Bommanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
		Total	23	3	22	4	26															

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Streams	Water: Tanks	Water: Pattas	Water: Wells & Springs	Water: Tanks	Forts: Dwarasamudram	Forts: Hill-Forts	Forts: Jungle-Forts	Forts: Pettas	Forts: Fortified Hamlets	Forts: Forts	Remarks
		Brought over	23	3	22	4	26												
	24	Attemoga	1	..	1	..	1												
	25	Hagaddhully	1	..	1	.	1												
	26	Pahpanaikhully	1	.	1	.	1												
	27	Herlakarra	1	.	1	.	1												
	28	Seranakutta	1	.	1		1												
	29	Madadkara	1	..	1	..	1												
	30	Pillalankully	1	.	..	1	1												
	31	Bagankully	1		1	.	1												
	32	Ayanankully	1	..	..	1	1												
	33	Pattana	1	.	1	.	1												
	34	Somanookully	1	.	1	.	1												
	35	Togargondy	1	.		1	1												
	36	Bevunakully	1		1	..	1												
	37	Iggaladkully	1	.		1	1												
	38	Hoopakully	1	.	.	1	1												
	39	Arzamadoo	1		.	1	1												
	40	Torroocutta, or curru	1		1	..	1												
	41	Nagtee kully	1		1	.	1												
	42	Kickechully	1	1	1	1	2												
	43	Madeekully	1	.		1	1												
	44	Somalapore	1			1	1												
	45	Battangauer	1	.	1	.	1												
	46	Bollakarra	1	.	1	.	1												
	47	Iggasarkully	1	.	.	1	1												
	48	Cuttedkully	1	.	1		1												
	49	Gagalkutta	1	.	1	.	1												
	50	Chickanoorkutta	1	.	1	.	1												
	51	Ganahanookully	1	.	1	.	1												
	52	Seranakully	1		1	.	1												
	53	Gosadankully	1		.	1	1												
	54	Doda Koorkutta	1	.	1	.	1												
	55	Doda Balakuna	1	1	1	1	2												
	56	Goorayapore	1	..	1	.	1												
	57	Lehmee Dammkully	1	.	1		1												
	58	Cutchapoor	1	1	1	1	2												
	59	Gollarkully	1	.	..	1	1												
	60	Nogamadoo	1	..	.	1	1												
	61	Naganakkutta	1	.	.	1	1												
		Carried over	61	6	47	20	67												

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Stately	Villages: Pretty	Villages: Indifferent	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttaks	Water: Mill or other Streams	Water: Wells	Water: Bunds	Forts: Troops or Militia	Forts: Fine Forts	Forts: Burnt or Ruined	Capitals	Pagodas	Gardens	Tank	Remarks
		Brought over	61	6	47	20	67															
	62	Badarhully	1	..	1	1	1															
	63	Rungavanhully	1	..	1	..	1															
	64	Hteegahully	1	..	1	..	1															
	65	Goolteegahully	1	..	1	..	1															
	66	Challakara	1	..	1	..	1															
	67	Colloohully	1	..	..	1	1															
	68	Mullapore	1	..	..	1	1															
	69	Jollabanoohully	1	..	..	1	1															
	70	Akegondee	1	..	..	1	1															
		Total	70	6	57	25	76															
6		Taraff Tallavoo																				
	1	Cusba Tallavoo	1	3	3	1	4															
	2	Muddaroo	1	..	1	..	1															
	3	Hoollecarra	1	..	1	..	1															
	4	Seerpanhully	1	..	1	..	1															
	5	Gutteehossahally	1	..	1	..	1															
	6	Varalgutta	1	..	1	..	1															
	7	Commangutta	1	..	1	..	1															
	8	Ammuganoor	1	1	2	..	2															
	9	Mallasinggenhully	1	..	1	..	1															
	10	Giddanhully	1	..	..	1	1															
	11	Birganohully	1	..	..	1	1															
	12	Papanhully	1	..	..	1	1															
	13	Hoonseekutta	1	..	..	1	1															
		Total	13	4	12	5	17															
7		Taraff Horrakara-Davaraboor																				
	1	Cusba Horrakaradavaraboor	1	2	2	1	3															
	2	Ramanaohully	1	..	1	..	1															
	3	Muttugutta	1	..	1	..	1															
	4	Nakeekara	1	..	1	..	1															
	5	Goolleehossahully	1	1	1	1	2															
	6	Kittadhully	1	..	1	..	1															
	7	Colal	1	1	1	1	2															
		Carried over	7	4	8	3	11															

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Nilly	Villages: Do Nilly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Wells	Water: Hills & Woods	Water: Wastes	Forts: Brought with Forts	Forts: New Forts	Forts: Brought or Bettered	Orchards	Chatrams	Gardens	Total	Remarks
		Brought over	7	4	8	3	11														
	8	Takulvatty	1	1	1	1	2														
	9	Nandanhofsoor	1	..	1	..	1														
	10	Cattara	1	..	1	..	1														
	11	Boodcepoora	1	..	1	..	1														
	12	Vallukutta	1	..	..	1	1														
	13	Chickakittadhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	14	Casavanhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	15	Moollaguhanoohully	1	..	..	1	1														
	16	Caravagulhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	17	Gollarhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	18	Hollanoohully	1	..	..	1	1														
	19	Arakarra	1	..	..	1	1														
	20	Choudgondanhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	21	Canchehully	1	..	..	1	1														
	22	Lingadavarhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	23	Hanmunhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	24	Bundeehully	1	..	..	1	1														
	25	Vandeehully	1	..	..	1	1														
	26	Gopanhully	1	..	..	1	1														
	27	Longanbohully	1	..	..	1	1														
	28	Hoogulestutta	1	..	..	1	1														
	29	Seevagongee	1	..	..	1	1														
	30	Voparguhully	1	..	..	1	1														
		Total	30	5	12	23	35														

Abstract of the Hossadroog District

for the Year Secdardee or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Pattrick	No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Tiledy	Villages: Ola Tiledy	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Forts	Waters: Cuttans	Waters: Water of a Ellanads	Waters: Nullas	Waters: Tanks	Forts: Strong or Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Forts: Ramparts or Cuttans	Pagodas	Agraharams	Pardeses	[illegible]
1	1	Hossadroog	44	1	32	13	45	5	6	9	28	84	2	7	1	2	90	89	8	1	
	2	Baagpor	51	3	47	7	54		4	11	51	114	.			1	52	143	5	1	42
	3	Navapoor	16	5	18	3	21	.	3	6	15	58	.	.	.	1	26	62	2	46	[illegible]
	4	Janacall	10	4	12	2	14	.	1	5	2	39	.	3	1	1	24	36	.	44	[illegible]
		Total of 4 Taraffs	121	13	109	25	134	5	14	31	101	295	2	10	2	5	200	330	15	92	41
	5	Hullload	70	6	51	25	76	1	2	20	45	28	.	.				69	1	181	[illegible]
	6	Tollavoo	13	4	12	5	17	.	1	2	20	77	.					21		65	
	7	Herrakara Navarapoor	30	5	12	23	35	.	1	10	26	27	.	.				43	.		
		Total	113	15	75	53	128	1	4	32	91	132	.	.				136	1	246	[illegible]
		Grand Total	234	28	184	78	262	6	18	63	192	427	2	10				466	16	338	[illegible]

Particular Chanashoomar of the Hofsadroog District for the Year Sudarder or A.D. 1799-1800.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Fresh	Villages: Dry	Villages: Inundated	Villages: Ricured	Villages: Total	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cultivated Mountains	Water: Wells	Water: Cultivated	Forts	Groves or Hills Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Priests (Chiefs)	Mandapams	Cutcheries	Horses (Washermen's Washing places)	Potmakers Wheels	Granaries (Oil Mills)	Looms	Weights	Bombes (Iron Smelting Place)	Iron Furnace or Chunam Kiln	Salt beds or Reefs	Gardens	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw Huts	Houses: Total	Families	Total
1	Hofsadroog	44	2	33	13	46	1	11	77	33	4	.		106	.	.	2	2	7	6	18	212	338	2	1	.	19	40	482	622	1144			76
2	Baagoor	51	3	40	14	54	.	41	97	65	.			151	1	14	5	1	.	3	3	51	639	.	1	132	.	88	98	1221	1387			774
3	Bawapoor	16	5	18	3	21	.	6	22	6	39			62	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	15	277	.	1	7	47	168	5	325	498			303
4	Jaanakul	10	4	12	2	14	.	5	15	4	25			35	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	8	159	5	1	.	62	155	32	244	432			275
	Total	121	14	103	32	135	1	33	211	108	68			352	1	13	7	3	12	11	21	286	413	7	4	129	128	451	580	2212	3243			2119

Chanashoomar of Hofsadroog continued

| No. of Tarafs | Names of the Tarafs | Enumeration of Castes: Hindoos | | |

Account of the History of Hosdroog

Communicated at Hosdroog.
July 1801
Translated by C. Lechmun Bramin.

In the age of Veeramark[*1] there was a Rajah of the Chendra Race named Neellasakara who was the Greatest Prince of the Carnatic; he ruled in charity and benevolence and built a City after his own name for his Residence at 2 Cos distance from Hosdroog called Neelavatipatnum he led a life of austere devotion for 3 Years praying to the Goddess Parvatee Devee; having no children by his Queen, Parvatee Devee graciously accepted his Prayers and daughtenly appearing to him, desiring him, to ask whatever he wanted; he prostrated himself at her feet and submissively represented "that he wanted children;" Parvatee then told him that a Daughter would be born of his Queen and disappeared. – The Queen became big with child by the favor of the Goddess and at the end of 10 Months was brought to bed of a Daughter on a lucky day, hours Week, Star, and Sign, and which they named Ratnavatee; As soon as she attained the age of Womanhood the King began to look out for some handsome Person of high birth as a husband to his Daughter. –

At this time a Rajah named Ratanasacarasodoo was King of Ratnavaty, a City South of Mahra Marooca or the Golden Mountain; who was a Sovereign of great merit but he had no Sons. One day a Moonee came to Visit him from Bengal to solicit the Rajah for charitable assistance to build a Pagoda at Benares; the King received him with honor; caused him to be seated on a proper place and worshipped him according to their law. The Philosopher asked him of his Welfare and of his family and enquired how many children he had got; the Rajah was ashamed to tell him that he had no Sons but at last he acquainted him with

concern

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*1 The Tales introductory to this Account of Hosadroog are introduced rather as a Specimen of the Legends received among the Natives; the ruins of Neelcourty patnam are shewn near Bragur but the remains indicate only the Outline of a Square Fortification of no great extent. – The whole Story is expressive of the Simplicity of Eastern Manners.

*2 This Phraze is repeatedly used in most of these Accounts. –

concern and shame of his misfortune incurred in his last incarnation; he replied then to the King that he did wrong to come so far to visit him without enquiring first whether he had sons or not "for it is improper for a Moorce to behold the face of a Childless King"; he then went away in displeasure.

The King and Queen thereupon considered with themselves that they were dishonored among their caste for the law says "that the Barren cannot attain the Station of heaven" and that no one could deduce them in their station and lower or increase their name in the World; they were under much grief and sorrow and began to devote themselves to the Worship of Seevo and to mortify themselves with pain and trouble in hopes to obtain children.

They considered this severe devotion for some time and Sadasseevo pleased appeared to them and graciously told them to acquaint him what they pointed: they were condoled with the grace of God and the sweet of his sacred feet and prostrated themselves with all humility before them and prayed with much devotion with all their mind and heart and humbly begged that children might be granted to them; The Deity accepting their painful devotion presented to the Rajah two Jasmin flowers which he was desired to make his Wife eat with two Plantains and that two sons would be borne by the Queen, this he ordered and disappeared. According to the desire of the Gods the Rajah caused his Wife to eat the Jasmine with two Plantains when she instantly became big with child by the Mighty favor of heaven and at the end of 10 Months she was brought to bed of two sons on a fortunate day, Week, Star, Sign and Planet. The Rajah sent for the Astronomers to calculate the Table of the Nativity of his Sons and gave them the names of Somasakur and Chetrasakur since they were born by the divine favor of Sadasseevo.

Rattanasakur Rajah employed proper persons to teach them the Art of the Bow and the other liberal 64 Arts and they made great progress in their Education. The two Princes one day discovered that the King of Seelavaty wore the Gundapunderum[*2] or ring on his leg set with precious stones which is an ornament designed

*2 Gundapunderu

to signify that he was the Lord or Husband[*1] of all other Principalities; that he also had a most beautiful Virgin for his daughter; those two Princes induced by the hopes of obtaining the honors and precious possessions of the Nagalabatta Rajah left their City and arrived at Bramasaylly at the house of a Banyan first, when they learned from her some further account of Nabbabatta Rajah, she advised them to stay in the house of her Sister Roopauvaty at the City, when they could observe Nalasa Nuz the Rajah more closely; According to her advice when they arrived at Nalavattipatnum they went to the house of Roopauvaty[*2] & told her that they were come from Calauvaty her Sister's house, and without the knowledge of any they learnt from her more of the Rajah; in consequence the Princes changed and disguised themselves like those thieves who nightly dig thro' houses and walls and thus steal whatever they can get; their nightly booty they brought to the Pagoda of Veerabudradoo to whom they presented the same.

The Rajah had notice of the nightly depredations of a New Gang of Thieves, who plundered his Subjects houses and he ordered his Officers of Police to search for and have them apprehended within 3 days, But they went in the open day to the King's Palace carrying with them the Ashes[*3] with which people of this profession fascinate those they intend to rob and as they approached the apartments of the Raja they dug a hole in the Wall by which they got near the bed on which he lay and scattered the fascinating Ashes upon him and the Queen; they then took off the Ornaments and Jewels which they wore except the Gundapandarum upon his leg, because it is not proper for Great Warriors and Rajahs to touch the leg of their equals; they then put into his hand a letter mentioning that they had come from Ratanaty patnum to take his mark of Superior Jewels from off his leg or to get his daughter in marriage for one of them and then unperceived returned to their places next Morning the Rajah awaking perceived the paper on his hand and observing the contents thereof was much surprized thereat; he ordered the Cutwall or Officer of Police to proclaim throughout the City that the King of Nalavatipatnum had resolved to marry his daughter to whoever would kill the Lion that frequented the neighboring Woodland as a proof of

*1 This word translated Husband is said to denote the Power of a Sovereign over his vassels

*2 The Reception of the Prince by the Courtezan Roopauvaty bears some resemblance to that of the Spies sent to examine the Land of Jericho at the house of the Courtezan Rahab & indicates a similarity of Customs. It will be recollected that the Houses of these Women are in the simplicity of Oriental Manners open to the Public & are only houses of entertainment

*3 Ashes or Fascinating Powders are believed by the common people to be raised by the Class of People who make thieving a Profession to fascinate the objects of their depredations

*4 merely given to Strangers travelling & where they could most readily & without suspicion get information of what was passing

of their courage; Agreeable to this Order Proclamation was made throughout
all the Streets and the news of the Kings Daughter's intended marriage be-
ing spread. The two Princes went to the Woodland killed the Lion cut
its Tail and tied it upon their Veenah*1 they then returned silently to the
City. Towards dawn of day a Washerman going to the River to wash
clothes found the Lion's Carcass and was at first alarmed on seeing the fierce
Animal, but observing that the Lion was motionless he ventured to approach
and cut out the Tongue, for being informed of the Royal Proclamation, he
brought it to the Rajah and acquainted him that he had slain the Lion that
night. The Rajah on hearing this News was very sorrowful and concerned
that he must give his daughter to a Washerman, but the God Vegrally
Yadoo appearing to the King in shape of a Brahmin told him that the
Washerman deceived him and that the Lion was slain by a Prince of Ko-
al birth who would come immediately to visit him. The Two Princes
then suddenly came to the gate of the Palace and the Guards perceiving the
Lion's Tail on the Veenah went to the Rajah with the news that two
poor Men had appeared at the gate one of whom had the Lion's Tail affix-
ed to their Veenah. The Rajah on hearing this advanced to the gate
and carried them into the Palace and caused them to be seated on an
honorable place and asked who they were; being acquainted of their birth
and History he was highly pleased at their address and valour. The
Rajah then resolved to invite their relations to his City and arranged the Mar-
riage of his Daughter Ratnavaty dawee with Cheetra Sakur Ko-
Jah.

Neelavaty Rajah having no Sons he appointed this
in Law to succeed to his Kingdoms. Somasgkar Rajah resided
with his brother at Neelavaty patnum who went to Kemaowlu
after a long and happy Reign.

This King having no Sons the Kingdom after his death was
to disorder for some years,* Afterwards when Vegstogvardana Ka-*2
Sovereign of the Carnatic took possession of his Kingdom when he
came to this country he was sorry to see the ruin of Neelavaty
patnum and resolved to build another town near its site; he then
employed people to build another town near Cootycutta with a Fort
and Petta called Crannapatnum. One day a Hare ran into the Fort
which

*1 The Veenah a Musical Instrument

*2 See Prior Account

*a What precedes this may be looked upon as Fabulous; or mixed with Fiction. the Era of Vistavardana is not precisely ascertained

which the Rajah considered as an unfortunate Presage to the hopes he had formed of the New Town, he therefore removed out and encamped near the place attended by all his retinue. Mean time two Young ladies had taken refuge in the neighbouring Woodlands from Baldumy thro' displeasure of their relations; one a Poroomo and the other of the Weaver Caste. When they left their houses they had carried with them an Image of the Goddess in a coffer in hopes that this Treasure in time would procure them a happy Marriage wherever they might chance to settle. On their Arrival in this Jungle the Poroomo Boy went to the nearest Village Baugahully which had been built by Boudygonda People to beg for their subsistence while the other Boy remained to watch the Coffer in the Woodlands.

The Boy who thus attended the Goddess began to call out aloud in the Jungle so as to be heard by all Strangers: "Be "hold I Poly am here come from Baudamy to foretell the destruction "of the New City very shortly, therefore let this be made known to Vist-"noovarda Rajah, who is desired to build another City at this place "Baugahully where I am to be Worshipped." Accordingly the Travellers (who heard this denunciation of the will of heaven) went to Vistnoovar-dana Rajah and related what they heard. Vistnoovardana Rajah reflected on this, which seemed to have some import as he had had no good Omen on entering the New City, and finding it now confirmed by the Traveller's Story, he therefore determined to await the further confirmation of Dreams to build another City without delay; Mean while the Young ladies proposed to go from that place with their Image but the Goddess would not remove and they remained with more than usual vigilance watching; agreeable to his wish, the King obtains a dream and suddenly starting out of sleep, pleased with the vision, he went to the place where the Goddess was, and brought the Image to Baugahully where he built a Pagoda & ordered people to attend & worship her there according to the received usage, this was speedily done; then the King employs people to clear away the Jungle and to build a handsome town inclosed by several walls with an Outward Inclosure*; he then went to travel in Progress over his Country; while they were building this town a few Years driving his Cattle to graze in the neighbouring,

* Searpunna

neighbouring Jungle near the hill of Summapoopin, one of the Cows
belonging to Daudeegonda Goud straggled off from the Herd to a Snake
hole and poured its Milk* into it unperceived by any one, and returned
without Milk; at Sun set the Cow herds as usual returning to the
Village delivered their Cattle to the Owners and the Goud finding no
Milk in the Udders of his Cow was angry with the Herds believing
they had stolen the Milk of his Cows and threatened to hang him if he
did not find the Thief, within a few days the Herd watched secretly
the whole next day and found that the Cow went to the Snake hole
as usual and poured her Milk into it, when perceiving this dis-
covery he ran to his Master and acquainted him of it which surprised
the Goud who determined to see it with his own eyes next day. On the
Night the God Chennakasava Swamy appeared in a dream to a
Razzaree Man and said "I am the God worshipped as Kulasa-
Oramah having my abode near the Snake hole, at the foot of Ki-
-ta Tolasee and my Consort Saumyanauryaky is at the foot of
Stree Tolasee you are to go immediately to Daudeegonda Goud
and acquaint him of this; he then directed him first to take the Godde-
from near that tree and afterwards to take his own Image from the
other tree. — Thereupon the Razzaree went to the Goud and acquain-
-ted him of the communication of the God, who when he heard it, said
"If the God come and tell me as he did to you, I will speedily perform
every thing according to his wishes." On the next night the God came
in a dream to the Goud and told him the same as he had done to
the Razzaree, on awakening he sent a Message to Veestoovardaya
Raja to acquaint him of these circumstances and to request leave to
build a Pagoda to these Gods; as soon as he received the Kings Order
he went to the place where the God and Goddess were but having for-
-got the directions given for removing them by the God, he first dug
at the bottom of the Choostra Tolasee* Tree and took out the Im-
-age of Chennakasava Swamy, and next went to the Stree Tola-
-see Tree and attempted to take out the Goddess; but the Goddess was
very angry and did not appear to them, because they did not conform to the

* This Story is also related in the Legendary Accounts of the Buildings of the earliest Temples at Seringapa-
-tam, at Puruvittum & probably Several other places. —
* A tree dedicated to Vishnoo

the directions given for performing this duty. The Gouds and Peoples with him prayed very much to Chennakasava Swamy to excuse the fault which they had unwittingly committed; Chennakasava Swamy being appeased by their Prayers told them in a dream that he excused their fault, and he should transform himself into the shape of God and Goddess and they need not dig further for the sake of the Goddess; accordingly he transformed himself as one half God and one half Goddess; the people were satisfied and carrying the Image on a Chariot, placed it near the gate of Bangoor, and employed proper people to construct a Pagoda fit to keep him. – On the following night at the time of cock crowing a Coolie was going to his Stall with an axe on his Shoulder, near that Tank the axe happened to fall on the Image of Chennakasava Swamy and broke off part of the head; he took up his Axe and went to the Stall in the neighbouring Jungle. – In the Morning the Villages people came and beheld the Maimed Image and reported it to the Goud who came and likewise beheld it with Surprize and enquired how it happened; the people acquainted him it was done by a Coolie passing that way to the Stalls in the Jungle; he sent for him and enquired how the Image was maimed, he acquainted him that going to the Stall from his house his Axe had fallen on his head but he did not see whether it was broken. Now all the People considered that it was not proper to adore the broken Image of a Deity but God again came to the Goud in a dream and told him that there was no harm in worshipping them whether broken or not but if you wish to examine further you should get medicine for my hurts and some provision for my diet for 27 days and put me into a secret room together with the Medicine and Provision; you should come to unlock the door on the 27th day; then if you find I have no wound you may worship me or you may abandon me, thus he directed and disappeared, accordingly the Goud procured all things and lodged the Image in a private Room and locked it up but on the 27th day forgetting what was directed by God he opened the room and looked at the wound of the Image, when they found that the wound was healed up excepting a small part still remaining &

provisions

provisions for one day; because he had come one day sooner than the God had desired; they then wrote all these circumstances by letter to Veestoovardanna Rayak* who was greatly surprized; he came to Baugoor and built a proper and curious Pagoda, inclosed by a tank and placed the God in it with all due ceremony; he got an Image of the Goddess made, called Saumya Naikee and placed her in a separate Pagoda with great rejoicings and all kinds of Music; he granted a Jaugeer for the due performance of the Annual and Daily ceremonies and then returned to his country; he reigned for some time after this, and departed from this World, and leaving no Sons, one of his relations called Garunavadeyaloo ruled for some time with much charity.

In his time he granted the following Villages to Chenna Kasava Swamy viz

Madaraz, Addaracutta and Agreemeshully for the supporting the daily ceremonies, and his Queen Sreestamanayakee granted Naulgamanhully and Samapoor both a Kogsbogam custom of one Doodoo on each bag of Grain and had these inscribed on Stones placed in the Villages.—

By Sreestamanayakee his Wife he got a Son Croostapa Nack, whom on his death he appointed the successor to his power and departed from this World; Croostapa Nack governed for some time; he granted to Chenna Kasava Swamy a piece of Paddy Ground near the Tank of Baugoor and another piece near Veeroogoondy Tank; After his death in the times of the Nazaputty Race, one of the Rayahs Sadaseeva daud Sheel* granted this District as a Jaugeer to the Slave who served him with Betle, named Boda Nack, who granted to the God a piece of Paddy ground near the West Tank of Baugoor and set up a stone inscribed with the Grants. The Sunta Bednore Polligars afterwards successively governed under the Sway of the Beejanagur Nara Nuttyuar Sunga Hanoomappa Nack* Polligar of the Sunta Bednore built a Pagoda to Hanoomunt before the West gate of Baugoor and granted some land for its daily ceremonies.

Vir

*Veestoovardanna seems to have been one of the last Kings of Carnatic subjects to the Gooroma Dynasty at Anagoondy. The detail of the Origin of the Sunta Polligars as related & believed by the credulous natives of this Gold Mountainous Country is given nearly literally.

*2 Sadaseeva Rayal Reigned from 1543 to 1564 A.D. according to the Gujeratee Mr. S. or rather Ram Rayal [name] in his

*3 The Sunta Bednore account for the Polligars of Navarakara.

On the fall of the Sunda Bednore Polligars, Roostoomchakar[*1] managed for some time under the Poloondar Nabob, very charitably and after him Mussulman Officers successively followed under the Nabobs of Arcot.

It happened that Chickala Naidoo Polligar of Chittel droog being at hostility with the Mussulmen besieged the Fort of Baugoor for some time but meeting with great loss from the enemy returned to Chittaldroog. Some time after he came to Hosdroog and examining the Hills and considering it a fit place to build a Fort to awe the Baugoor People he began to build a respectable fort upon the hill as a measure of precaution against them in the Salleevahan
A.D. 1675 Year 1597 in the Cycle Year of Nala on the 5th of the full moon of Swawna Month on Monday the ninth hour of the day; he employed Harakas to execute the buildings of Hosdroog as well as of Bayram-droog and Hanaomandroog. After having completed Hosdroog he went against the Baugoor people and conquered them in war, after ruling for some time he departed this life.

From his time the Family of Chittaldroog gradually rising up to Burmapa Naik who appointed his brother Chicka Burmapa Naik as Governor of Hosdroog he came and managed here for some time and collecting a force under him he set up for himself in opposition to the authority of the Chittaldroog Raiah; on which Madakary Naik came and besieged Hosdroog and carried him prisoner to Chittaldroog appointing Veedana Naik to manage this District. In this time the Mussulmen came and again took Baugoor into their possession; about this time in the Cycle year of
A.D. 1708 Saradary on 7th of Huswega Month on Friday Vonatee Naik a Goorooo of the Jungumes came from Baugoor to Madakary[*2] Naik being displeased with the Mussulmans Manager; Madakary Naik received him with respect and enquiring the cause of his coming to visit him, he informed him that the Managers of Baugoor having stopped his dues in that district he had therefore come to pay his respects thro' dislike to them; Madakary Naik was well pleased and recommended him to stay in Hosdroog to build a Pettah and to Populate

*1 Rustum Chuck or more probably Rustum Jung was one of the Soobadars of Sarah A.D. 1687 vide Serah P. 307

*2 See Chittaldroog History

Populate the District; with this permission he came to Holsa
and built a Pettah on the ground of Gowanculloo; when it was p
topped he applied to his Patron Madakary Naik who came o
looked at the Pettah he sent for Duzapoonda Karayapa from
Davapoor and appointed him as head Man to take charge of p
pulating the place, he also appointed Dworgum Saty Malayapa
as Head Setty and Kareramiana as Joudi Kareyapa and
Lapa as Shanboags; he sent for Karabottoo a Braman p
Kaulasully Agraharam and placed him as
and Creegodoo as Head Jallary. he also granted a table for j
to all the Settlers or Inhabitants promising not to molest the
nor to increase the Annual Rent, he then returned to Chittaldroog

AD 1762. Afterwards in the year of Chittrabanoo Hyder came
and fought with the adherents of Madakary Naik defeated th
and captured Hosdroog. Madakary Naik came after th
to Hosdroog and engaging the Bahauder's people forced them
return to Seringapatam. Sometime after in the Cycle year of

AD 1766 Vijaya on the 8th of Sravana Month on Friday, Nunnaj
Ully or an Officer of the Bahauder's came from Seringapatam
besieged the Fort for sometime and took possession of this Fortress
but the Chittaldroog Poligar returned with his Army and obliged
them again to return to Seringapatam. In the Cycle year

AD 1777 Harralumbee Hyder had taken Madakary Naik and entirely
reduced his country, since which period Hyder & Tippoo successively
governed up to the year of Seedardee.

In the time of Tippoo in the Cycle year of Veerooderee

AD 1791 to 6th of Chaitra Month when Lord Cornwallis and
came & besieged Bangalore, the Mhrattas under Parseram
Brow reduced this country & possessed it for one years. Then Tippoo
made peace with the English & the Mharattas & he again regained pos-
session.

AD 1799. In the Year of Seedardee on the 30th of Chaitra Month the Eng-
lish made war on Tippoo Sultaun who being killed in Action they
conquered all his dominions; & the Amuldars of Purniah was Deewan for
the Rajah of Mysore have been since in the Management of this district

Remarks on the District of Hosdroog

1 Situation

The Town of Hosdroog is situated on the East of Bu*1 -babogndamconda, or Chendra Drona Purwuttum, it was built by the Chittaldroog Poligars; there is a Village called Gorawanda-ullgat ½ Cos distant on the East; Fallodoo is South at ¾ Cos*2 on the West ½ Mile Bakeekaria and on the North at 2 Cos distance Kaulao Ramaswara -

2 Boundaries

On the East it is bounded by Bauraboor at 1 Cos distance; On the South East by Fallodoo at 1 Cos distance; on the South by Ginguggendee 1 Cos distance; On the South West Gonatekaria; On the West Bhoretteccutta; by the North West Gungasamoodrum at 4 Cos distance, On the North by Doorgaurra at 4 Cos distance; On the North East by Doondingoodu Canrau at 4 Cos distance. -

3 Animals

The Animals found in these Districts are Tygers, Bears, Wild Hogs, Porcupines, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Jackals, Ratts, Peacocks, Wolves, Elks. -

4 Grain and other Productions

The Grain produce in this District are Paddy, Raggy, Gonalao, Horse Gram, Meengomoolao, Pasalao, Tagaree, Gingelee, Nungomoolao, Tooalee, Cholum, Saumalao, Burroogoolao, Nuja, Cotton, Kima, Castor Oil nuts, Wheat, Aracka, Sugar Cane.

5 Fruits

The Fruits produced are Plantains, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Tamarind, Limes, Mangoes, Pumpkins, Guavas, Pomegranates, Papaya, Seetaphalla, Anjoor &c.

6 Iron

Several Implements of Iron particularly large Kettles for boiling

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*2 These are the Boundaries of the Pusba Teraff only.

*1 Or Baaba Boodein Hills from whence the Toombodra rises

boolings Sugar and Buckets for Cuppelas are manufactured in this Fa

Inhabitants

The castes in this country are viz

Bramins	Badars
Banians	Jogees
Jungums	Fishers
Coorromaloo	Stone cutters
Jains	Dadegars
Potmakers	Mahrattas
Weavers	Cafrs
Washermen	Coramerro
Iron Smiths	Jatigers
Gold Smiths	Sanders
Carpenters	Cafadies
Brass Smiths	Calangers
Barbers	Cobrahkers
Tank diggers	Arrackdistillers
Mussulmen	Toddymen
Kutaumooloo	Sandyas
Taylors	Chickters

8 Buildings

Pagodas in the Town of Hosulroog

2 of Eswar
1 of Veergamah
1 of Veerabadra
1 of Sedadawar
1 of Caulamma
1 of Bundamma
1 of Saragala Rangaswamy
3 of Hanoomunt
1 of Bairava and
1 Mosque

In the Fort are 51 Batteries
41 Wells

boiling Sugar and Buckets for Lifpeles are manufactured in this Ba

7 Inhabitants

The castes in this country are viz

Bramins	Bedars
Banians	Jogees
Jungums	Fagueers
Cooroomaloo	Stone cutters
Jains	Dadegares
Potmakers	Mahrattas
Weavers	Cafrees
Washermen	Coramerico
Iron Smiths	Jakigees
Gold Smiths	Lauders
Carpenters	Capadies
Brass Smiths	Calangers
Barbers	Cobpakers
Tankdiggers	Arrack distillers
Mahomedans	Toddymen
Sautaunooloo	Jangers
Taylors	Fishers

8 Buildings

Pagodas in the Town of Hoselroog

2 of Eswar
1 of Doorgamah
1 of Veeratudra
1 of Sidadavar
1 of Faulamma
1 of Bundamma
1 of Faragala Rangaswamy
3 of Hanoomunt
1 of Bairava and
1 Mosque

In the Fort are 51 Batteries
41 Wells

Muttoad.

Chanashoomar of the Muttoad District for the Year Tedarudee or A.D. 1799-1800

	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Holy	Villages: Dry	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cultivated Gardens	Water: Wells	Water: Cistubbs	Forts	Forts (Groups or Hill Forts)	Pagodas	Mosques	Choultries (Shops)	Choultries (Merchants' Reading Houses)	Choultries (Petty Choultries)	Choultries (Wheels)	Choultries (Oil Mills)	Choultries (Looms)	Choultries (Ploughs)	Choultries (Iron Smelting Furnaces)	Choultries (Sugarcane or Plantain Stills)	Choultries (Tobacco or Sugar)	Choultries (Gardens)	Houses: Inhabited	Houses: Uninhabited	Houses: Waste	Houses: Total	Families
1	Muttoad	70	5	51	24	75	"	20	73	27	1			69		20	17	5	6	114	578	6	1	7	191		633	25	260	898	779
2	Horrakara Devapoor	31	4	16	19	35	"	10	34	13	7			43		"	4	1	"	21	157	3	"	"	1		158	5	133	296	206
3	Tallavoo	10	4	9	5	14	.	2	30	7	60			24		"	6	2	1	12	259	9	"	"	66		84	27	404	515	352
	Total	111	13	76	48	124	.	32	137	47	68			136		20	27	8	7	147	994	18	1	7	258		875	37	797	1709	1337

Chanashoomar of Muttoad continued.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Enumeration of Castes																																									
		Hindoos																																									
		Brahmins	Vishas	Soodras																																Mixed Castes							
				Tantaloo (Toddycans)	Chomichettigar	Lingaitants	Nayanar	Tandhar	Bogar (Potters)	Mooteyar	Ahmuti	Sedhoors	Collar	Koorman	Jaadar	Jaandar	Chandhavar	Nambar	Dhurji	Nayinda	Nadar	Jenagar	Pilchaud	Valagar	Mudaliar	Gorar	Cattiarrahar	Chadergarar	Jogi	Moopanar Aroor	Mathavar	Mallooraar (Nyuta) *			Bazar	Mooliyar	Maudigar	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand Total
1	Muttoad	13		2	140	61	65	24	28	7	1	.	27	111	33	1	.	.	.	19	1	25	2	3	16	6	2	.	5	9	18			93	5	31	.	1	779
2	Horrakara Davafoor	3		.	34	37	.	4	.	.	9	1	7	.	19	.	.	1		3	5	.	6	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	1			45	1	.	.	1	206
3	Sallavoo	8		.	101	98	.	10	.	.	.	.	3	5	4	.	1	2		2	7	.	18	.	2	.	15	.	1	.	.	.			39	6	24	3	3	352
	Total	24		2	295	196	65	38	28	7	10	1	37	116	56	1	1	3		5	31	1	49	2	6	16	29	2	1	5	9	19			207	12	55	3	5	1337

Historical Account of The Muttoad District

Received at Muttoad July 1801

& of The Pollegars of Muttoad

A Boya Man called Symmal Naidoo formerly lived in the Woodlands of Lakavanahully; he had a Wife by name Lakava who was a very beautiful & chaste woman. By her he begot a Son name Jerrapha Naik who was reckoned the Strongest among his Caste & remarkable for his extraordinary height; he collected 10 Pollaukars & used under their protection to keep his Cattle grazing in the Woodlands; in which occupation he frequently destroyed wild beasts & killed the thieves that infested these fields by his superior Strength; he built a village which he called Lakavanahully after his Mother. Valaba Rayoodoo*2 the Rajah of Boodeehall having heard of the reputation of Jerrapa Naik sent for him & was much pleased with him; he presented him with gifts & signified his approbation of his Valour & Courage & of the Services he had rendered him in destroying the Wild beasts & robbers that infested that part of the Country.—

Some time after this Valaba Rayoodoo going to pay the usual
1587 AD Visit of respect to his Sovereign Venkatapatty Naidoo at Penniaconda
1615 AD he acquainted him that there was a Badar in his District remarkable for Stature & beauty & very valiant; that by his Valour & activity his district was in peace & tranquility unmolested by wild animals or lawless Invaders.

The King being interested by his description of the Badar was desirous of seeing him & requested he might be sent for. Accordingly the Raja of Boodeehall sent him notice to come to the presence; & brought him before Venkatapatty Naidoo who found him much

*1 This Account is translated from that received at Muttoad from the representative of the family who resides there in the peaceful occupation of a Farmer or Ryot & was confirmed by corroborating information of other respectable people there.

*2 This Valaba or Vellu-ray of Boodehall is not mentioned in the account of that District du Pave but the name of Venkatapatty Naidoo or more correctly Rayaloo of Penniconda fixes the date somewhere between 1587 & 1615. See Pulp: M.S. & note in the next Page.

much superior even to the description given of him from Valaba Rayoodoo & was so much pleased with him that he desired him to stay some time near him.

While he remained thus at Court, one day as Venkatapatty Naik sat on his Throne attended by his Polligars, one of his Elephants called Rangapala being in heat ×××××××××××××× ran furiously out of the Stables to the Streets of Pennaconda killing & maiming all that came in his way & alarmed the Rayeet & his courtiers who sat about him lest he should come near them.— The Pylwans & Warriors who were about the King were confounded & looked one another in the face in silence not daring to stop the furious animal— Geerapa Naik observing this, conceived it was a proper time for him to shew his Prowess, in presence of the Sovereign & respectfully laying his Sword down before the Throne offered with permission of the Rayeet Venkatapatty Naik to kill the Elephant instantly for his Satisfaction in the Sight of his attending Lords as Spectators. The Rayeet consented to his undertaking the exploit, on which he approached the furious Elephant & laying hold of his Trunk suddenly he by main force pulled him to the length of an Arrows length the Elephant enraged returned & attacked him furiously.—

He then prayed internally to the God of his Worship Rookapparamdoo to assist him in this danger & to enable him to destroy the enraged Beast; then Rangoomentoodoo heard the prayers of his devoted Geerapa Naik (for this God ever attends to the prayers & safety of his votaries in the time of their trouble & distress) Geerapa Naik being returned towards the Elephant again courageously & beat it on the head so violently that he killed him to the astonishment of the Spectators. Venkatapatty Naik & the attending Polligars & Nobles were highly pleased with his courageous behaviour & address & Valaba Rayoodoo took the opportunity to request Venkatapatty Naidoo to confer marks of his favour upon him after appointed him to be Polligar of Lakavanahully & presented him with

		The Native Names to be inserted here
1	of Pearls	
2	A Breast plate of Precious Stones	
3	of Pearls	
4	An Ornament worn on the forehead	Baseegum

* This Account of the State of the Fallen Race of Rayaloo who at Pennaconda had yet preserved a semblance of their ancient Magnificence is curious.— The courtiers, Lords Polligars &c assembled round the King to behold the exhibition of Pylwans, Cattles & wild Beasts combating seems to have formed one of the most important occupations of the shadow of Power until they were finally obliged to retire further from the encroaching Power of the Mussulmans.

5 A Fine Horse
6 A Palanquin
7 A Great Elephant
8 A Pendant of Pearls
9 2 White Umbrellas
10 A Yellow Standard
11 A Silken of 5 Colours
12 Figure of a Lions head affixed to the Palanquin Simhalalatum

He permitted him to have this Title used before him.

Sreemunmaha Naik Seronnore which signifies Most Excellent Man among the famed Naiks & having graciously thus honored him he dismissed him to his District along with Nalla Rayden; after having given him Grants declaring that he might govern these Districts as long as the Sun & Moon endures & to the dissolution of the World or Pralayam.

He rules for some time after this in very charitable manner & built the Fort of Lakavanahully in the Sallebahan Year 1521 in the Cycle Crodee 10th of Vysaka Month & cleared away the Jungle & also built the following Villages Bayanahully, Madhstavara —

A.D 1604

Afterward when he was once at Anagoondy on a visit to Venkatapatty Naik* it happened that a Pulty or Wrestler was there who was extremely arrogant as there was none equal to engage him — Venkatapatty Naik told Seerapah Naidoo that the above Pulty was become very arrogant as he had no competitor & therefore he wished that he would convince him of his Superiority; Seerapah Naik who was secretly pleased with this opportunity of showing his talents thought it fortunate & accordingly prostrated himself at the feet of the Rayah requesting him that tho' he was not versant in the art of Boxing as in the appropriate science of Archery & Swordmanship yet notwithstanding he would undertake to engage him & hoped for his favor to come off victorious very soon. He addressed himself to the Pulty & told him that he was not acquainted with his Science of Boxing: but if he wished to try his Strength he desired him to take him by the hand otherwise he might give his hand unto him by way of trial of the strongest man: then the Pulty stretching out his hand to lay hold of

* Venkatapatty Naik who rebuilt Anagoondy & made it his residence after the ruin of Bijanagur rated from A.D 1587 to 1615 — Consequently this Year Crodee of the Cycle falls on the 16th Cent.

of that of Peerapa Naik to put up prayers to God in his mind & put his hand into the Jattiy's & laying fast hold of him Peerapa Nai drove him by main force backward as far as an Arrow shot, & threw him down the Skin of the Jattiy's hand remaining in his. – The Jatty again came on towards Peerapa Naidoo & angrily desired him to hold of his hand again; Peerapa Naik then laid hold of his left hand as his right was disabled & suddenly pulled it out by main & threw him again backward to the distance of 4 Arrow's shot, Peera Naidoo being like Beemasanoodoo in strength the Valour of the Jatty was of no avail against him – Venkatapatty Naidoo beholding contest with great pleasure surrounded by his retinue & Poligars & much admired the Strength of Peerapa Naidoo on whom he conferred presents of several kinds & sent him away honorably to his Country

Sometime after this he went again to visit Venkatapatty Naik when one day the Huntsmen brought from the Forests some very Fierce Tigers which were to be exhibited before Venkatapatty Nai who asked Peerapa Naik if no one would undertake to kill the Tigers, Peerapa Naidoo replied that if the Rayeel pleased he could kill him without any weapons for the amusement of his Subjects & the Spectators. – The King proposed that he should undertake the Combat armed with a Dagger which Peerapa Naik declined saying "that he should be ashamed to fight with Daggers a weapon so trivial however fierce & that it was inconsistent with his reputation to engage him with arms but with his hands alone; he should gratify his Majesty's curiosity;" he then grappled with the enraged Tiger to the astonishment of the Spectators & as he had promised with his hands he seized it by the throat & stifled it

Venkatapatty Naidoo in token of his satisfaction of his Bravery & Prowess granted him many Gifts & every thing he wished; & appointing his Son Dodala Naik to his Station in the Sallevahan year 1559 of Veebava Cycle year he retained him in his own presence to be assisting in his Wars. Some time after he died & his Son Dodala Naidoo ruled 34 Years in charity

A D 1628

more gracefully even than his father without any disturbances from abroad his Son Hulapa Naik at the end of his reign he appointed to be his
A.D 1662 successor & in the Sallevahan year 1584 of Cycle year Soobacrooto of 10th of Vysaga Month on Sunday, & departed this life.

Hualapa Naik governed for about 36 Years in Charity without trouble & acquired a reputation superior to all his ancestors; he populated his District & always kept a body of troops for the maintenance
A.D 1697* of his Government & in the Sallevahan year 1620 of Cycle year Sarvada-
A.D 1708 -ree of the 15th of Kartekum Month on Saturday having appointed his Son Dodala Naik as heir of his property, he died.

Dodala Naik built the Fort of Muttoad in the Sal-
A.D 1699 -lavahan year 1682 of Cycle year Veezooty of the 13th of Vysaka Month.
or A.D 1710

He also constructed the Tank of Muttoad and a Pagoda of Rungatauroodoo & granted 3 Agraharams for God & the Bramins; he cleared away the jungles & built the following Villages & peopled them.

1 Kalegondahully 3 Lingadahully
2 Geroogdanahully 4 Bogamandahully

he ruled for years; this Naik was converted by some Jungums from his former religion to that Sect, suspended the Lingum from his neck & dying soon after was succeeded by his Son Jungapa Naidoo in his Kingdom, in & Cycle year.

Jungapa Naidoo ruled his Kingdom with greater reputation & was a greater Warrior than any of his Ancestors. The Furtaloo of Serin-gapatam hearing of the great reputation that Jungapa Naik had obtained as a great Warrior & accomplished *2 Personage in all respects, & that he ruled his country mildly & regularly directed his ministers to invite him to his presence; accordingly they wrote him that the Furtooloo hearing with pleasure of his fame was desirous of seeing him once; as soon as he received the letter he went with a great attendance & with much pleasure to visit him; & his reception was gracious & the Furtooloo much satisfied with his obedience & strength admiring his great accomplishments invited him to remain some time near him; One day a Merchant brought for sale a horse so vicious that no one could mount him. The Furtoo-
-loo

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*1 1697 is the Cycle Eshwur or 1620 A.D. according to the number of Years 36 but I suspect an error rather in that number as taking for 46 than in the Cycle Years enumerated. — After this we find no more dates enumerated nor any data to fix dates until Madapa Naik's reign

*2 The word Gentleman is here used by the Translator —

-loo purchased him as a curiosity, & desired his best riders to ride him but they all declared that they could not mount so ungovernable an Animal — Sangapa Naik seeing this, respectfully told the Fer-toolloo that tho he had not learned the art of horsemanship in his youth, with his permission he would now do his best with the furious horse; he then bridled him & mounted boldly without a Saddle; the other riders being ashamed considered how to embarrass him & began to throw lines at him from all directions he drew his Sword & began to cut them into pieces as he rode about after them with the quickness of an Arrow to the Astonishment of the Fertoolloo & all the Spectators: he thus rode the whole day *1 cutting the lines thrown at him to the shame of his rivals; On the following morning he came to the Fertoolloo & saluted him; the Fertoolloo was well pleased with his address & Valour & presented him with several valuable gifts & sent him away most honorably to his own Country; After his return he reigned for years without trouble of Foreign Rajahs: he entertained many troops in his service & built 3 Mattums namely Mre-gapoomy Mattum, Chitra Mattum, & Gollegahully Hosed Mattum for the residence of his Jooroo, the P. of these Chitra Mattum was painted curiously with various colours & he granted 3 Agraharoms for their Support & also built the Pagoda of Sadaramesweer. After this Sangapa Naidoo appointed his Son Halapa Naidoo his Successor in his Kingdom & departed this life & proceeded to the light of Seeyoo

Halapa Naidoo governed years charitably as his father; he had three Sons by names Dodala Naidoo, Seedapa Naidoo, & Mungapa Naidoo; the Eldest Dodala Naidoo was entitled to as was the Youngest Seedaramapah who added to his valour was remarkably handsome Halapa Naidoo in the end of his life appointed *2 his Second Son Seedapa Naidoo to succeed to his power & departed this life Dodala Naidoo being excluded from his right in the Government, by the injustice of the Rajah & unwilling to disturb his Native Country retired to Chittelldroog to Madakary *3 Naik whose acquaintance his Father obtained his protection & remained with him some time at Chittelldroog After sometime Madakary Naik came to Muttoad with a body of troops & fought with Seedapa Naidoo for 10 days; he took him prisoner & carried him to Chittelldroog in fetters; he then settled Dodala Naidoo in his room. —

Dodala

*1 This may mean [a long time] in the Oriental mode of exaggeration

*2 This is a singular instance of the reigning Rajahs appointing a Successor to the exclusion of the Eldest —

*3 Madakeiree Naik succeeded A.D. 1754 the Chittelldroog History

Dodala Naidoo ruled quietly 12 Years by the favor of Madakary Nauk to whom he paid a Tribute of Two Thousand Pagodas.

When Seedapa Naidoo was in confinement at Chittel-droog: one day the Daughter of Madakary Nauk observed him in the Street from her Terrace as he was going to dinner: & enquired of those about her, who he was; being informed that he was Polligar of Muttoade she sent for her father's Gooroo & respectfully acquainted him that she was desirous of marrying the Polligar of Muttoad then in confinement, upon he had been acquainted of her intention he went to Seedapa Nauk & began by condoling with him on his unfortunate situation; but observed that he might find a way to get quickly rid of his troublesome Retinue if he would take his counsel & that for this purpose he was prompt to give him his sincere advice. — Seedapa Naidoo replied that he would chearfully follow his counsel: then the Gooroo acquainted him that the daughter of Madakary Nauk was kept to marry him & that if he consented she could relieve him from his confinement & trouble, & reinstate him in his Raajum when he heard these words, he shut his eyes in detestation of such evil words: & of the proposition of abandoning his religion; he answered that he would not change his religion nor marry a woman of another Caste. The Gooroo then told him how their Ancestors had formerly accepted the faith of the Lingawuntooloo changing from their first religion of Badaroo: now I do not advise you to enter into any other Sect, since this is re-turning only to the former religion of your forefathers, for your welfare; there is no harm in it, & I wish to relieve you from your trouble. He continued to use much persuasion with him for 15 Days & having convinced him the Gooroo then went to Madakary Nauk acquainted him of his Daughter's inclination, & proposed to marry her to Seedaragmapa Naidoo. Madakary Nauk was doubtful for some time whether he ought to give his daughter in marriage into another Caste till the Gooroo had convinced him there was no reasonable cause of doubt since the Ancestors of Seedaramapa Naidoo were very lately of the Boyawars Sect therefore there was no reason to prevent his giving his daughter to him. Being thus satisfied by his Gooroo, Madakary Nauk released Seedaramapa Nauk from confinement & married him to his daughter, he then reinstated him in the Raajum of Muttoad as formerly & sent him to his country with his daughter

daughter with many gifts & presents. he brought Doddaia Naick to Chitteldroog where he was confined:- Veeraramapa Naidoo after retirn ruled without any interruption for Years in charity as before He had 3 Sons by his Wife, by names Halapa Naick, Sangapa Naick & Doddaia Naick; the eldest of them Halapa Naick made great proficiency in the study of Sanscrit & Poetry, after his father's death, Halapa Naick established himself in his fathers Estate with the consent of Madakary Naick: he married a Relation of Madakary Naick; and ruled some time under the authority of the Chitteldroog Polligar

Madakary Naick once summoned Halapa Naick into his presence & ordered him to pay a Tribute of 4000 Pagodas in future, but Halapa Naick declared that he could not comply nor agree to pay so much money, that the Rajah should enquire how much revenue was derived from his Country & the expence of its disbursements from, on a mature investigation of which he would submit to the Rajah's decision (or literally in his words.)

Madakary Naick then sent for the Shanboag of Mullaad with their registers & examined in his Cachareee the accounts of Mullaad; & found that the District produced only 6000 Pagodas annually. the Disbursements from which were for Treasury 2000 Pagodas, For Agrahuroms 2000 Pagodas; For Seebundy Expence 2000 Pagodas & remained for the Rajah's Expence 2000 Pagodas. On the result of this Enquiry Madakary Naick was pleased with his Charity, & returned him to his own Country -

Hyder after this invited him to visit him & enquired into his Affairs; & told him that as a separate Polligar, he should be independent of Chitteldroog: he caused him to remain in his presence for 5 Years* & when Hyder made war with Madakary Naick and joined against Chitteldroog he brought Haulapa Naick with him, & kept or blocked up the Fort for 3 Months but then going to fight the Mahrattas Hyder desired Haulapa Naick to go to Mullaad as he was sick, which he accordingly with his permission did. Mean while Madakary Naick on account of his adherence to Hyder sent some Troops to Mullaad to bring him to Chitteldroog, the

AD 1772
AD 1777

* This must have been in 1772.

seized on, Nadir Naik & brought him prisoner to Chittledroog
where he was confined. But Hyder soon brought Nadir Naik
AD 1778 again to liberty & brought him prisoner to Seringapatam
& after Nadir escaped & the crown of Nadir Naik
was bestowed on Tipoo, he ordered Nadir Naik to be put
to death & he was accordingly put to death. After the death of Hyder the Sultan
released him from his confinement & took all his property into his own
possession.

In this year Sultan when Lord Cornwallis & General
Medows were again Besieged in the Fortress Nundydroog
AD 1791 by Mahratta Chiefs Sir Ashram Bhow & Hurry Pant & Hurrad with their
Horsemen & kept it for a year. After Hyder made peace with the Com-
pany, the Mahratta chiefs retired to their country in which state it remained
AD 1799 till the Indian Independence when after Tippoo being conquered by the
Company, Nundydroog was finally in the management under the
Crown.

Remarks on the Muttoad District
July 1801

1 Divisions — The District is divided into 4 Tarofs by name Muttoad — Balacara — Horacadavarapoora & Lalla —

2 Boundaries

3 Situation of Muttoad. — The Town of Muttoad is situated 15 Cofs distance South — — of Chittelaroog —

4th Public Buildings — There are 15 Pagodas, one Mosque & 3 Jungum Matums in the Town

5th Castes — The castes are viz

1 Bramins
2 Banians
3 Coonepatega
4 Vonaba
5 Moostiga (Lingawants)
6 Bazar
7 Tankdiggers
8 Tamega
9 Golaroo
10 Shlapharoo
11 Punchara
12 Bottagoo
13 Habeka
14 Juneger
15 Bogare
16 Augasa
17 Vadra
18 Calara
19 Potmakers
20 Toddymen
21 Barbers
22 Ladaroo
23 Washermen
24 Calaroo
25 Chuckliers
26 Lingawantoolo
27 Glass Ring maker
28 Mufsulmans

Animals — In the Jungle of this Country are found the following Animals Tygers, Bears, Pottagerba, Jackalls, Wolves, Monkies, Apes, Wild Hogs, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Porcupines, Hill Tortoises, Peacocks — Alligators in the Tanks -

Grains — Paddy, Raggy, Sava, Coralloo, Haraka, Jaloo, Castor oil Nuts, Togarkay, Gingelee, Horse Gram, Auvara, Hasaroo, Voodooloo, Cadalas, Wheat, Cotton, Coralee

Fruits — The Fruits produced are, Mangoes, Plantains, Cocoanuts, Oranges, Limes, Wood Apples, Sugarcane, Jack fruit, Narady & Tamarind

Soil — The Soil of the Country is reckoned under 6 descriptions — 1st Clay, 2d Red, 3d Stoney, 4th Black colour, 5th White Colour & 6th

Minerals & Manufactures — Iron & Steel are manufactured in the Talla Turoof

Antiquities — There is a hill called Dasaradaj Ramgsugur Gooda 2, Cos distant from Mattoad - It is said that in the Second Age or the Krata Joogum a Rajah called Dasaradoodoo of the Sooryah race came a hunting to these Woodlands particularly in quest of the Wild Elephants, by following the roaring of one he was directed by the noise to a Hoondum or watering place but did not find them there, being tired he hid himself not to be observed by them in the bushes on the hill, meanwhile the Son of an Ancient Moonee, came to the Hoondum to draw water for his Parents, & dropping his Pot into the Pool to draw out water, Dasarada Rajah hearing the noise made by the Pot & supposing it was by the Wild Elephants coming into the Hoondum let fly an arrow at the place whence the noise came, which unfortunately killed the Young Bramin.

The Rajah on coming up beheld the accident & was much grieved & built a Pagoda here to attone for the Sin he had unwillingly committed by the death of the Bramin. -

Heeryoor

Chanashoomar of the Heeryoor District in the Seedardee Cycle Year on A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Tarofs	Names of the Tarofs	Villages: Abdy	Villages: Dakelly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Ponds	Waters: Sugar Tanks	Waters: Tatam (Paddy) Wells	Waters: Wells	Waters: Capitals	Waters: Hondas	Waters: Ponds	Forts: Forts	Forts: Petty Forts	Mangoes	Mangoes	Sandalwoods	Tamarinds (Hill)	Tamarinds (Old Mills)	Jaggeries (Sugar)	Jaggeries (Boiling Places)	Jaggeries (Cane Mangoes)	Jaggeries (Furnaces)	Jaggeries (Coppermakers)	Jaggeries (Calf-Beds)	Jaggeries (Potmakers Wheels)	Jaggeries (Chunam Kilns)	Jaggeries (Chunam Kilns)	Jaggeries (Sartins)	Jaggeries (Mills)	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Total	Inhabitants: Jaggeries	Inhabitants: Jaggeries	Inhabitants: Jaggeries	Inhabitants: Total
1	Heeryoor	31	9	26	14	40	12	15	16	90	33	1	3	104	3	.	29	.	138	1	5	39	2	60	13	6	5	25	6	1	15	221	.	628	69	692	227	248	132	607
2	Javanagondanahully	27	5	20	7	27	5	16	15	41	18	..	4	35	.	..	23	.	40	..	..	20	..	17	9	3	3	13	2	.	2	244½	.	292	85	377	190	90	75	355
3	Ekanoor	9	1	8	2	10	3	4	4	7	3	2	2	51	..	.	9	..	21	..	..	14	..	5	5	4	3	10	2	4	4	71½	..	215	40	255	84	125	36	245
4	Haratee	21	6	20	7	27	5	.	10	40	17	.	1	46	..	..	22	..	66	2	1	13	2	31	4	3	2	6	2	1	3	190	.	372	55	427	168	238	31	437
5	Burmageery	24	7	16	15	31	7	12	11	65	8	..	.	39	..	..	14	1	52	.	1	8	1	9	4	2	2	13	.	..	12	148	.	67	43	260	131	106	17	254
6	Darmapoora	10	9	15	4	19	1	2	8	9	7	.	11	55	..	..	15	.	39	1	..	6	..	9	3	1	2	11	1	2	7	90½	..	245	43	248	99	102	37	23
7	Vanoorullgoodee	9	7	12	4	16	6	3	5	13	7	.	1	58	1	1	16	1	35	.	9	5	.	14	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	88½	..	126	47	53	76	71	17	16
	Grand Total	116	44	117	50	170	25	57	69	264	93	3	22	378	5	1	128	2	324	4	1	105	5	145	42	20	18	38	12	8	50	1142	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chanashoomar of Heryoor Continued

No. of Parooth	Names of the Saroofs	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos — Brahmins	Vishat	Soodras — Sattanies or Sattanbo	Linguaunts	Vuchalagaron Reddy	Aessyaro	Sooth	Bedie (Balanguindeanes)	Jangre	Rajafoot	Jetta	Gormao	Jaadar (Davangalloo)	Jaadar (Sitt Mooni)	Jaadar (Pomkas)	Kingunda (Baskes)	Agara (Madiomar)	Jandal	Cadigan	Kindlar	Kolsan	Jogue	Chermasalar	Sungunu	Bolingar (Wakkaly)	Miscellaneous — Parsis	Mahomedans	Handigar	Mahratta	Jains	Mahabhmans	Grand Total
1	Heryoor	15	6	..	11	147	4	3	9	2	..	34	28	17	..	6	6	13	17	7	..	29	..	..	1	..	89	20	30	1	1	11	607
2	Javanagondana hully	..	2	..	17	145	..	2	.	..	..	42	12	6	..	2	3	9	3	7	..	25	1	..	..	..	41	5	19	1	1	2	355
3	Ekarsoor	5	4	2	37	67	..	..	2	1	..	33	12	..	..	2	3	5	9	3	1	13	1	..	..	..	24	11	7	..	.	3	245
4	Haratee	8	..	..	52	106	4	..	2	5	..	65	41	..	..	3	3	15	7	5	..	9	1	..	2	2	57	19	29	..	..	2	437
5	Burmageery	4	..	..	54	28	10	..	3	..	..	32	14	1	..	..	2	4	6	5	..	20	..	1	..	1	41	2	20	..	..	..	253
6	Darmapolrao	8	8	..	27	92	..	..	2	1	1	13	2	..	4	1	1	3	8	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	22	5	15	..	3	5	238
7	Vanooculgoodao	2	..	..	21	56	1	..	.	1	..	31	6	..	.	..	1	4	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	11	.	..	1	164
		42	20	2	319	641	19	5	18	10	1	250	115	24	4	14	19	53	51	28	1	128	3	1	4	3	295	68	131	2	5	24	2299

* Memorandum. Under the head Rivers are only enumerated. Vans there situated only one River the Veddavullee passing thro the Destrict.

Dahazada of the Heeryoor District.

No. of Tarooffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hindu	Villages: Pettiby	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Planted	Villages: Fallow	Tanks	Corlas	Rivers	Channels	Cobbilas	Wells	Sugar Works	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Forts	Drugs	Wheels	Pinnal	Jaghirs	Remarks
1		Tarooff Heeryoor																					
	1	Cusba Heeryoor	1	"	1	"	1	2	6	1	"	3	1	8	58	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	2	Nagannahally	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	3	Bodipoorum	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	9	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Aullore	1	"	1	"	1	"	6	1	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Masahullee	1	"	1	"	1	2	7	"	"	4	"	"	10	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	6	Pilparahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Somanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	4	"	1	5	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	8	Casavanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	9	Voopalagara	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	4	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	10	Nyndahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	1	"	"	7	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Lakanahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	12	Goudankhully	1	"	1	"	1	2	2	"	"	12	"	5	6	"	12	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Hoobagalaboota	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	1	"	"	2	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	14	Mahkaloorhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	4	"	"	"	"	6	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	
	15	Pittauly	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	16	Gareechekahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	17	Balsor	1	"	"	1	1	1	12	"	"	16	2	2	10	"	"	1	"		"	"	
	18	Golahully	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	19	Coongelnadoo	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	20	Naganahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	4	"		1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	21	Chellumadoovoo	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	22	Yalanadoovoo	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	1	"		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	23	Bochapoora	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	24	Voochavanahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"		1	2	"	"	1		"	"	"	
	25	Yeedalanganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	1		"	1	"				
	26	Gungoolagoonta	1	"	"	1	1		1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"			
	27	Lakayanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"				1	"	1	"	"		
	28	Peelhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	6	"	2	"	"	1	2	"	"	1		"	"	"	
	29	Boorapoora	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"		
	30	Yalladookaira	1	"	1	"	1	1	12	"	1	"	"	4	6	"	2	1		"	"	"	
	31	Peelyanahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	32	Hedapoor	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	33	Cotecga	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	34	Bahaaramadoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	35	Aurasanagoondy	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	"	1	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	36	Cunchepoora	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	37	Voolovvanahaul	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	38	Aunaseedara	1	"	"	1	1	1	3	"	1	3	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	39	Samoodradohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	8	1	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	40	Coodalahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	12	"	"	7	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
		Total	31	9	26	14	40	16	90	12	15	104	4	33	138	1	15	29	"	3	"	5	

Dahazada of the Heeryoor District.

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hindu	Muhammadan	Ambedkar	Chund	Total	Tanks	Koontas	Rivers	Streams	Wells	Hills	Inaccessible	Bypaths	Mosques	Pagodas	Forts	Groves	Wells	Bridges	Remarks
	Taroof Heeryoor																				
1	Cusba Heeryoor	1		1		1	2	6	1		3	1	8	58	1		1		1		
2	Naganahully		1		1	1															
3	Boodipoorum	1		1		1		1	1		9			1			1				
4	Aullore	1		1		1		6	1		2			2			1				1
5	Nasahullee	1		1		1	2	7			4			10		1	1		1		
6	Pallarahully	1		1		1		1	1		2						1				
7	Somanahully	1		1		1	1	4		1	5			4			1				
8	Casavanahully	1		1		1		1	1		7						1				1
9	Voopalagara	1		1		1		2	1		4			3			1				1
10	Nundahully	1		1		1		1	1	1	1			7			1				
11	Lakanahully	1			1	1		1		1											
12	Goudanahully	1		1		1	2	2			12		5	6		12	1				
13	Hoobagalacopta	1		1		1		3		1			2	3			1				
14	Ma Kaloorhully	1			1	1		4					6	2							1
15	Pellauly	1		1		1	1	2	1				1	1							
16	Maneebekahully		1	1		1		1									1				
17	Baboor	1			1	1	1	12			16	2	2	10			1				
18	Polahully		1		1	1	1														
19	Coongebiadoo		1		1	1															
20	Naganahully	1		1		1		1	1		4			1			1				
21	Chellumadoovoo	1			1	1		1		1	1			1			1				
22	Yalanadoovoo	1			1	1			1		1			1							
23	Bochapoora	1			1	1															
24	Voochavanahully	1			1	1				1			1	2			1				
25	Yeedalangaganhully	1		1		1		2		1				1			1				
26	Gungoolagoopta	1			1	1		1		1			1				1				
27	Lakayenahully	1		1		1	1	2									1		1		
28	Peelhully	1		1		1	1	6		2			1	2			1				
29	Borapoora		1		1	1											1				
30	Yalodookavia	1		1		1	1	12		1			4	6		2	1				
31	Peelajinahully		1	1		1		2									1				
32	Sheda poor		1	1		1															
33	Cotegga		1	1		1															
34	Baharamadoovoo	1		1		1	1	1		1				1			1				
35	Aurasanagoondy	1		1		1	1	1		1			1	3			1				
36	Cunchepoora		1		1	1															
37	Voolovanahaul	1		1		1		1		1			1				1				
38	Aunaseedara	1			1	1	1	3		1	3			2			1				1
39	Samoodradohully	1		1		1		2	1		8	1		4			1				
40	Goodalahully	1		1		1		1	1		12			7			1				
	Total	31	9	26	14	40	16	90	12	15	104	4	33	139	1	15	29		3		5

No. of Tarooff	No. of Village	Names of Villages	Villages: Tarooff	Villages: Pattah	Villages: Inamdar	Villages: Revenue	Villages: Total	Marks	Coorts	Rivers	Streams	Rockfallas	Hills	Ancient Tanks	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches	Forts	Bunds	Wheels	Dams	Remarks
2		Tarooff Ekanoor																				
	1	Cusba Ekanoor	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	2	Codehully	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	13	..	2	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	3	Hoovanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	17	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	4	Godalalaconta	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5	Nagarahulla	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	6	Hunagara	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	7	Ullasamoodrum	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	8	Coorbarhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	9	Boondoolegoora	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	10	Immalapoora	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	9	1	8	2	10	3	7	3	4	51	4	3	21	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
3		Tarooff Javagondanhully																				
	1	Cusba Javanagondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	2	Badakasedaria	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	3	Parsevala	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	4	Bolooggondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5	Jardlawodpoorop	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	6	Cateenaikanahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	7	Gantaramanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Gosaradichankanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Woolupoora	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
	10	Gedavanaropa	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	11	Boganadpoovo	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	Wadanahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	13	Nagabomanahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	14	Bindavara	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	4	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15	Rungapoora	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Nellagondapahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	17	Maddanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	18	Navanamallpoovoo	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	19	Keelaradahully	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	20	Veeravanagattahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	21	Layadoodasanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	22	Thundeganadoovoo	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	23	Hasapanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
	24	Seevoomalaidinarapa	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	25	Kaldgorytungapanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	26	Hayamadanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	27	Audeevala	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total	22	5	20	7	27	15	41	5	15	35	4	18	40	..	17	23	..	..	..	..
4		Tarooff Harates																				
	1	Cusba Harates	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	2	Chanayanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Golahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	4	Nagabahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5	Seppaamoodra	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Bondikara	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	6	..	1	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	7	Sumpalanaikkoottra	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Godanoor	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	9	Rungayanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	10	Maddanacontte	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	11	Gunneenaikanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	12	Salabomanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	13	Malapanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	14	Vodecara	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Carried over	10	4	10	4	14	6	21	..	..	18	..	15	38	..	3	11	..	..	..	2

No. of Taroof	No. of Village	Names of the Villages	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Deserted	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Aloes	Cocoanuts	Areca	Tamarind	Cultivated	Wells	Spare Tanks	Paddy Fields	Pagodas	Fanams	Cash	Sorts	Sheep	Buffaloes	Cattle	Assessments	Remarks
		Brought over	10	4	10	4	14	6	21	"	"	18	"	15	38	"	3	15	"	"	"	2	
	15	Coolooyoondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	16	Karcobanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	17	Kolamebangee	1	"	1	"	1	"	6	"	"	1	"	1	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	18	Baulanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	19	Yamadahully	1	"	1	"	1	2	2	"	"	8	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	20	Jadeagondanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	21	Hindabalgarg	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	22	Gooyellahall	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	23	Deyaracotta	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	8	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	24	Danganahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	25	Bendareetdira	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	26	Ubbayanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	27	Sedlayaneecalla	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	5	"	"	8	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
		Total	21	6	20	7	27	10	40	"	5	40	1	17	66	"	3	22	"	"	"	3	
5		Taroof Burmagerry																					
	1	Cusba Burmagerry	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	2	Cumbolahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Chickanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	4	Hanoomanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	5	Tavendee	1	"	1	"	1	2	8	"	"	15	"	1	13	"	12	1	"	"	"	"	
	6	Hoorcozendanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	7	Cordhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	8	Mayasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	9	Poonahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	10	Hoolectotto	1	"	1	"	1	1	5	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Coonecara	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	12	Paramayamahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Pandiankully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	14	Paradeutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	7	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	15	Wendeecutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	16	Hoogtara	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	17	Matteegooreecay	1	"	1	"	1	2	4	"	1	8	"	1	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	18	Beekayanahully	1	"	1	"	1	3	3	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	19	Lachawanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	20	Boodaputta	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	21	Yardanagayanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	22	Bodahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	2	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	23	Ubbanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	24	Coorbarahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	25	Kateekadahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	26	Kudeerahall	1	"	"	1	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	27	Chattanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	28	Mahanahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	29	Hoodoovally	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	30	Gooogoodoo	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	31	Nilayanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		Total	24	7	10	15	31	11	63	7	12	29	"	8	52	"	12	4	1	"	"	1	
6		Taroof Parmapoora																					
	1	Cusba Parmapoora	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	9	10	"	9	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	2	Kheestnapoora	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	3	Halecary	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Lakayanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Hobacara	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	6	Gundayanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	3	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Yardaboog	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	8	Kindeehully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		Carried over	3	5	6	2	8	3	4	"	"	14	10	2	16	1	"	7	"	"	"	"	

No. of Tarooff	No. of Village	Names of Villages	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Total	Temples	Mosques	Rivers	Channels	Bridges	Wells	Square Tanks	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Forts	Bungs	Wharfs	Ferries	Remarks
2		Tarooff Ekanoor																			
	1	Cusba Ekanoor	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	5	1	1	6	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	
	2	Codehully	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	"	13	"	2	8	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	
	3	Hoovanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	17	3	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Godalalacoonta	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Majarahalla	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	5	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	6	Hunagara	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	7	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Hibasamoodrum	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	8	Coorbarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	9	Coondoolidgoora	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	10	Timmalapoora	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		Total	9	1	8	2	10	3	7	3	4	51	4	3	21	"	4	9	"	"	"	"	
3		Tarooff Javagondanhully																			
	1	Cusba Javanagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	1	1	6	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	2	Badakasedasa	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	3	Caveyala	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	1	10	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Boboggondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	1	6	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Gardiavodoopoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	6	Calenaikanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	1	"	2	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Gantaramenahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	8	Gotarachickanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	9	Voolalapoora	1	"	1	"	1	2	2	1	"	4	"	1	2	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	
	10	Gedavanarapa	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Boganadoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	12	Wadanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Rajabomanahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	14	Kindavara	1	"	1	"	1	2	3	"	"	1	"	4	8	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	15	Rungapoora	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	16	Mallagondanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	17	Madanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	18	Mavanamadoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	1	"	3	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	
	19	Keelaradahully	1	"	"	1	1	1	2	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	20	Veravanagattahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	21	Layadoodasanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"		1	"	"	"	"	
	22	Hundeganadoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	23	Hasapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	1	"	"	1	2	"	5	1	"	"	"	"	
	24	Tiroomalacunarapa	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	25	Hastoorybungapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	"	2	1	2	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	26	Haylamadanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	
	27	Nudeevala	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	1	6	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
		Total	22	5	20	7	27	15	41	5	15	35	4	18	40	"	17	23	"	"	"	"	
4		Tarooff Haratee																			
	1	Cusba Haratee	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	3	15	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	2	Chanayarahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Golahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Jayabahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	2	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Tejadamoodra	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	6	Condekara	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	6	"	1	7	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Jampalanaikoottra	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	8	Goodanoor	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	"	"	2	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	9	Rungayamahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	8	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	10	Madanacoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Gunneenaikanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	12	Nafabomanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Malapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	14	Vodeecara	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
		Carried over	10	4	10	4	14	6	21	"	"	18	"	15	38	"	3	11	"	"	"	2	

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Nuddy	Mahal	Inhabited	Deserted	Total	Tanks	Cornfields	Ruined	Entirely	Established	Wells	Spring Tanks	Peopled	Unpeopled	Inhabited	Shops	Hamlets	Mahal	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Remarks
		Brought over	10	4	10	4	14	6	21	..	..	18	..	15	38	..	3	11	..	..	..	2	
	15	Coolooyoondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	16	Karcobanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	17	Kalmerebanger	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	18	Baulandhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	19	Yamadahully	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	20	Jadegondanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	21	Hobbalegara	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	22	Coorgelahaul	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	Dhyarscotta	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	24	Ranganahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	25	Bendareekdira	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	26	Hobayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	27	Sedhayanecalla	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Total	21	6	20	7	27	10	40	..	5	46	1	17	66	..	3	22	..	..	..	3	
5	1	Hiroff Burmageery																					
	1	Cusba Burmageery	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2	Cumbadahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Cheekanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Hanaomisnahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	Tavendee	1	..	1	..	1	2	8	..	..	15	..	1	13	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	
	6	Toorgondanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7	Coorahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Hayasatmoodrum	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	9	Jonnahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	Hoolutolloo	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	11	Coonecara	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	12	Seramayanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	13	Candanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Yaradcutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	15	Kendeccutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	16	Hootara	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	17	Matteyoorecca	1	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	1	8	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	18	Beekayanahully	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	19	Lachkyanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	20	Bodanutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	21	Parkanayayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	22	Goolahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	Vobanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24	Coorbarhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25	Kalenchanahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	26	Audeerahalli	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	27	Chattanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	28	Markanahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	29	Woodoovally	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30	Gowogoodoo	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	31	Kilayanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	24	7	16	15	31	11	65	7	12	29	..	8	52	..	12	14	1	..	..	1	
1	1	Hiroff Darmapoora																					
	1	Cusba Darmapoora	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	9	10	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	2	Kreestnapoora	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	3	Halcoary	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	4	Lakayanhully	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	5	Hobbacara	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	6	Cundayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	7	Yarlarbocq	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	8	Vendeehully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Carried over	3	5	6	2	8	3	4	..	..	14	10	2	16	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	

No. of Tiroof	No. of Village	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hindu	Christian	Mahomedan	Parsee	Total	Tanks	Ponds	Rivers	Channels	Cashlands	Wells	Aqueducts	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches	Forts	Choultries	Choodies	Bonds	Anicuts	Remarks
		Brought over	3	5	6	2	8	3	4	"	"	4	10	2	16	1	"	7	"	"	"	"	
	9	Halagaladte	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	7	"	1	3	"	6	1	"	"	"	"	
	10	Maheehully	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Yemachettanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	12	Porsyamadavapaatta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	6	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Panchagondanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	14	Bajjicanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	6	1	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	15	Cholayanahally	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	16	Sattoradoogidma	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	5	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	17	Tegavandgeery	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	4	"	"	2	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	
	18	Saulookoolesa	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	6	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	19	Soogooroo	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	5	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
		Total	10	9	15	4	19	8	9	1	2	55	11	7	32	1	7	15	"	"	"	"	
7		Tiroof Vanooculgooda																					
	1	Cusba Vanooculgooda	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	10	1	1	9	"	1	1	1	1	1	"	
	2	Pengapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	3	Eabrapoora	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	4	Chittahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	7	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	5	Ulbanahulla	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	4	"	1	6	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	6	Ramaitahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	7	Eswaragara	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	5	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	8	Badarahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	3	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	9	Kroostnapoora	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
	10	Ramasagara	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	11	Jootur	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	1	"	6	"	"	2	"	"	1		"	"	"	
	12	Jalahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	13	Hobahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	6	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	14	Choongasally	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	3	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	15	Harseyaba	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	6	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
	16	Jalagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	
		Total	9	7	12	4	16	5	13	6	3	58	1	7	35	"	1	16	1	1	1	2	

Abstract of the Heeryoor District.

No. of Tiroofs	Names of the Tiroofs	Villages: Hindu	Christian	Mahomedan	Parsee	Total	Tanks	Ponds	Rivers	Channels	Cashlands	Wells	Aqueducts	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches	Forts	Choultries	Choodies	Bonds	Anicuts
1	Tiroof Heeryoor	31	9	26	14	40	16	40	12	15	104	4	33	138	1	15	29	"	3	"	5
2	——— Javagondanhully	22	5	20	7	27	15	41	5	16	35	4	18	40	"	17	23	"	"	"	
3	——— Kanoor	9	1	8	2	10	4	7	3	4	51	4	3	21	"	4	9	"	"	"	
4	——— Hanatee	21	6	20	7	27	10	40	"	5	46	1	17	66	2	3	22	"	"	"	1
5	——— Burmageery	24	7	16	15	31	11	63	7	12	29	"	8	52	"	12	14	1	"	"	1
6	——— Darombapore	10	9	15	4	19	8	9	1	2	55	11	7	32	1	7	15	"	"	"	"
7	——— Vanooculgooda	9	7	12	4	16	5	13	6	3	58	1	7	35	"	1	16	1	1	1	2
	Total	126	44	117	53	170	69	213	34	57	378	25	93	384	4	59	128	2	4	1	1

Account of the Boundary of the Heeryoor Talook.

On the East at 4¼ Cos distance the Boundary of Coorbarhully of Ekanoor Taroff is bounded near Bommagondanhully in the Taroff Chungauvarum belonging to the Sera Seema.

On the South East of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the Boundary of the Cusba Jamanagondanhully is marked near Malacottah in the Taroff of Hovarakaura belonging to the Seemar Seema by a Channel

On the South of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the boundary of Boraupoor of Cusba Heeryoor is bounded by the Hoogoda of Bonareepentah & Maranadoovoo belonging to the Hobally of Bookapatam & Chuckanaikanahully of Seera Seema & Putnam Seema

On the South West of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the boundary of Arsanagonda of Cusba Heeryoor joins that of Chuckabalakara & Dasgodee in the Talook of Matoade & Chuckanaikanahully belonging to the Drogum & Putnam Seemas

On the West of Heeryoor at 4 Cos distance the Burmageery Taroff is bounded by Madanahully of Lakahully Taroff belonging to Matodde. The Pass of Maureeamavar is the land mark of the Boundaries.

On the North West of Heerypor at 4 Cos distance the Boundary of Nadeerahaul of Burmageery Tarroff joins the Moogooda of Burmapoora & Kolahaul belonging to the Tarroff Syamunglum & Natoade of Drooguim Seema; the Pah Coombaaragutta Canawai forms the land Mark of these united Boundaries.-

On the North of Heerypor at 3 Cos distance the Boundary of Coryelaul of Haradee Tarroff joins that of the Cusba Syamunglum, belonging to the Drooguim Seema.

On the North East of Heerypor at 8 Cos distance the boundary of Madahully of Nermapoora Samoot joins the Moogooda of Imrapoor & Cheeratarrahully belonging to the Madacaseerpah & Seera Seemas.

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147 Historical Account of

Heeroor

From Information collected at that place & translated by C. V. Boria.

August 20th 1801.

A very thick jungle formerly covered the ground whereon Heeroor stands. — One Cos West was a Village called Moyasamoodrum which was then the Head place of this Neighbourhood; A Polligar named Basawa Raja of the Caste of Mooturgar one day came to hunt in this Jungle; one of his dogs being wounded & pursued by a Hare he conceived that the Land whereon so extraordinary a thing happened must be Mata Soil & victorious; made his followers to pick some leaves on the tract that his Dogs feet described when followed by the hare; & soon after he built a Fortification on the outline thus marked. He then moved his residence to this place & Established it as a capital of the Country; he encouraged the population of this new Town which was then distinguished by the name of Heeroor, Great or Head Village. —

Upon his death his Son Naula Illapa Naik, succeeded in his place & managed his Country for a considerable time improving his Estate still further than his father; he died of Sickness and his Son Immadee Conchapa Naik entered on his father's Estate; who encouraged several families from the frontier places to come and Inhabit his Village, he built the Pagoda of Sara Mullasuar Swamy: the History of this God is mentioned in its proper place. —

His Son Rangapa Naik of Sera married the Daughter of the Baswapatam Polligar, but refusing as Customary to give a Girl of his family in Marriage to them the families quarrelled and became enemies & resolved to ruin each other; the Polligar of Baswapatam being much discontented with his Relation went with a few followers to Hydrabad[1] & complaining of the irregularities of his kinsman brought a body of the Mufsulmen troops with an Officer Afsakat Cawn who suddenly seized on this place — Then Bastoory Rungapa Naik abandoning his Estate & family to the vengeance of his enemy fled to save his life. —

On this the Polligar of Chittledroog who had the Office of Naik Sanum of this District from the time of the Beyanaguer Kings (as soon as the place was taken by the Mufsulmen) assembled a considerable number of troops — He prayed to the God of Heeroor to grant him success in his expedition & Sarramallasuar pleased with his devotion promised him that Heeroor

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Jondee Boomee —

[1] Should be Beyapoor

Heroor would shortly fall to them from the Neighbourhood, upon his
=couragement he came and took the fort expelling the Invaders.

Afterwards the Chitteldroog Poligar who was name
Castoory Rangapa Naik for his success & to shew his devotion for the favour
Paramaiaswar built a Toogapa or Spire to the Pagoda & granted a Ed
=lage for the Expences of the sacred ceremonies — from that period this District
annexed to the Seema of Chitteldroog & continued under the Management
of the following Rajahs of that Capital viz.

1652 1st Madukary Naik the son of Castoory Ranaapa Naik
2 Chicka Madukary Naik
3 Daluway Moodanah
4 Chickonna Naik
1689 5 Barmun Naik
6 Heere Madkar Naik
1748 7 Castoory Rangapa Naik
1754* 8 Madukary Naik son of Barmun Naik

The last being in Arrears of Tribute for some years to the
Marattas Gopal Row & Nana Row came into this Country with
a numerous Army to collect the Peishkees from the Refractory Poligars of
Carnatic & punish them, they invested Chitteldroog at this time in the
A.D. 1758 year Bahoodana the Sibundy of the Chitteldroog Raja to the num
=ber of 5000 were left to take care of this fort Gopal Row marched
a Detachment engaged the Rajah's Row & intended to follow the Attack
the Sibundy fled at Midnight to Chitteldroog not being able to with
=stand such unequal numbers; Next Morning the Heads Inhabitants
by furnishing 30000 Rupees made peace with Gopal Row & admitted
a garrison into that place. The Mharattas retained the place for a
Month when Madakary Naik negotiated a peace with Nana and
Chitteldroog & their troops delivered up the place to the Rajah

Afterwards Hyder Ally Cawn who had rose to high
Station in the Service of the Mysore Cuttar began to reduce the Sou
=ther Provinces in addition to the Dominion that the Cuttar had from
former times; having quarrelled with Madakary Naik he marched to
reduce the Rajah's Country & on his way came here with all his A
and after besieging it for 8 Days the Inhabitants paid him 50000 Ru
=pees to obtain Cowle & assurance of safety to the place & delivered up the Fort
to Hyder. — Hyder having left some troops for its defence marched with
Army & captured Holedroog, Jaanacul & other places, when he encamp
=ed near Chennagery Madakary Naik went out with his relations
to meet the Behadar & agreed to terms in order to preserve his country

* He succeeded in 1754 see Chitteldroog Accounts. —

and Inhabitants then by the direction of Hyder he assembled his troops & followed Hyder's army on the Expedition against the Naggur Raja; After the Conquest of Naggur he was treated with honor presented with rich Jewels & permitted to return to his Country when he continued to manage as usual having his residence at Chitteldroog:

Hyder soon after marched again from Seeran gapatam to conquer Gooty & Madakary Naik by his order joined his Army: he took much pains to please the Bahader on that Expedition & on the Capture of Gooty the Bahader shewed him much favor & he returned to his Country..

Afterwards the Mharattas entered this country to furnish the Rajah of Mysore for withholding the Tribute for some years; Madukaree Naik by mere Madaree Rowe & Treyam bak Bava followed their Army with his troops for 4 Months on the conclusion of this Expedition he was rewarded with rich gifts by the Mharatta Chiefs and returned to his own country -

As soon as the Mharattas had crossed the Boundary of the Carnatic, the Pollegars of Harponelly & Kopatroog who were always mortal Enemies to the Chitteldroog Rajas fancies a favorable opportunity to communicate to the Bahader that Madakaree Naik was united with the Mharattas to oppose the interests of his friends, at last the misrepresentations reached Hyder's ears, & had such effect in his anger he resolved to sacrifice all to his resentment; he therefore put his Army in motion in the cycle year Havallumbee; when he arrived at this place altho' the Ryots delivered it up he yet by force extorted a fine of one Lacc Rupees, & sent off to Seerangapatam the Inhabitants of all castes as Prisoners After laying waste this place he marched & invested Chitteldroog & endeavored for many Months to take it, but hearing that the Mharattas were approaching & not being able to take that place immediately, he raised the Seige & marched against the Mharattas; after finishing this Campaign he returned back to Chitteldroog in the Cycle Teelumby year one more ride the Hill fort & Town for 6 Months; at last Madukary Naik came out to visit Hyder by advice of some of his servants who betrayed all his secrets & undertook to put their Master in the hands of the enemy! as soon as he came to Hyder's Camp he put him in confinement & took possession of the fort & effects of the Rajah on the 5th of Baheelem of Maga Month

A.D. 1777

A.D. 1778

After

After the conquest of Chittledroog, Hyder and Tippoo by their managers ruled the country up to the Cycle Veroodicrootee. In that year Parseram Bhow invaded this country in the War carried on by the Company against Tippoo. – The Inhabitants went out to the Mharotta Army to Shanoor offering to their Chief 10,000 Rupees to preserve the place from plunder. An Officer named Garmajee was sent with them to encourage the other Inhabitants to remain – After agreeing to these terms before day light next Morning the Army of Parseram Bhow suddenly came upon the place, plundered the Inhabitants, and even dug in the Houses in search of riches supposed to be buried; the Army encamped 7 days near the place. –

A.D. 1791

After this ravage this Country lay waste entirely for one Year; but when Tippoo had made peace with the Allies some of the people returned & Inhabited their wretched ruinous houses –

Tippoo Sultan at this time ordered a Nazarana, or Contribution to be levied throughout his Dominions to reimburse the extraordinary demands of the late war; & tho the Inhabitants were already ruined this District was assessed in the sum of 36000 Rupees which was not entirely collected when Tippoo was slain in the late attack by the Company's Forces on the 30th of Chitra Month of Seedardee cycle year –

A.D. 1799

Colonel Baliymple marched after that into this Country to take possession of all the Guddies in the Month of Jastom of that year – since which time the Managers of Kistna raja Vadeyar have been in possession

Remarks on the District of Heeroor

from information on the Spot.

1801

1 Divisions — Heeroor a District of the Chitteldroog Juma is divided into 7 Taroffs containing 170 Villages (Sefanirmar) 2432 Houses &c &c.

2 Population — The Population is supposed to amount to 12160 Heads. There are 68 Tanks & 59 Gardens.

3 Droogs — There are 3 Hill Forts in this District — 1st Vancoallgoodom 2 Buamdgeery

4 Rivers — The Vadavatee River rises in the Hills of Gallerpoga & passing close to the North Wall of the Fort runs by Dodaree Mooccondee, Nagasamoodrum, where it joins the Jonaga halla River & thence passes & falls into the Tungabudra.

5 Hills — This District is surrounded by Jungles on all sides but particularly a very thick Jungle & great Ridge of Hills covers it on the West dividing it from the Hardroog & Mullaad Districts.

6 Markets — At the Villages Ikanore & Daumpore Fairs or Markets are established weekly; but at Heeroor as it is situated on the Great Road they hold no weekly Markets for fear of disturbance from Passengers.

7 Animals — Tygers and Bears are to be found among the Hills & Jungles & Antelopes, Deers, Wild Hogs, Cattleegerba, Hares &c are frequent all over the Districts. No Elephants.

8 Fruits — A Few Plantains, Mangoes, Oranges, Limes, Nuts, Cocoanuts, Betel are cultivated in the Gardens; but the Soil is not favorable to Sugar & only some Jungle flowers are found.

9 Wood — Some Sandal & Benjamen & Gum trees* are found in these Jungles, many Trees of the kind called Camarad which are used for Buildings in this Country, there is no Teakwoor or Saagwan. —

The

*Lack a Gum Lac?

The Soil by the Natives is divided into 4 Kinds. The 1st Kampa or Red producing great plenty of Saza. Navan, Horse Gram, Chillies, Oil Seeds, Togar. Hapsaroo. Tobacco

10. Soils and Productions

2d The Coppoo or clay soil produces Joaree, Chenna, Wheat, Cotton & Navana.

3d The Corraloo or Brown Soil produces plenty Paddy below the Tanks but in the higher grounds only Raggy

4th The Colloo or Stony – This Soil of the Land only produces 2 Kinds of Grain. Avara & Woodloo

In the District of Heeroor Raggy is transplanted for cultivation in like manner as Paddy in other Countries, never sowing whole fields with it as in the adjacent Frontier.

Except in Winter few vegetables are cultivated besides some of the greens called Totahoora.

For the lands cultivated below the Tanks the Ryots are allowed an equal half of the produce, & one third in a few places; the other lands are let at rent according to the nature of the Soil & Grain.

11 Exports & Imports

Merchants bring the Productions of different Countries & dispose of them to the Inhabitants & carry back in return Chillies, Tobacco, Chenna & Wheat to sell in the Districts of Seera & Roydroog

13 Cattle.

Cows cost from 1½ to 3 Pagodas but the Bullocks of this country sell as high as 10 Pagodas & Buffaloes from 3 to 5 Pagodas.

The Sheep are of a Superior quality to those of the neighbouring Districts.

13 Manufactures

The Cloths and Comballies made in this District are coarse & only of 10 Gold fanams value generally.

At 6 Cos South West at the Village of Muttoad (a District of Roydroog) a considerable Manufactory of Women's Glass Rings is carried on from Materials found in that neighbourhood.

All other manufactures required for the use of the people are

are purchased from the Merchants when they pass by this place.

14 Minerals — In the Cusba Tarool at the Village Arsanagoondy some Iron is made: the Ore is a sand collected in the neighbouring hills.—

15 Houses — The Houses of this District are generally flat or terraced roofs

16 Language — The Canara is the language of the Country—

17 — The Boyawar Caste make a considerable part of the Population (See Fancishmar)

Pagodas of Heeroor — Madukaray Naik built here 12 Pagodas one for Cheindra Maulaswar, another for Vooma Mahaswar & made 2 Radoms for the annual ceremony.— From that time the Ceremonies of 3 Radoms are performed in one day once a Year: but the Chariot which was originally built by Varack Naik still in good Order precedes the the others on that occasion.—

At the Cusba of Heeroor are also the following Pagodas with Spires —

1 The Pagoda of Tara-Mal-Iswar
2 A Pagoda of Veerabuddra
3 " of Venkatrama
4 " of Maylar Ling

The Pagoda of Tara-Mal-Iswar has a high Spire which may be seen at a considerable distance.— This Pagoda is famous all over these Countries. the Account of its Origin believed by the Superstitious Natives follows below.—

On the 15th of the Maga Month the Roddadwar or the Annual Festival of Tarra-Mal-Iswar is observed by the Country people.—

Legendary History of the God Tara-Mal-Iswar worshipped at Heeroor

Formerly a Woman of the Iron Smith Caste named Taracka, resolved to devote herself entirely to the service of Sheesia Malleekarjon & to go annually on pilgrimage to this God at Sreechellum; becoming aged one day as she prayed near the God & lamented that she could not come so often as before to visit him from the distance of her native place. the God being propitiated by her Zeal gave into her hand a Clay pot with directions to worship it as a Lingom & worshipped it for 4 Years; she then went back to Sreesailom (being directed in a dream) performed the usual ceremonies & the Attendants of the Temple presented her with the Prasadom which was suddenly changed into a Lingom: being terrified by this miracle she threw it away several times but as often found it returned into her Cloth & could not get rid of it till she had arrived at her home. —

The aged Woman then preserved the Stone in a Mortar belonging to her house and acquainted her friends of what happened on her Journey, next Morning she found that Stone joining with the mortar appeared a beautiful Lingam resembling Sreesila Malleekarjoon. She then prayed to know what was to be done in future; then by the direction of the God she built a small Pagoda over the Lingom & worshipped it till her death. Thenceforward this God is called Tara-Mal-Iswar or the Mal Iswar of Taraka.

This God having been propitious to several Rajahs who made vows to him several lands & allowances were granted from time to time to support the expences of the sacred Ceremonies. See Inscriptions

Historical Account of Goudennahully

from the Goude of Goudennahully August 1801.

Doda Mastee & Chicka Mastee two brothers with their family & Cattle came from the North & built two Houses near this place: they cleared the Jungle around & maintained themselves by cultivating the Soil; they then invited Inhabitants from other parts advancing them money to increase the cultivation, the brothers next built a Fort & gave to their Village the name of Halla Goudennahully.

In time the brothers quarrelled because the younger brother Chicka Mastee made a Tank which endangered the Village. Doda Mastee being displeased with his brother's folly removed & built North of the first Village another called also Goudennahully & all the Inhabitants removed to the new Village. Halla Goudennahully in the meantime was inundated by the water of the Tank & Doda Mastee managed as Head Man of the new place. On his death his Younger brother succeeded.

Some time after the Mysore Cutter's Army invaded Pillaly Borapoor & the other Chief Places of the Pollugars they plundered this place but Chicka Mastee got off & returned as soon as they went away & brought back the inhabitants.

He managed there for some time, but after his death the Village went to decay, till in the Government of the Chittaldroog Pollugars that Bonderpee Dhusya Goudda came hither by order of the Pollegars & repeopled the Village. In the time of Rauza Madakary Naick he gave this Village in Jagheer when he built a Charity Mhutt for feeding all Passengers near Heeroor.

After Dausya Goudda's Death the Heeroor Cudigar called Kasawah was appointed in his room Head Man & to collect the Revenue.

After this Hyder Ally Cawn came with his Army & took Chittaldroog, in these troubles Goudennahully was again ruined. In the reign of Tippoo, Malla Chetty was Gouda. When Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came to Seringapatam, the Mhargattar Purseram Bhow in his March thither collected the Choute & on his return the Village was plundered & again destroyed.

In its present State under the Government of the English Bahauders Somanahully Sedia is Goud of Goudennahully.

The Goudennahully Account is finished

Anyee

Chamashoorman of Anjee continued

No. of District	Name of the District	Brahmins	Chetties	Wyshnavas	Enumeration of Castes Hindoos	Mussulmans
1.	Anjee — Ryotee Cultivators or Farmers	28				
	Chatree		1			
	Comaties			15		
	Cooneketty gar			2		
	Lingavants			1		
	Reddywar			6		
	Tallooga Bulyawar			1		
	Dassarees or Paryas Poorooos			3		
	Rajapoots			1		
	Collars Herdsmen			59		
	Coormar (Dungar) or Combaly weavers			58		
	Jaadur (Joolayee) Weavers			14		
	Coombar (Potmakers)			6		
	Nauyinda (Barbers)			14		
	Agasa (Washermen)			32		
	Panchaul Carpenters Smiths &c. &c			26		
	Edigar (Sandewallah) Toddy Drawers			5		
	Waddar (Stone Quarriers)			8		
	Cofrar (Tank diggers)			30		
	Corsher (Cormar) Basketmakers & Weavers					
	Cubberaroo (Boatmen)			33		
	Hallawar (Beggars)			4		
	Cottonbeaters			1		
	Muddwallas (Dyers) Muddigars			1		
	Badar or Boya				403	44
	Holeyar (Paryas)				44	
	Mautigar (Cluckers)				14	16
	Jains				2	
	Mussulmans					34
	Grand Total				1515	2014

Chanashoomar of the Anujee District in the Year Teedardee or A.D. 1799-1800

from the Amildar's Thumbeags to Anujee October 1800

No. of District	Name of the District	Hobalies	Taraffs	Villages: Holy	Villages: Dakhly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks: In good Condition	Water: Tanks: Broken	Water: Tanks: Total	Water: Wells	Water: Cutfuleas	Forts: Forts	Forts: Hill Forts	Pattas where Tuccaui Fell	Pagodas	Cultivators & Ploughs	Gardens		Families
	Anujee	4	7	119	6	103	22	125	1	30	34	11	45	97	38	4		2	184	1515	195		2054

Anujee District is subdivided as follows Viz

from Narsing Row Amuldar &
Comapa & Venkapah Serishtadars
13th October 1800

Hobalies	Names of the Hobalies	Taroffs	Khaly	Hobaly	Inhabited	Planted	Total	Tanks
1	Anujee	3	34	6	34	6	40	13
2	Burmasagur	2	26	.	24	2	26	10
3	Seedavoneedroog	1	29	.	23	6	29	6
4	Aullagutta	1	30	.	22	8	30	3
	Grand Total	7	119	6	103	22	125	32

1 Anujee Hobaly (3 Taroffs) Viz

No of Taroffs	No of Villages	Names of the Villages	Khaly	Hobaly	Total Villages	Coffee Bushes	Distance from Pasture	Tanks	
1		Taroff Anujee							
	1	Cusba Anujee	1	.	1	1/4	.	2	
	2	Chicka Anujee	.	1	1	1/4	E	.	
	3	Ramavanahully	1		1	1/2	NE	1	There are several Ponds dyeside for the use of Cattle
	4	Kutoor	1	.	1	1/2		.	
	5	Coordee	1	.	1	3/4	.	.	
	6	Batoor	1	.	1	1	.	.	
	7	Canchapoor	.	1	1			.	Ruined
	8	Chickavoonahtechully	1		1	3/4	E	.	
	9	Hoollee Cutta	1	.	1	1/2	SE	.	
		Total	7	2	9		.	3	
2		Taroff Auloor							
	1	Cusba Auloor	1	.	1				
	2	Hudalapoor	.	1	1	1/4	NE	.	
	3	Mullsettechully	.	1	1	1/4	SE	.	Ruined
	4	Cadaga	1	.	1	3/4	W	1	
	5	Ramanahully	.	1	1	1	SW	.	
	6	Guereyapore	1	.	1	1	SE	.	Ruined
	7	Sammapore	1	.	1	1	SE	.	
		Carried over	4	3	7		.	1	

No. of Tarooffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Fully	Partly	Total	Other Villages Depending from Tarooffs		Tanks	
		Brought forward	4	3	7			1	
	8	Pollaroo hully	1	.	1	1	N		
	9	Malla cutta	1	"	1	¾	E		
	10	Condaaa Cove	1	"	1	1½		1	
	11	Moodangohully	1	.	1	1¾	S		
	12	Hosahully	1	"	1	1	SE		
	13	Kara Ugganahully	1	.	1	2	SW	1	A Tank now forming
	14	Cancharhully	1	"	1	2	S	1	
	15	Puradrungayanelly	1	"	1	1½	S		Ruined
	1	Total	12	3	15	.	"	4	
3		Tarooff Narganelly							
	1	Cusba Narganelly	1	.	1	3	S	1	
	2	Hennanalhully	1	.	1	"	.	"	
	3	Abanna hully	1	"	1	"	.	"	
	4	Bauee haul	1	.	1		.	1	
	5	Nearootaddy	1	.	1		.	1	
	6	Cukmootanoohully	1	.	1	"	.	"	
	7	Hoonse cutta	1	.	1	.	.	.	
	8	Panganoohully	1	.	1	.	.	"	
	9	Mundaloot	1	.	1	"	.	.	
	10	Cottahully	1	.	1			"	
	11	Goodhaul	1	.	1		.	1	
	12	Hessarungapore	"	1	1	.			Ruined
	13	Goomanore	1	.	1	.	.	.	
	14	Haballoo	1	.	1		.	1	
	15	Hallavartee	1	.	1	"	.	1	
	16	Chinnasamoodra	1	.	1	.	.	.	Ruined
		Total	15	1	16	.	.	6	
		2 Burmasagur Hobaly 2 Tarooffs							
1		Tarooff Burmasagur							
	1	Cusba Burmasagur	1	.	1	3	SE	2	
	2	Colahaul	1	.	1	-	"	"	
	3	Hadaraguttu	1	.	1	.	.	1	
	4	Rungabanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Hempanore	1	.	1	"	"	1	
	6	Ammahutty	1		1	.	.	1	
	7	Arrassor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Ammanagully	1	"	1	.	.	.	
	9	Bavanhully	1	.	1	.	.	1	
	10	Nundeehully	1	.	1	.		"	
		Carried forward	10	"	10	3		6	

No. of Taroofs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Ability	Disability	Total Villages	Effective Cultivation	Emigration from disability	Lands	Remarks
		Brought forward	10	"	10	"	"	6	
	11	Dupanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Hagadhalli	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Hagarree	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Cassavanally	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	15	Goorvanally	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
	16	Beerapore	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
		Total	16	"	16	"	"	6	
2		Taroof Isamoodra							
	1	Cusba Isamoodra	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	2	Cagoonda	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Callagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Cukkabalbo	0	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Nellee Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	6	Gollgroohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Choulleehully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	8	Hurlla Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Codeehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Rimarookully	1	"	1	76	"	"	
		Total	10	"	10	"	"	4	
		Seedavooneedroog Hobaly							
1		Turoff Seedavooneedroog					1886		
	1	Cusba Seedavooneedroog	1	"	1		"	"	
	2	Seedapore	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Allagodoo	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Chickapagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	5	Hirra Cabbegara	1		1	"	"	1	
	6	Chufungee	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	7	Chickabennore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Hirrabennore	1	"	1		"	"	
	9	Beerabara	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Balapaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	11	Balsavansevankaral	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Rimmaguttu	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Hoolehaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Lengavanagehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	15	Kanchavoragetkully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	16	Golarhully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	17	Hodanohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	18	Collee Coghitta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	19	Sattahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	20	Badarsevankara	1	"	1	"	"	"	
		Carried forward	17	"	17	"	"	5	

No. of Tarooffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Abaly	Chaly	Total	Cyles Distant	Bearing from Cutcha	Tanks	
		Brought forward	4	3	7			1	
	8	Pollaroohully	1	"	1	1	N.E.		
	9	Malla Cutta	1	"	1	3/4	E		
	10	Condana Cove	1	"	1	1/2		1	
	11	Moodangohully	1	"	1	3/4	S		
	12	Hossahully	1	"	1	1	S.E.		
	13	Karra Ayenahully	1	"	1	2	S.W.	1	A Tank now forming
	14	Cazachankully	1	"	1	2	S	1	
	15	Pavadrungayandilly	1	"	1	1/2	S		Ruined
	1	Total	12	3	15	"	"	4	
3		Tarooff Narganelly							
	1	Cusba Narganelly	1	"	1	3	S	4	
	2	Honnanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	3	Abannahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	4	Baveehall	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	5	Nearsotaddy	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	6	Cutinoostanoohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Hoonse Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Panganoohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Mundaloor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Cottahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	11	Goodhaul	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	12	Hossarungapore	"	1	1	"	"	"	Ruined
	13	Gomanore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Haballoo	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	15	Hallavartee	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	16	Chinnasamoodra	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
		Total	15	1	16	"	"	6	
		2 Burmasagur Hobaly			2	Tarooffs			
1		Tarooff Burmasagur							
	1	Cusba Burmasagur	1	"	1	3	S.E.	2	
	2	Colahaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	3	Hadaragutta	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Rungabanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Hlumpanore	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	6	Ammahutty	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	7	Arrasoor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Ammanagully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Bavanbohully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	10	Nundeehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
		Carried forward	10	"	10	3		6	

No. of Tarooffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Fully Inhabited	Partially Inhabited	Total Villages	Effect Office Vant	Quotas from Busba	Tanks	Remarks
		Brought forward	10	"	10	"	"	6	
	11	Dufanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Hagadhalli	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Hagarree	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Basavanully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	15	Goorvanully	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
	16	Beerapore	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
		Total	16	"	16	"	"	6	
2		Tarooff Isamoodra							
	1	Busba Isamoodra	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	2	Cagoonda	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Callagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Cukkabalboo	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Nellee Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	6	Gollaroohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Choulleehully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	8	Hurlla Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Codeehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Pumaroohully	1	"	1	26	"	"	
		Total	10	"	10	"	"	4	
		Seedavooneedroog Hobaly							
1		Tarooff Seedavooneedroog				28	6		
	1	Busba Seedavooneedroog	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	2	Sidapore	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Allagodoo	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Chickapagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	5	Hirra Cubbegara	1		1	"	"	1	
	6	Chufunge	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	7	Chickabennore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Hirrabennore	1	"	1				
	9	Beerabara	1		1	"	"	"	
	10	Balapaul	1		1		"	"	
	11	Basavanseevanhalli	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Rammagutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Hoolehaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Lingayanagehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	15	Canchavonagethully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	16	Golarhully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	17	Vodanohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	18	Colloo Coghitta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	19	Jattahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	20	Budarseevanhalli	1	"	1	"	"	"	
		Carried forward	17	"	17	"	"	5	

No. of Tuccoolie	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Northly	Southly	Total	Cubs Distant	Direction from Cubs	Remarks	
		Brought forward	17	..	17	..	..	5	
	21	Mallanoohully	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	22	Torrolingadhully	1	..	1	..	..	1	
	23	Bullaguttey	1	..	1	..	..	..	Ruined
	24	Cauttarahaul	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
	25	Azzapanahully	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
	26	Papanoohully	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
	27	Varadoolutta	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
	28	Gouramanhully	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
	29	Bustiehully	1	..	1	..	..	..	do
		Total	29	..	29	..	..	6	
		Allagutta Hobaly							
		Koroff Allagutta							
	1	Cusba Allagutta	1	..	1	..	..	1	
	2	Cullahoonshee	1	..	1			1	
	3	Tarugara	1	..	1			1	
	4	Bommavonagathully	1	..	1			..	
	5	Vejapore	1	..	1			..	
	6	Dodeganahaul	1	..	1			..	
	7	Hullarangapore	1	..	1			..	
	8	Pollakanoohully	1	..	1			..	
	9	Ulagvadee	1	..	1			..	
	10	Gonanore	1	..	1			..	
	11	Chickaallagutta	1	..	1			..	
	12	Nobovenegeethully	1	..	1			..	
	13	Hullaballagutta	1	..	1			..	
	14	Seedapore	1	..	1			..	
	15	Hobarangapore	1	..	1			..	
	16	Obolapore	1	..	1			..	
	17	Jammahully	1	..	1			..	
	18	Jerovenagitehully	1	..	1			..	
	19	Holovehara	1	..	1			..	
	20	Pitkapally	1	..	1			..	
	21	Cheekanohully	1	..	1			..	
	22	Hoofegaree	1	..	1			..	
	23	Seetanoohully	1	..	1			..	Ruined
	24	Madakaraporee	1	..	1			..	do
	25	Cinchamadenahully	1	..	1			..	Ruined
	26	Lingadhully	1	..	1			..	do
	27	Magallhully	1	..	1			..	do
	28	Gonamnelly	1	..	1			..	do
	29	Jampanelly	1	..	1			..	do
	30	Horkanelly	1	..	1			..	do
			30	..	30			3	

Kyfyat of Anuyee

14th October 1800.

from information collected at that Place

History

In former times a Rajah called Janamayya ruled these Quarters he built this Town with one Bruje or Battery and a tank, and gave the District to his Daughter who was named Anujee; She gave her name to the place and enjoyed the produce of this Country for a considerable time, On the fall of his Government this Country was annexed to the Dominions of the Beejanagur Rajeeds who granted it to the Sarakpara Polligar.

It was afterwards taken from him by the Chittledroog Rajas who managed it up to the time of Burmunna Naick, he rebuilt the fort in a proper manner, made one tank, and increased the population of the Country, he ruled for 30 Years.

His Son Pastory Rangapa Naick reigned somewhat less than thirty years.

After him his Son Madakary Naick reigned for 35 Years.

These Rajahs being always at war with the Harponelly Rajahs and as it was a Capital of a District adjoining to the enemies boundary, the Polligars always employed people in their time to repair and keep this fort in good condition.

In the time of Madakary Naick when Hyder besieged Chittle Droog a Party was detached by him against this place who brought it into Hyder's Possession after a Contest of 3 days.

On the acquisition of Chittledroog in Vrelumbee year Hyder himself came to the place and caused the fort to be destroyed as

as it was scarcely habitable they the Inhabitants went to the Harponelly Country; from that time this District was possessed by the Bahauldar the fort being destroyed the remaining Inhabitants built a Pettah on the North East of it, where they resided for 16 years when by permission of the Sultan they repaired the fort and repeopled it.

During the War of Lord Cornwallis the Mharattas under Parsram Bhow came into the country to assist the Company's forces who ravaged and laid waste this District for a whole year; in consequence the Inhabitants went off at the end of that War it was again repeopled by degrees.

In the last year (1799) when the Company's forces conquered the Dominion of the Sultan this Country was included in the Part ceded to the Mysore King Krishnaraja Vadayar, since which time it has been under the Management of his Devan Purniah.

Remarks.

Boundaries — The District of Anujee is Bounded East by Belkode South by Hurrihurr and Mycondar, West by Hurrihurr, & North by the Mogulls Country of Harponelly.—

Situation — The Town of Anujee is situated 9 Cos North West of Chitracul;

Divisions — The District is divided into 4 Hoballies and 125 Villages.—

Population — The Population is estimated this year at 2014 Families of all Castes.—

Cusba — The Cusba consists of two Parts the Fort and the Pettah, the former is built upon a high bank which in some positions at a distance gives it the appearance of a Hill fort.— The Site of the Cusba is very irregular consisting of elevated and low ground which occasions considerable inequality in the Streets.— The fort wall is built of Stone and Earth; it has 2 Gates; one on the North; the other on the South; by which the inhabitants pass to the tank; it has but one Well and two Tanks, one on the South and the other to the North of the Fort When the Tank is filled by the rains, water is found in the Well; but not otherwise whence the Inhabitants are much distressed for water in the dry Season; there are 2 Pagodas in the Fort and 1 in the Pettah.

Productions — The Country produces Raggy, Jowree, Chennas, Wheat, Paddy, Horse Gram and all other Kinds of common small grains; there are several Gardens and Plantations of Plantains, Beetle, Sugar cane, Tobacco, Mangoes, Cocoanut, Tamarind, Limes and Oranges and Jack

Jacks, watered by many channels from the Tanks but no great Rivers

Animals — In the Country is much thin Jungle in which are found Tygers, Bears, Hogs, Deers, Jackals, Hares, Musk Cats, Tyger Cats, and the other common Animals of these parts.

Minerals — They extract Salt from the Soil, in the following manner they begin with collecting a quantity of the earth or mud fit for it which they lodge within a round inclosure of earth with a drain below by which on pouring in plenty of water, the muddy water is allowed to run out into a deep pit dug for receiving it. Some shallow Square beds being formed on level ground the floors of which are plaistered with Chunam as soon as the Water is fully impregnated with Salt they let it into these where it is left exposed to the hot Sun for 8 days when the Water being dried up the Salt remains sticking to the bottom and such this Manufacture, can only be carried on in the three Hot Months

Carriage Cattle — Buffaloes and Asses are generally used in this part of the Country for carriage of grain &c. a Buffalo carries 120 Pucka Seers and an Ass 40 Pucka Seers.

Customs — In the other Customs and Castes of this Country is no very material difference from that of Petrigeuff worthy of remark.

A Brahmin Native of this Pusbar has invented a kind of Puppets or Dolls with which he exhibits Plays or Comedies founded in the History of Kistna Swamy and the other Incarnations which is looked on as a great curiosity by the Natives.

Sugar. — Considerable quantities of common dark or unrefined Sugar are manufactured in this District.

Cancoopa.

Chanashoomar of the Cancoopa District for the Year Seedendee A.D. 1799—1800

from the Reports of the Amildar and Kushkudars of Cancoopa October 1800.

No. of Hobalies	Names of the Hobalies	No. of Sarooffs	Names of the Sarooffs	Villages: Abadi	Villages: Dakhly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Nullah	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttah	Water: Wells	Water: Tarom (Bowe Lacotta Wells)	Water: Cuppilas	Forts: Forts Mattoris or Boorgs	Forts: Hill Forts (Droogs)	Pagodas	Gardens	Ploughs	Houses	Families
1	Cusba Cancoopa	1	Cancoopa	27	1	23	5	28	..	7	20	36	13	1	1	1	30	13	323	403	405
		2	Nebbagoor	17	..	16	1	17	..	10	24	18	3	5	2	1	25	10	201	241	223
		3	Jaglore	27	2	21	8	29	1	1	13	17	3	59	4	..	17	74	122	297	287
		4	Heera Mullanahola	21	3	16	7	23	..	3	16	8	..	57	7	..	15	10	131	338	323
2	Cusba Beeloochodoo	5	Beeloochoodoo	16	2	13	5	18	1	4	45	21	3	6	4	..	39	4	390	686	624
		6	Bahavancotta	30	5	24	11	35	1	3	49	28	1	1	5	1	34	3	565	743	678
		7	Sokka	35	..	24	14	35	2	2	11	12	..	17	6	..	22	1	181	375	373
			Total	173	12	135	50	185	5	30	178	140	23	140	29	3	182	115	1923	3093	2918

Memorandum— The number of Tanks & Cuttas in this Chanashoomar exceeds that inserted in the Bahazada the Latter being 9 Tanks 105 Cuttas
The Former 5 " 57 "
Difference 4 . 48

Chanashoomar of Cancoopa Continued

No. of Taroffs	Names of the Taroffs	Enumeration of Castes																																				
		Hindoos																																				
		Bramins	Charrees	Vishas	Soodras																													Miscellaneous						Grand Total
																			Paunchal or Artificers																				
			Baad Panchavar	Comatis	Sautaiuna	Longawuni	Ketayuna	Hellaga Bejavar	Sangar	Rajapoor	Gollar	Shoomar (Lingayat) Cambly (Cobbler)	Jaadar (Weaver)	Coombar (Potters)	Nagayndar (Barber)	Agasa (Washermen)	Jenga (Goldsmiths)	Sumnar or Chamundi	Bonetagasar Brass Smith	Hiriato Sonar Silver Smiths	Buddiga Carpenter	Chigar Soondavatta Tailor Bhajar	Nuddar	Cofar	Boyta (Boyti) Marker or Fisher	Subbaraya (Boatmen)	Maidigar	Jogar	Pujari (Sorthor Keeper)	Kallhuna Kore Shumma Kar	Madar or Bogayar Hunter	Kotiyar or Sorgar	Kandigar (Shikker)	Kharattar	Jains	Muhulmans	
1	Cancoopa	12	3	14	"	138	"	"	1	"	8	3	8	3	4	6	"	3	"	5	4	1	1	6	"	6	1	"	1	"	140	"	21	"	"	14	403
2	Nelbagoor	"	"	2	"	117	2	"	"	"		2	4	2	2	5	"	3	"	4	2	2	1	8	"	2	"	"	1	"	41	"	20	1	"	2	223
3	Jaglore	4	"	5	"	131	11	"	"	"	2	5	5	4	4	3	"	3	"	2	2	1	"	5	"	1	"	"	2	"	74	3	16	1	"	3	287
4	Heera Mullanahola	2	"	4	"	94	66	"	"	"	10	5	6	4	3	7	"	4	"	3	6	4	"	5	"	4	"	"	5	"	55	8	35	"	"	2	323
5	Bedoochoroo	26	"	2	3	232	"	1	1	1	11	74	18	3	5	10	1	4	1	5	7	1	"	12	1	16	"	3	4	2	125	3	29	1	16	21	629
6	Bahavankotta	8	"	"	"	283	"	"	2	"	7	44	18	4	7	15	"	5	"	10	8	"	"	5	"	6	5	"	2	"	163	10	35	"	9	32	678
7	Sokka	2	"	2	"	151	"	"	"	"	2	26	11	2	4	7	"	3	"	3	3	1	"	4	"	4	"	"	1	"	117	1	23	"	"	2	375
	Total	54	3	29	3	1149	79	1	4	1	40	159	73	22	29	53	1	25	1	32	32	10	2	45	1	29	6	3	16	2	710	25	175	3	25	7	2918

Daharada of Cancoopa District

Subdivided as follows. —

viz

October 19th 1800

Hobalies	Names of Hobalies.	Tarooffs	Villages A	Villages D	Villages Total	Villages Inhabited	Villages Ruined	Villages Total	Tanks Tanks	Tanks Cottas	Tanks Total
1	Cancoopa	4				77	20	97	21	73	94
2	Balachoola	3	81	7	88	58	30	88	5	57	62
	Total	7	173	12	185	135	50	186	26	130	156
	But the Daharada gives for Belchodo more				-	-	-	-	4	58	62
									Total		218

Hobaley Cancoopa 4 Tarooffs

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages A	Villages D	Villages Total	Villages Inhabited	Villages Ruined	Villages Total	Tanks Tanks	Tanks Cottas	Tanks Total
	1st Cancoopa									
1	Cusba	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	5	
2	Halla Cotta	1		"	1	"	1	"	"	
3	Cachanoohully	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	2	
4	Chickammanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
5	Giddanookutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
6	Beedanochulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	
7	Bireepaikhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	1	
8	Bachakara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	
9	Beelunoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	
10	Chinnapore	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
11	Visagondanahulley	1			1	"	1	"	1	
12	Cusboorypore	1		"	1	"	1	"	"	
13	Nadahaneckara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	1	
14	Coraleykara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	1	
15	Lomanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	
16	Halavoodundy	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	
17	Daveykara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	
18	Lingdanoohulley	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	1	
19	Lateygondanhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
20	Boodey Coopa	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
21	Cottadgooda	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	
22	Ayanhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	
23	Hoostuganahlly	1	"	"	1	"	1	2	"	
24	Barmavanelly	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
25	Goodadingdnanully	1	"	"	1	"	1		1	
26	Papadawroohully	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	
27	Voochinpalanoohulley	1	"	"	"	1	1		"	
28	Bagancoally	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	Total	27	1	28	23	5	28	7	20	

No	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks	
		Ghals	Cutchs	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cuttas
	2nd Tarooff Neggaboor								
1	Cusba	1	"	"	1	"	1	2	
2	Chickadakara	1	"	"	1	"	1	2	
3	Herra Arrakara	1		"	1	"	1	1	
4	Bommanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	-	1
5	Beedarookara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	2
6	Makoontta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
7	Bastavahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	2
8	Goleydroog	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
9	Jagalgutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
10	Jammapore	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	3
11	Arasunagoondey	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
12	Linganahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	4
13	Golcogondanahully	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
14	Madarasan Cutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"
15	Cuttugahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"
16	Mattuddamavonelly	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
17	Santamoodapore	1	"	"	"	1	1		"
	Total	17	-	17		1	17	10	24
	3rd Tarooff Juggalore								
1	Cusba	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	6
2	Bajavapore	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	
3	Voodagutta	1		1	1	"	1	"	
4	Timmalapore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
5	Gogoodoo	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
6	Ruddehulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
7	Casavanohulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
8	Badavadanoohulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
9	Duddeybommanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
10	Coul Jogehulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
11	Balagarannelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
12	Cimagatahulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
13	Akdnoor	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
14	Bonnahulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
17	Bommakanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
18	Maranoohulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
	Total	17	1	18	16	2	18	1	10

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks		
		Ayah	Dabah	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cattas	
	Brought forward	17	1	18	16	2	18	1	10	
19	Looloo Abanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	
20	Colladavarooppoore	1		1	1	"	1	"	"	
21	Moostoore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
22	Goosanelly	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	
23	Toranakutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
24	Vattaganankulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
25	Rangapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	
26	Damavalinganhulley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
27	Goohswarooohulley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
28	Gouramanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
29	Singanoohulley	1		"	"	1	1	"		
	Total	27	2	29	21	8	29	1	13	
	4th Tarooff Herramulanohulla									
1	Cusba	1	"		1	"	1	1	"	
2	Chuchamulanohulla	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	
3	Ladeyhulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2	
4	Cinoobor	1	"		1	"	1	1	1	
5	Chinnagoondanulley	"	1		"	1	1	"	"	
6	Camandalagondey	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	
7	Larochulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2	
8	Halleyhulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2	
9	Toomooroogoodoo	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	
10	Tayetonda	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	
11	Hoochavanohulley	1	"		1		1	"	2	
12	Macheykara	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	
13	Cananey hutta	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	
14	Debadahulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2	
15	Burmasamboodrom	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	
16	Gollarhulley	"	1		"	1	1	"	"	
17	Iracahulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	
18	Sedavanahulley	1	"		"	1	1	"	1	
19	Bommahutta	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	
20	Bongarakanogeda	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	
21	Hohnamaradey	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	
22	Madoomoolanoohulley	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	
23	Hullapore	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	
	Total	21	2	23	16	7	23	3	16	

Boundaries & Landmarks of the Cancoopa Hobelly from the Shanbeags October 1800.

On the East— 1¼ Cofs the land of Anooboor of Mallanaholla Taraff is bounded by the lands of Soonmardee Canamadee of Jerremulla Taulooa where it Crosses a Hill at the foot which Aulore is situated.—

South East— 4 Cofs the land of Seedahully of Mullanoholla Taraff is bounded by the Land of Cadabancutta of Chitracul Cusba— there are Stone Landmarks

Seedahully— 3
Cadabancutta— 5

South— 3½ Cofs the Land of Beedeneekara of Nebbagoor is bounded by the Land of Beestechully & Hullyhaub of Anuge; a Tree is the Landm

South West— The Land of Lagalgutta of Nibbagoor is bounded by the Land of Cogondy of Anuge & Chuckarockdara by Chadroodoo of Beeloochoodoo—

West— 1¼ Cofs the Land of Hoosteegarally is bounded by the Land of Meenoogarally of Beeloochoodoo—

North West— 1¾ Cofs the Land of Linganahully of Cancoopa is bounded by the Land of Godda of Beeloochoodoo—

North— ¾ Cofs the Land of Calagotta of the Cusba is bounded by Seelarsanahully of Sokka

North East— 1 Cof the Land of Cachanoohully is bounded by the Land of Veerovovenaikleehully of Sokka.—

Hobaley Beeloochoodoo (3 Taraffs)

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shully	Villages: Bhaly	Villages: Total	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruines	Villages: Total	Tanks or Long Stoning Pools: Tanks	Tanks or Long Stoning Pools: Cottas	Tanks or Long Stoning Pools: Total
	1st Taroff Beeloochoodoo									
1	Cusba	1	1	2	1	"	1	1	"	1
2	D° Hadekaroopore	"	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
3	Hoochanore	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
4	Chadaroogolla	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
5	Sooreddyhully	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
6	Boraipore	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
7	Soopadhully	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
8	Boormaikhully	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
9	Lingonnahully	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
10	Nunnahully	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
11	Koolamagutta	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
12	Coongulgulla	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
13	Hadekaroohully	1	"		"	1	1	"	1	1
14	Shagodoo	1	1	2	1	"	1	1	"	1
15	Pathelly	"	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Hadahelly	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
17	Boomahelly	1	"		"	1	1	"	1	1
18	Hulla Cull	1	"		1	"	1	1	"	1
	Total	16	2	18	13	5	18	3	9	12
	2nd Taroff Bassavan Cotta									
1	Cusba	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
2	Voodabooranelly	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
3	Bookasagur	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
4	Hoodalapore	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
5	Poorsidpoore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
6	Voondoogandanhelly	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
7	Deedengee	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	4	4
8	Voorlloogulla	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
9	Leedayana Cotta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
10	Voozapawadarelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
11	Poodamaikhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
12	Goda	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
13	Tancyhulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	4	4
14	Cullanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
	Total	10	4	14	10	4	14	"	24	24

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages Purely	Villages Partly	Villages Total	Villages Inhabited	Villages Ruined	Villages Total	Lands or Villages belonging to Pollams Lands	Pollam	Other
	Brought forward	10	4	14	10	4	14	..	24	24
15	Nagalapore	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
16	Vorchungeepore	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
17	Murrycoonta	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
18	Mahaddey	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
19	Pillagutta	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2
20	Vubbanulley	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
21	Rungaymdroog	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
22	Moopaney Cutta	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
23	Rachapore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	2
24	Loorganahully	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
25	Manoogarally	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2
26	Voobolapore	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
27	Aklahulley	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
28	Jadanob Cutta	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
29	Buddabapavanally	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
30	Canchavenakleyhully	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
31	Cotteynaikhully	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
32	Agsanelly	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
33	Chuckavoorlao Cutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
34	Chulla Cutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
35	Palnaik Cutta	1	..	1	..	1	1		..	..
	Total	30	5	35	24	11	35	..	45	4
	3rd Saroff Lokka									
1	Cusbao	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	Arranaculle	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
3	Maconta	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
4	Sopalpoora	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	Chucka Voozuney	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
6	Madeykareypore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
7	Casanoohully	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
8	Madeekanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
9	Herramunlanelly	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
10	Paudoogoondanelly	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
11	Mullamacheykaha	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	11	..	11	8	3	11	1	3	1

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks or Watering Pools		
		Apply	Dry	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Pettas	Total
	Brought forward	11	"	11	8	3	11	1	3	4
12	Hobakarey	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	1
13	Banakanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
14	Pourcypore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
15	Venkatapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Murneykulla	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
17	Soombuna Cutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
18	Lukkompore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
19	Chuklabunneyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
20	Hurrabunneyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
21	Seetarasuriallee	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
22	Poudycutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
23	Chickabuntanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
24	Summaleyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
25	Lutayunahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
26	Gollarbiparabully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
27	Hancomoovennayleyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
28	Layanamanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
29	Boodoogobanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
30	Julvaranoohully or Carcapunhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
31	Banatairhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
32	Verovenaikleyhully or Pourhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
33	Sramalanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
34	Histrapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
35	Cottanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
	Total	35	"	35	21	14	35	2	3	5

Boundaries & Landmarks of the Beloochoodoo Hobelly

from the Shanboags 17th October 1800.

East – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Narrahully of the Cusba Taraff is bounded by the Land of Heera Arakara of Nebbagoor Taraff Cancoopa Landmarks are Stones. –

South East – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Chadoorogolla of Cusba is bounded by the Land of Cogonda of Burmasagar of Anujee – there are Stones as Landmarks

South – 3/4 Cofs the land of Moochoonore of the Cusba is bounded by the land of Nadaracutta of Burmasagar of Anujee – Stones are the Landmarks

South West – 1 Cofs the Land of Hollacul of Cusba is bounded by the Land of Goodhaub of Anujee a Hill crosses there. –

West – 1/2 Cofs the land of Cusba is bounded by Darnavoonally of Annujee – A Bank Pagoda of Buswana is on the Boundary

North West – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Coormanelly of Cusba is bounded by Battoor & Cooradee of Anujee. – the Codachulla there joins another Channel. –

North half East – 4 1/2 Cofs the Land of Buswancutta is bounded by Coonamadyhully of Voozeeny Talook of Harponelly Seema the Gungechulla crosses there. –

North East – 4 1/2 Cofs the Land of Agasanelly of Buswancutta is bounded by the land of Goodahully of Voozeeny Taulook of Harponelly Seema – a Hill crosses there. –

Kyfyat of Belchode

a District of the Chitracul Division

17th. October 1800.

This District was ruled formerly by Balleeyoogana and a Chatree in caste. — On the death of this Rajah who left no male desend=ants the Country was conquered by the Sarakara Polligar Ganga==na Naik & was ruled by that family for some time. Afterwards on the fall of Beejanagur when the Moguls were reducing the Govern==ors of that Dominion Custoory Rungapa Naik took this Country,
AD 1612 into his possession in the year of Sallewahanum 1535 or Christian year 1608 and which was ruled by him for 45 Years up to the Nun=
1651 AD — dana cycle year. — This Rajah increased his forces ten times more in number than his Father Ibun Naik ever had. From the beginning he was at enmity with all the neighbouring Polligars; his first exploit was marching with a number of select followers against the Sarakara Polligar & conquering him in Battle; he took from him the Districts of Hyconda, Suntai Benore, Holalkeria, Anuree, Jagalore & Davapore he also repeatedly vanquished the Polligars of Roydroog Jerremulla & Harponelly & kept them under awe & subjection. —

After his death his Son Madekaree Naik was acknowledged in the room of his father, he conquered the Rydroog Polligar, took his daughter in Marriage and then reinstated him in his Country; he increased the population of this Country by encouraging & shewing great indulgence to the poor; and destroying all worthless & bad peo=ple, who were the cause of destroying the Population. — In this man=
AD 1652 ner he ruled from Nundana Year to Gunundana Cycle year for
AD 1674 the space of 22 years and departed from this World.

After him his Son Madukaroo Naik was acknowledged in the Government; the Dalvoys being dissatisfied at this manage=ment

-ment; they put him to death a few Months after he had been settled in the Government.—

The Dalvoys then introduced one of their friends lineally descended of a branch of the Rajah's family by name Rangapa Naik whom they seated in the Government; but the troops mutinied & killed him and the Ministers on his refusing to pay the dues & gratuities customarily distributed among the Soldiers on acknowledging a new Sovereign & Settlement.—

These troubles being terminated, the Civil and Military Officers of the Government brought a Cousin of the Ancient Rajahs named Chickunnah Naik & acknowledged him in the Public Charge in the Rachasa Cycle year he rectified what was amiss & established good order; he ruled the property of his Ancestors up to Chaya year for the space of 11 years, & acquired great reputation throughout the Kingdom of Carnatic, for his munificence & liberality to the poor & distressed; he died in the course of nature by sickness.—

AD 1675

In the Cycle year Sookla Burma Naik was acknowledged and ruled up to Playa Cycle year for the space of 32 years the Raja as soon as he got charge of the Government marched with his Troops to the number of 12,000 Foot & 1000 Horse & conquered the Polligars of Murcullmooroo & Gourasamoodrum.— he also marched against the Harponelly Polligar vanquished him in Battle & took many Villages of the enemy; this Rajah built at Belchoda a Pagoda of Hanoomunt & the Inner fort, he also repaired the ram part that surrounds the place & peopled the Petta, East of the Fort In such manner did he reign over the Raajee & departed to Heaven by the effects of sickness.—

AD 1689

AD 1721

His son Madakary Naik was next acknowledged in his place.— In his first enterprize he collected all his forces consisting of 15000 Foot & 3000 Horse & went against Jatting Raja the

the Polligar of Goodicotta whom he vanquished in Battle & took possession of all his Country – He kept him prisoner for some time & then at his own request set him at liberty to travel into the Country of Strangers or Foreign Countries to provide a subsistence.* – He next went against the Roydroog Polligar Timmun Naik & took from him the Districts of Seddasuwardroog, Runganadroog & some other small Hobalies – He ruled in this manner with Success for 27 Years. – The Polligar of Harponelly Somasakar Naik who was wounded by him in several Actions representing his misfortunes to his friends Boodee Basavapa Naik Polligar of Bednore, & to the Roydroog Polligar Timmapa Naik they assembled their forces to assist him in his design to relieve his losses, he also sent considerable Sums for Military disbursements to Heeraru Row at Ghooty for the expence of a body of forces to assist him in this War; having thus altogether assembled to the number of 10,000 Horse & 30,000 foot he marched and invested the fort of Mayaconda – Upon intelligence thereof Madukary Naik marched with his troops to its relief & fought with the enemy for 2 days; On the third day the enemy having renewed the attack his Army being by losses now reduced to a small number was defeated & fled from the field; being thus abandoned he maintained his ground seated on his Elephant till Somasakar Naik of Harponelly brought his own Elephant close up to him & forced him to descend when he cut off his head on account of the personal enmity that had long subsisted between them. – His Son Castoory Rangapa Naik was then acknowledged
A D 1748 by the Officers in the Government in Veebava year.* – He was much concerned, & lamented the unfortunate death of his father; he sent considerable sums of Money to the Nabob of Sudonee who sent 12,000 Cavalry to his aid with these he marched & dislodged the troops of the enemy from the Country: the Mharatta Chiefs Nana & Sadooba invaded the Country which they ravaged & destroyed with their numerous Horse they also surrounded the fort of Chittel droog with their Army until Castoory Rangapa Naik agreed to their terms & paid them.

*1 Or in other words "banished him."
*2 See Mayaconda Page 58 & Chittaldroog Page 17.

them 200,000 Rupees they then made peace with him — he ruled
A.D. 1754 up to Bava year for 7 Years and died of Sickness —

Having no Sons the Public Officers next acknowledged the Grandson of the late Burmana Naik named Madeekary Naik in the same year; during his Government the Mharattas every year invaded the Country & collected to the amount of one or two lacs of Pagodas — Hyder at this time who had advanced himself in the Service of the Streerangapatam Valvoy Nundarauz advancing with his Army towards this Country the Chitracul Rajah reflecting on the best means for the safety of his dominions sent his Vakeels to the Bahauder & conciliated his friendship to assist him in all cases — Madeekary Naik considering himself strengthened by the protection of Hyder took measures for conquering his rival the Polligar of Harponelly, for this purpose under colour of some disputes about their mutual land marks, he collected his forces and marched by Vadaroohully Holsaka ra when, getting intelligence of the state of the enemy's force which was encamped near Bellahully — On the following Morning marching very early from his Camp he suddenly came up surprized & defeated them, the Harponelly Rajah & all his followers flying with the loss of their whole baggage & Ammunition &c The Chitracul Rajah losing sight of the War allowed his people to give themselves up to collect & make spoil of the baggage of the Enemy; but the Troops of the Raja Somasakur Naik encouraged by their Officers reassembled secretly & coming unawares upon the Chitracul People who were intirely occupied with plunder & had abandoned their Arms & every precaution cut most of them, Madukary Naik himself escaping with difficulty to Cancoopa whence he returned to Chitracul —

A.D. 1762 In the Chitrabanoo year Madakary Naik accompanied Hyder in the Expedition against Naggur & on that occasion of subjugating Bednore he obtained from the Bahauder many valuable gifts in reward for his Services —

But

But afterwards this Rajah joined the Army of the Mharatta Chief Madava Row with his troops in the war against Hyder for which on a peace with the Mharattas being concluded Hyder combined with the Roydroog & Harponelly Polligars who were always hostile to his state & collecting all their forces came against him; at first he surrounded Chittaldroog for five Months but being not able to take the place he made peace on condition of Madukary Naick paying him 9 Lacs of Pagodas. he then marched against Ruzzy Punt Puttia and Ibraheem Dauna who were advancing against him by Adony and beat them near Rahayee; he reduced the Country as far as Sarhatty and returning to Chitracull he again invested the Droog for the space of 6 Months cutting of all supplies & provisions from going in - At length Hyder seducing a Mussulman Officer of the Chitracull Rajah's by his intrigues the Raja was prevailed on to come out to him on his engaging on Oath that he would perform the engagements then entered into; but breaking thro' all these he made him prisoner & carried him off with all his family in the

AD 1778 Teelomby year.

From that period this Country was ruled by Hyder & his

AD 1791 Son Tippoo up to the Veeroodhrootee Year when Parseram Bhow was marching to assist the Honorable Company in war, his people ravaged and laid waste this District since which time Belchode has not yet recovered its former population. In the peace that followed with the Company the Sultan again recovered the Country & held it till he was slain in the Storm of Seringapatam by the Company's forces on the 30th Chitram Month of Seedarabe Cycle

AD 1799 year of 1721 Salleewahan years.

On the fall of the Sultan's power the Company ceded this District in the share of the Mysore King which is now under the Management of his Dewan Poorniah.

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AD 1799 year of 1721 Salleewahan year.

On the fall of the Sultan's power the Company received this District in the share of the Mysore King which has now under the Management of his Dewan Poorniah.

Remarks on the District of Belchodes.

Divisions — The District of Belchodes is divided into 3 Hobalies and 88 Villages

Water — Many small channels of water crossed in several parts of this District; one eighth of the land is under cultivation the rest is overgrown with Jungle and Grass. –

Hills & Jungles — It is surrounded by many Rocks & Hills which render travelling difficult from one Village to the other especially as these Jungles are infested by Tygers which as well as other Wild Animals come sometimes in the day time into the Inhabited Villages –

Soil and Productions — The Soil is various & of all Kinds producing Paddy, Javary, Chenna, House Gram, Wheat, Oil Seeds and all other grains common to these parts; there are plantations of Betel & Sugar Cane but no others – Salt is extracted from the Soil & the Inhabitants used chiefly for their food –

Manufactures — There are no other Manufactures to be remarked except some very coarse Cloths & some Combalies within 3 Pagodas value. –

Animals — The Animals are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Cattegurbo (or Hyena) which particularly attacks the Apes. Hares, Tyger Cats & other common Animals –

Minerals — Some Iron is made from Ore found in this Country.

Manners Customs &c. — The Customs Duties, Offices & Habits or Dresses are the same as in the Chitracullu District. – Of the Boya Caste and that of the Ambugars or Boatmen it is Customary that several of their Women are professed prostitutes to all other Castes indiscriminately – this is peculiar to their tribes. –

This Place is said to have been governed for 400 or 500 Years by Cullenyoogananda & the ruins of buildings are found on digging near the foundation of the Fort Wall. There is a small Pettah East of the Fort – The Fort is built of Stone and Earth —

Account of Cancoopa

(15th November 1800)
from Information on the Spot.

Origin of the Building of Cancoopa and Short view of its History

In former times the Country about Cancoopa Droog was overrun with a very thick Jungle frequented chiefly by wild beasts and robbers; in the Sallevahanune year 1595 the Raja of Chitracull Obunnah Naik being murdered by his Troops, in a Mutiny, the Public Servants of that Government with the Consent of a Council or Assembly brought a Cousin of the last Rajas named Chickennah Naik & acknowledged him as the lawful Successor. In his reign some robbers of the Badars of Jerremulla resorted to this forest when they went on their plundering excursions to rob travellers & the Inhabitants of these Quarters: the father of the Chitracull Rajah Hanna Comarapee came with some troops & put to death such of these thieves as he was able to lay hold of: & finding plenty of water & other convenience to make it an agreeable residence he built a fort upon the hill... Since that time in the genealogical line of the Chitracull family Five Rajahs ruled without interruption increasing their realm by degrees from one to the other until the accession of the last Madakaly Naik in whose Government Hyder conquered his Country in the Vecumby year A.D. 1701; from that period Hyder and his Son Tippoo ruled up to the beginning of the Seedardee year 1722 Anno Sallev. when the Company's forces having conquered the Kingdom of Mysore; on the fall of the Sultan in Action with them, this Country was allotted in the share of the Mysore Rajah whose Dewan Poornah now manages by his Officers employed under him. —

A.D. 1673

A.D. 1778

A.D. 1799

2. Situation of Cancoopa droog The Town &c

Cancoopa Droog is built upon 3 Hills; the Droog on the East Hill is named Maddoodroog; North of this Cotcolabunda; on the West from this hill is Mullooguttoo; one Wall encompasses or encloses these three Hills. In the Centre between these but elevated above the adjacent valley

valley is a Town where are some houses formerly belonging to the Chitracull Rajahs; within 200 Yards of this part of the Fort is a Petta consisting of one Straight street running West from the foot of Malloughatta; there is a square tank near the South Gate; Malloodroog has three Reservoirs of water & Malloogutta one; the Inhabitants always use the water of this tank; and there are also 3 Dens or Caves on Mulloodroog the Natives say these Dens were the secret residence of Rooshees one of these explored by the Country people it is said leads up directly to the top of the hill; but its mouth is lately shut up with mud and stones; there are noother Gauas or Caves excepting a small one in a tank at the place where Hoova Comarasa discovered the famous Changrie; this rock being formerly the residence of Cannava Rooshee, Cancoopia is from him now named. –

In the time of the Chitracul Rajahs they preserved here in the Palace some Gold and Silver Images of Vobchengee & Bottoma Davarahs which Tippoo Sultan caused to be melted, there are now remaining four Pagodas in the fort; two of Rancomma, one of Seevoo & one of Biravoo; there are also four small Pagodas in the Petta; the roofs of all the Pagodas in this Country is terraced & plaistered with Mud and no apparent distinction in their appearance from common houses

Remarks on Cancoopa District

1 Situation of District

It is bounded on the E. & N. E. by Jeremulla, South East by Chittracullo, South & West by Anuyee, and on the North by Harpooklelly; the extent from East to West 21 Cosse, and from South to North 7 Cosse, inclusive 25 Cosse –

2 Division

The District of Cancoopa was annexed in this year to Belchedes. It is divided into 7 Tarooffs & composed of 1015 Villages inhabited and uninhabited, (See Rezeada)

3 Population

The Population in this present year is estimated at 3073 houses and families which is calculated to give 15375 Men and Women –

Tho' the Population of this District formerly was very considerable, within the last 20 Years it is much reduced by the destruction of so many villages and people in the change of Governments & the ravages of invading Armies –

4 Agraharams & reputation from different Countries were invited and encouraged to

In the times of the Ancient Rajahs, Bramins & other people of reputation from different Countries were invited and encouraged to inhabit & settle to whom were granted the following Agraharams for their Maintenance –

Cancoopa Tarooff	Cottadgoodoo Patravanahully
Jaglore Tarooff	Reddyhully Gouramanhully Hommanacotte
Sokka Tarooff	Kistnapore Chickabantanhully Sallagutta

Belchode Taroof { Sooreddy hully, Cullanoohully, Polleenaikcotta, Meanoogarhully, Coolmuguttu, Canchaoanhully, Madanhully }

All these Agraharoms were assumed in the reign of Hyder Ali of the Sultan and no part of them is yet assigned to the original Possessors. —

5 Questions

Some Cotton is produced here which is consumed in the Country; The Merchants import Cotton from Cuppul, Sudonee, Soulconda and Dumbul which is sent for sale towards Bangalore, Seeranga patam and as far as the Payen Ghaat the Price of Cotton at this Place is a Pagoda for one Maund but sometime a Maund may be got for 3 Rupees. —

The Fruits of this Country are Mangoes Plantains, Cocoa nuts, Tamarinds Limes in plenty, and some Jack & several common Jungle trees there are a great variety of flowering Trees as Samuntey, Mulla, Buntee, Jagee & Sumpengee which produce plenty in their seasons. —

The Inhabitants plant in the land below the tanks at intervals a small part of Sugar Canes which grows to its height in some, in one year, and in others takes one and half year to the height of about 10 feet; when fully ripe they are ground in a Gancega or Mill worked by Bullocks; the Juice is then boiled in great Iron Kettles mixing some Chunam in it: the Raw coarse Sugar or Jaggary thus produced is sold generally at 2 Maunds for one Pagoda & 3 when it is very plentiful. —

The

The Cotton Cloths of this Country seldom exceed one Pagoda in value

Manufactures

Combadies of this District & of Seremulla are wrought of the value of 1 to 100 Rupees

7 Cattle

Bullocks of this Country grow to a considerable size 4, 4½ & 5 feet in height; they sell here from 5 & 6 to 10 Pagodas; the best Cattle in this Seema are got at Dodairee and Sullucke. The Sultan used to get Draught Bullocks from Cloydroog Ballary & Adonee which there cost 20 far as 25 Pagodas.

8 Inhabitants

Boya

Many of the Boya Caste live in this District; their proper duty is to serve the Rajahs or Polligars. In their leisure time they go with Dogs to the Jungles & hunt all kinds of game placing their toils in proper places; sometimes accidents occur & they are killed and devoured by Tygers; their hunting Dogs are reared with great care, feeding them for a year on Raggy & Broda previous to being carried out to assist them in hunting; the Gunpowder they use in hunting is made by the Country people of Salt Petre, Brunstone & Jelladoc (Charcoal) & also for Warlike Instruments, Matchlocks, Rockets &c.

Thieves

The Thieves of this Country are of the Coorva Castes; they come some time from their hiding places in other Districts in the Hills & Jungle 2 or 3 Cos distant from any Village in the day time into the Towns, either in their proper dress or clothed as Beggars to reconnoitre the state of the dwellings which are most affluent; & to ascertain the manner of robbing them, then they come in the night in bodies of 20, 10, 5 & dig a hole in the walls by which they carry out the effects generally at 4 o'clock at Night as people are then most sleepy; they take care to leave some old useless things scattered in the roads near the Villages to divert the inhabitants or perplex them in tracing their road.

Dancing Women

There are no Dancing Girls in this District as are found in others where persons in affluent circumstances can afford to amuse themselves by their exhibitions of dancing, singing &c. the Inhabitants of these parts being wild & rude, women of this profession find no encouragement; but it is said that Women of the Boya & Imbukar castes, prostitute themselves with the consent of their relations to the savage race of the Country; they select for this purpose out of 10 Women.

Battooraja Caste

Two or three families of Battooraja Caste are remaining; this Battoo Caste is said to originate in the connexion of the proper Chatrees with the women of an inferior order; they call themselves however Chatrees. the duties of the Battooajas are to serve in the presence of the Carnatic Rajahs; to protain their titles & recite certain Poems describing the illustrious descent & the heroic deeds of their Ancestors, in an highly inflated & extravagant stile, these in Jung before their Masters when visiting, as the Chobdars before the Musulmen upon the Palanquin or other Carriages of their Employers in time of battle they stand in the rear of the Rajah & sing or repeat Stanzas towards of the memorable deeds of their Ancestors to excite them by recollection of their heroic deeds to emulate their forefathers; for this Office the ancient Rajahs & Pettigars granted them lands in many Villages all which have been assumed for the Circars in the reign of Tipu Sultan. –

7. Soil

The soil of this Country is Hilly, Sandy or Reddish producing Jowaree Raggee Samboo, Oil Seeds & several Kinds of small grain very little Paddy cultivated or Chinnar, Wheat, Pasalloo, Condodoo, Cooltee or Cottonee

10 Minerals Iron Gold Ore

Plenty of Ore is found in the Hills where some Iron is manufactured but no other Minerals are discovered or at least worth the working. During the reign of Heera Madakary Naik some of the Jallacars found small grains of Gold in a Channel running by Rungapore near Jagalore. The Rajah employed for some time these people to search for it; some Gold was found in consequence of this search but not sufficient to defray the expence he incurred further search was discontinued in the Rajah's time. –

Afterwards some Jallacars who were out of other employment at two or three different times found in this channel some Gold dust which on designing to the Gold Smiths did not procure more than half a days hire for each day they were employed.

This Gold Sand is never found excepting immediately after the rains. The Lud people of this Country say that a Gold Mine is near that place but its exact situation is unknown. –

The Animals peculiar to this Country are Tygers, Bears, Tyger Cats in abundance – Cittee gurbas or Hyenas, Wild Hogs, Hares, Ooodcom or Jiana and many other common to the Ballaghaat; no Elephants are found in this Country. –

History of Kyfyat of Cancoopa Droog

Translated from a Canara Register
Preserved by a Shanboagat Belchode
by Cavelly Venkata Boriah

In the cycle year Praimadacha of the Sallevahanum year
A.D. 1673 1596 Gudd Madakaree Naik was Rajah of Chitracull. Chitrara Naik was his adopted son & the younger brother of Madakaree Naik was called Hara Commarapah & his Son Chickon Naik.

When Madakaree Naik departed from this world his adopted son Obunna Naik was publickly acknowledged as his lawful Successor but refusing to pay the Pratyities & Allowances to the Seebundee Goorekararoo & Hallakararoo which had been customary at the ceremony of acknowledging a new reign the troops mutinied and beheaded the Rajah. On this Sedition Comarapah advising with Chickonnah & apprehensive of their safety if they remained midst this confusion they both fled to save their lives; the Ministers and Officers of the Government Military and Civil holding a publick assembly to deliberate on the state of the Country (now destitute of a Sovereign over them to issue his Commands) with the general Consent of the assembly they determined to elect one of the Royal family for that purpose; on this some people of experience observed that the next successors might be apprehensive of the same misfortune happening to them as to their Predecessor; but on this demurr all belonging to the Naikwaddy & Goorekaroo who had been the Actors in the late Sedition solemnly engaged that the like should never more happen thro' them; then the Ministers & other Managers submitted to their approval that Chickon Naik should succeed to the Government; but on enquiry they understood that he together with his father leaving their families behind and being alarmed for their safety, had fled; they however resolved to invite him & give him ample encouragement to return, there being no other so proper to supply the place; and immediately sent as

Vakeels

Vakeels some men of consequence to bring him from the place where he resided; those that were employed to search for Chickonnah found him at Chickataroo of Barjhonelly & fully satisfied him to repose confidence in their assurance of good faith & fidelity on returning to Chitteldroog; but his father Veera Comarapah giving no Credit to those that had been concerned in the death of the late Rajah & distrusting their assurances Chickonnah placed him on a Village near to the boundary & himself returned to Chitracull. On his Arrival he was acknowledged as Sovereign of the Kingdom in the Month of Jastom of
A.D. 1675 Rachasaya Cycle year & acquainting his father thereof by letters Comarapa also returned to Chitracull where he remained for some time.—

At this time about Cancoopahe was entirely overgrown with thick Jungle both above and below the hill & the Bahars of Jerremulla used to assemble in this forest in bands to the number of 20 or 30 Men at the time hence they issued to plundering and disturbing the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Country Comarapah being informed of this came thither from Chitteldroog with 300 Men seizing some of these robbers put them to death, ascending the hill & discovering the Reservoirs of water & the Caves, on consulting his friends he determined to build a fort on a hill that was so remarkably well adapted for a fortress particularly in its convenience for water he communicated this opinion to his son the King of Chitracull.— Chickonnah Naik approved very much of his fathers judgement & signified to him that it would give him great pleasure if he undertook the execution of this project & that he would readily furnish the Camallies & whatever other aid was required from him for the fortifying of this Place.— On receipt of this answer Veera Commarapa went to Chitracull to arrange (with his son) all matters concerning this business; he brought back Camallies and all the implements necessary for beginning the buildings & he set people to begin to destroy the Jungle on the 6th of Sootom of Margasseera Month of that Cycle year Comarapa resided at this time at Canchanagrutty.—

He begun to lay the foundation on the 3d of Sootom of Pargeenum

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* It would appear from the Jerremulla Account that Cancoopa was occupied before this time Page 283.

-goonum Month & they finished one square Battery and a part of the lower fort; when they completed the three Walls of the Fort & one Honda upon the hill on the same day he began to build a Mahall for his own residence. —

On the 3d. of Maga Soodom he performed the Ceremony of Sanna-zadana in the Palace & made presents to all the Workmen; at the same he performed the Ceremony called Sarga sacrificing sheep whose blood with rice was scattered round the fort; that same night Commarapah went to dwell in the new Palace. —

AD 1601 / AD 1678

In the cyclic year Ballee yookhee & on the 2d. of the Month Jasta Soodom, Comarapah began to build the lower walls inclosing the Town & the Pagoda of Hanoomunt; On the 6th. of Bahoolom of that Month he placed the Image of Hanoomunt in the Pagoda — Established a garrison upon the hill of 50 Men, under the command of Herraz Bommiah. —

On the 3d. of Soodom of Aduweja Month he finished exactly one half of the buildings of the Lower fort with all the Batteries and had completed the Gates on the 5th of Bahoolom of Visakom of Seedardee year; the Inhabitants then had built some houses East of this fort inclosing it with a common hedge; but being attacked by some robbers who burnt the hedge, Comarapah set people to build a Wall round it in place of the hedge; On the 13th. Soodom of Cartickia Month he began to build the fortifications on the Hill West of the Town; at first he built one square Battery on the 3d. Bahoolom of Chitra Month; after this was done he caused the foundations of the hill fortifications to be laid & dug a Honda on the 17th of Soodom of Jasta Month; On the 7th. of Bahoolom of that Month when the Camatties were clearing out a Cave one of them found a large Changue which he immediately presented to Comarapah he was much surprized to see so remarkable a thing found in that place & gladened the heart of the Man who found it by a handsome reward; and promoted him to be a Hairtee of Camatties; he sent for Timmapa the Astrologer of Chittedroog & shewed him the Changue requesting him to ascertain how it came upon the hill; the Astrologer

loger examined and searched minutely the Den & acquainted Comara-
pa that this place was in former times the residence of the Philosopher
Canuva Mata Moree, he then sent the Changue by that Bramin
to be present at Chitracull & called the place Cancoopa because Can-
-wa Roosie had resided formerly upon this Hill he also gave names to
the Four Principal Hills 1. Malloodoorga 2. Monollagottoo & 3
Pellochuguttie, and he had finished the whole works of this fort &
one Hindu, the 10th of Soodom of the Sravanum Month.

In the Month of Badrapadom he resolved to build a fortifi-
cation round the Hills, he immediately ordered people to cut down the Jun-
gle & collect as many Stones as were necessary for the Walls & went him
self to Chitracull on the 2d of Soodom of Isweejom. —

At Chitracull he reported how much of the works were finished
& returned on the 5th of Bahoolom of Isweejom; having permission
to entertain as many troops as were requisite to garrison the hill he sent
for Veera Bommiah Goorekkar to come to him & directed him to get
out 400 Men increasing his pay & giving him some presents — Veera
Bommiah agreeable to orders sent some of his people into the neighbour-
-ing places to entertain Barooz*ogars to the number required & in a short
time completed the Number, Goorekkar Hoochia also brought 20 Men.

On the 1st of Soodom of Margaseer they laid the foundation
of the Low fort which was finished by the 8th of Uttuga Month complete
with Gates then the Raja caused some Sheep to be sacrificed as usual
for the Surga Ceremony.

AD 1639 In the year Sookla when Burmapa Naik was acknowledged
in room of his Predecessor; Comarapah went to Chittledroog on the
Month of Margaseer. On his Arrival Cutter Naik was appointed to
command this place and arrived here on the 7th of Soodom of Maga
Month. —

AD 1696 In the year Dattoo & in the Month of Jastom by Order of the
Rajah his Servants began to build 2 houses one for the Rajah & the
other

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* Barooz oogars

others for the Goddess Cottama -

On the 7th of Soodom of Margaseerom they built with stones the Gate in the front of the Palace; At the same time employed people to dig a tank, they built one Hall adjacent to the Palace & at this time they had plastered with Chunam the Stone Gate & named it Para Bagalloo -

In the Month of Magom of this year the Raja & Comarapah came here with their families & followers to perform the ceremony of the Goddesses Cottama & Voochengee; the Image of Voochengee Dawaree being at Voochengydroog they went as far as to a Banian tree on the road to Belchode paid their respects to the Goddess at that place, and performed the proper Ceremony to her; on the following night they dressed themselves in yellow Cloths according to the regulations of that Ceremony - On 2nd of Bahoolom of that Month they performed the Ceremony for the Hondas; On the 3d they carried the Image of the Goddess in procession along the streets and on that evening they were suspended on hooks tied on the top of a high Pillar*.

When they had performed the Ceremonies of the feast of their tribe their Servant Cattee Naik carried the King Burmah Naik over the Hill & shewing him the works of the place requested his permission to dig a tank in front of the Para Bagalloo & to build a Petta South of that Gate - Burmapa Naik approving ordered him to do as he proposed and returned to Chitteldroog; On the 5th of Soodom of Palgoonem the Commandant set tank diggers to begin the tank, afterwards the inhabitants built the Petta in the Eswara year, then Cutta Naik applied to the King for permission to appoint Goorapa to the office of Sattee of that Petta in the Month of Sravanum, in the year Bahudana Cutta Naik built a tank in his own name; in the Pramadicha year he also built a tank in the name of his father Jompana - After this Cutta Naik dying his Son Jompana was appointed to his room - During his Command he dug the tank called Chavanakara & planted a Garden in the Vrooshee Cycle year -

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*Feast of Siddee

A.D. 1692 In the year Sallevahan 1614 Angurasa Cycle year, Chu-
-a Burmapah Naik was acknowledged at Cancoopa and proceeded
-thither from Chitracull, in a Palanquin attended by 3000 Infantry
and 100 Horse with Drums &c. –

A.D. 1695 In the year Moovas & in the Month of Badrapadom this
Burmapah Naik having become deaf was dethroned & removed from
the Government & sent off by the new Chitracul Rajah to command
Hasdroog – On this event Burmapah Naik reinstated Cuvry Jomp
-panah in his former Employment by Order of the Rajah – A Smith
Joolia made a Gun to be placed before the Palace & named that Gun
Cottimlenga: the Smith Davaga also made another Gun and na-
-med it Veeherage. –

A.D. 1753 On the 5th of Teodem of Jasta Month on the Cycle year Sree
mocka was dug the the well of Nurwanapa & another Well in the ye
A.D. 1766 Vaya & on the 5th of Teodem of Chuhram Month. –

Lingapa and Jempana Brothers of Cotta Naik built a Ta
on the scare of Hanoomunt Pagoda in Cycle year which they p
ed to a Jeeree Chinna Mullapa when he brought thither th
Image of Chinna Mullaswar in the year Bahoodana

A.D. 1777 In the year Havalumbee, Hyder Ally Cawn with his Army
having invested Chitteldroog for some time, Suddenly moved the nu
towards Saunore for particular reasons.

On the 10th of Bahoolone of that year, returning from the Sau-
-nore Expedition taking Bassawankotah on his way, he surrounded Can
-coopa for 11 days & getting possession of the Fort and Droog, by a guerison
he established a garrison in the place; at this time he was encamped be-
-tween the villages of Moodgarally and Barvarally; he thence marched
to Goodecotta and Moolacalmooroo, took both by a fault, and then
returned to Chitteldroog, which fell after a 4 Months siege when he
returned after this Success with his Army to Sreerangapatam –

Hyder Ally now called the Navab after this having formed

a

w great Army descended the Eastern Ghaats to the Conquest of Arcot & its
AD 1782 Dependencies where he died of sickness.-

His Son Tippoo then succeeding to his Government, kept a fixed Establishment of 300 Peons at all times for the security of this Droog.-

AD 1791 In the Veeroodicrootoo year the English Army ascended above the Ghaats & at the time they took Bangalore, the Mharattas under Purseram Bhow to assist the English arrived in this Country; on the 14th of Bahoolom of Sravan Month they encamped near the Tank of Bangalore, where they remained some days; and marched to Cancoopa with some troops on the 3rd of Badrapada Month which was delivered to them on agreement and they left a Garrison here with an Officer named Kistnaye Punt.-

AD 1792 In the Cycle Pareedavee Year Tippoo after he negociated Peace with the Allies recovered this Place from the Mharattas, & he reigned up to the Cycle Seedarree Year when he was slain in the war with
AD 1799 the Company who having subverted the Government of Seerangapatam, ceded this District in the share of the Mysore Raja whose Amuldars have managed since.-

Of the Water Works at Cancoopa.

Extracted from the same book

When Burmapah Naik appointed Chicka Runga-pa the Husband of his Sister Barwa, as Naik to this place in Conjunction with Borra Jompana the former Naik Barmava caused to be dug a Well in front of the Vookad or Inclosure & gave it her own Name; She also built a Village named Barmavanhully near Moodegarally & also one Tank.-

The Father of Ganeega Moodeapa named Ganeega Choudra dug a Well under his own Name on the South of the Village.-

When he had finished it Ganeega Pidda Canchia founded a Cutta with much expence on the West of this Well

On the South & on the front of the Village Catte Naik built one Vadas

On the West Calasa Veerapa built a Well in the name of his Mother Vookakka.-

Cuttas

Sandrageerapa when Dalvoy of this Fort built one Cutta on the West in his father's name: also Dodageerapa built one Cutta & Catte Naik built one Tank on the West.-

Gana Bastrapa a Traveller having acquired a fortune (or riches) in Foreign Countries built here one Cutta in his own Name on the North together with one Well.-

Allapa, Parochattagar of this Town dug one Well North of the Biravoo Gate & planted a Garden or Topenear it.-

Bavoloo Madia built a Cutta or Small tank on the East.-

Venkapa Shanboag of this place dug one Well in his own name on the East of the Village in the Vekrama Year.-

F D 1760 In the Vekrama Year Madeekary Naik went with a force from Chitteldroog by Vadakahully to Hosakera intending to attack Boya-alhully a place belonging to the Harponelly Country. Being preparing to march at 3 o'clock in the Night he was informed by his Spies that the Enemy were

were encamped near Coyalhully with great negligence and carelessness; he therefore marched 2 hours after ly day break & suddenly attacking them after making a great slaughter among them he drove the fugitives off the field.—

The Chitteldroog Raja was so much pleased with the behaviour of his party that he gave permission to plunder the baggage without considering the danger; his Peons immediately throwing aside their Arms only attended to secure the plunder carrying off heavy burthens like so many common coolies; the scattered troops of the Harponelly Rajah by order of their Officers collected into a body & pushed upon the Chitteldroog Peons & put most of them to death; the Rajah by great good fortune escaped from the Danger to Cancoopa where he halted a night; next Morning he paid his respects to the God of the place and then returned to Chitteldroog.—

AD 1777 or 1778 After the reduction of Cancoopa while Hyder besieged Chitteldroog his Publick attendants and Hircarrahs exhibiting his Firman to Abbah Cawn Killadar of this place, carried away from the Palace all the valuable Articles with the Golden Ornaments of Koochangama, Cattamdavaroo the Golden and Silver Lingams &c. the Killadar at the entreaty of the Naiks and other Gooredars gave them only one God Cattuvaca Linga with its Gold throne with permission to pay it the customary worship and religious ceremonies according to their Laws from that period Bollamalinga was held in veneration to the year Sawarree when Doulet Cawn Jamadar at Chitteldroog being informed that this Image remained at Cancoopa and had belonged to Madakary Naick with its seat covered with Gold, he sent Abbah Cawn Killadar to take out & send him an Account of the weight of its Gold which upon Tryal was found to be of 20 Pagodas in weight which he sent to Doulet Cawn by an attendant of his Cutchery escorted by a Valakar or common Peon.—

AD 1778 In the Veelumby Hyder while he was employed in the Siege of Chitteldroog being in Want of some Metal applied to the

Cancoopa

Cancoopa Killadar for some who by his order cast down a Gun from the top of a Battery situated on the south of the Droog, & sent it off in (3) Pieces on a cart. –

AD 1792 In the Pareedawee year Shaik Ismayal Soobadar of this Tookoodee was appointed Sumil of this District by the Sattan's order he broke into pieces 2 Guns in the same manner named Voochengee and Collamalinga, the metal was beat up into Bars & laid up among the stores in the Palace. –

AD 1798 In the Calayookee Year Asuff Mahomed Shaw and Goolam Modeen came to this District to enquire into the Revenues Said Hussain Killadar at that time as the Guns here had been broken down by their permission brought 2 Guns, one from Bahswantota & the other from Alloor which he placed on the Batteries where the Collamalinga & Voochengee Guns had been formerly placed; these Guns carry Balls of the size of Wood apples. –

Of the Gates of the Droog and Fort.-

On the North is 1st. The Moodagal Bagal or Gate
2d. Coorlee Bagal
3rd. Honda Bagal
4th. Colloo Bagal
5th. Voochengee Bagal
On the South a Diddee or Sally Port
On the West a Diddee
A Diddee to the Wall of Voochangankarra Jootoo
2 Gates on the South of Collos Gattoo
One on the East of Manal Gattoo & a Small Gate on the West

Lower Fort

1st. The Gate Garra Bagal
2d. Is the Vadloor Bagal
3d. Is on the East of this
4th. The Jagaloor Bagal
North of the Parrabagal is Bedavara Bagul
Total (18) Gates

Inclosures or Vookads (or Searpana)
1 A Vookad or Hedge round the Petta
2 On the East side round the Village at the foot of the Hill towards Jaglore Bagul.-

The Pagodas of Cancoopa

1 Bassavan Pagoda on the Droog
2 In the Centre of the Droog Hanumunt Pagoda
3 Chinnamalaswar in the Petta
4 Veeswanaud Pagoda built by Catta Naik
5 Chavood Cuwaree
6 Hanoomunt at Jaglore Gate
7 Buravoo Pagoda
8 Hanoomunt near the Petta Vookad
9 Do. built by Kistnapa on the South side of the Village wh. formerly there was a Village named Obalahully which was destroyed & burn on its side.

End of the Cancoopa Register
translated from the Canara Cadutum
of the Shanboag of the Casba
by Cavelly Venkata Boria Brammen
November 1808.

Murcallmooroo

State of Chanashoomaree of the Moolacalmooroo District in the Seedardee Year or A.D. 1799–1800.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Districts.	Villages: Alienated	Villages: Paikery	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks or reservoirs	Water: Cuttas	Water: Wells with Steps & Mondas	Water: In good Order	Water: Broken	Water: Total	Forts: Throughout Hills & Forts	Forts: Lair Forts	Ploughs	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Heavy thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Cattle not employed in cultivation	Families: Total
1	Moolacalmooroo	30	2	25	7	32	"	"	1	"	1	126	29	155	"	1	246½	475	211	686	201	185	686
2	Nagasamoodrum	7	1	7	1	8	"	1	1	"	"	22	1	23	"	"	67½	161	43	204	82	119	201
3	Ampoocoondy	8	"	8	"	8	"	2	1	"	"	8	31	39	"	"	76	120	19	139	57	71	128
4	Seedapore	7	2	9	"	9	"	3	2	1	2	17	1	18	"	"	193	385	19	404	235	157	392
	Total	52	5	49	8	57	"	6	5	1	3	173	62	235	7	1	583	1141	292	1433	575	832	1407

N.B. No Forts are mentioned in the above except Consagur, by the 7 Droogs Sey Cheer of Hyfyat
Only 6 Channels are mentioned in the Sonakoomar of Mulcated in the Nhazadn of the Tanks and 5.

Chanashoormarel of Moolacalmooroo continued

| No. of District | Names of the District | Exhibiting the Enumeration of all Castes | | |

Statement of the Occupations of the Population of Murcullmooroo.

No. of Districts	Names of the Taraffs	Cultivators of all castes	Enumeration of People not employed in Cultivation: Labourers or Mucquiry	Merchants	Shroffs or Pawn Attendants	Miscellaneous or Dancing Girls	Bramins	Gurdas	Sanyassies or Vendors of Medicines	Mythalmans	Jogies	Shortlangers	Weavers with Looms	Spindle Pallas or Toddy Drawers	Quarrelers	Cornatis	Oil Pressers	Cultivators	Coiar	Curgar (Manufacturers of Earthenware)	Mandar (Potters)	Workers in Bamboo	Carpenters	Neyger (Dyers on Silk)	Barbers	Potals	Navigator or Water Attendant	Shoemakers	Cooliers	Tailors	Dhobies (Boys)	Cumbar (Washermen)	Lohar (Smith)	Kaiger (Sailor)	Kanar (Silver Smith)	Thorly (Fishermen)	Cuppil	Jouristadar	Naraffar	Engineers (Officers of the Cutcherry Court)	Mayer (Cutcherry Peons)	Sundry Servants	Nuddiatar or Sheep Feeders	Mulhatee	Pandaram (Carpenters)	Pharoah	Total	Grand Total
1	Moolacalmooroo	201	49	58	3	1	5	"	"	"	1	12	91	7	1	"	"	4	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	3	4	48	5	5	5	8	11	1	2	3	2	1	139	2	"	7	1	485	686
2	Nagasamoodrum	82	12	"	"	"	9	25	"	8	"	4	22	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	2	1	9	11	1	2	1	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	119	201
3	Amoorcoondy	57	5	"	"	"	5	10	"	"	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	1	2	2	2	"	9	16	1	2	2	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	71	128
4	Seedapore	235	32	"	5	1	4	"	1	"	1	6	12	3	"	2	"	"	10	2	"	1	1	1	1	"	2	2	14	24	3	2	3	2	6	"	"	1	"	1	9	"	1	4	"	157	392
	Totals	575	98	58	8	2	23	35	1	8	2	25	125	11	1	2	2	4	12	2	3	1	1	3	6	2	9	6	36	99	10	11	11	14	23	1	2	4	2	2	148	2	1	15	1	832	1407

Dahazada or

Abstract of the Murcullmoorro Pustra

for the Fuldardee Year or A D 1799–1800

No.	Names of Pargas	Villages Khalsa	Villages Jahagir	Villages Mamlaki	Villages Total	Forts	Chaunis	Forts	Drugs
1	Pustra Murcullmoorro	30	2	25	7	32	3	4	1
2	Mookhoondy	7	1	8	8	4	3		1
3	Vagorrmoodra	7	1	1	1	1	1		1
4	Ber Pore	7	2	1		3	1		
	Total	51	5	34	7	41	11		7

Dahazada of the Murcullmoorro Pustra

No.	Names of the Pargas	Villages				Forts		Drugs	Remarks
	1st Par. of Murcullmoorro								
1	Pustra	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	Pomsoopur	1		1	1	2	1		× Conquer the Pustra the [illegible]
3	[illegible]		1	1	1	×			[illegible]
4	[illegible]		1	1	1				[illegible]
5	[illegible]	1	1		1				[illegible]
6	[illegible]	1	1		1				[illegible]
7	Turinah	1	1		1				
8	[illegible]	1	1		1				
9	[illegible]	1	1		1				
10	[illegible]	1	1		1				
11	[illegible]	1	1		1				
12	[illegible]	1	1		1				
13	[illegible]	1	1		1				
14	Mergoll [illegible]	1	1		1				
15	[illegible]	1	1		1				
16	Arota [illegible]	1	1		1				
17	[illegible]	1	1		1				
18	[illegible]	1	1		1				
19	Khurkhoondy	1	1		1				
20	Dalar [illegible]	1	1		1				
21	Toomaleen [illegible]	1	1		1				
22	Hunoy	1	1		1				
	Carried forward	20	2	21	1	22	3	1	1

No.	Name of the Taroos	Villages Fully	Villages Partially	Villages Inhabited	Villages Deserted	Villages Total	Forts Forts	Forts Drugs	Remarks
	Brought forward	20	2	21	1	22	3	1	1
13	[illegible]	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
14	[illegible]	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
15	[illegible]	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
16	[illegible]	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
17	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
18	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
19	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
20	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
21	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
22	[illegible]	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
	Total	30	2	25	7	32	3	1	1
	2nd Taroo of Inaccoseeg								
1	Cusba	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1
2	Batrahully	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	"
3	Hurocarohully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
4	Poor Cumankully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
5	Puchatarankully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
6	Urra Innanachully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
7	Vahumanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
8	Rungayadroog	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1
	Total	8	"	8	"	8	4	"	2
	3rd Taroo of Nagasamoodra								
1	Cusba	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
2	Patraul	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
3	Gaddadhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1
4	Ubalapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
5	Biraapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
6	Sattanuckhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
7	Bomalingayanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
8	Tottorhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
	Total	7	1	7	1	8	1	"	1
	4th Taroo of Seedapore								
1	Cusba	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
2	Hunumapore	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
3	Hosa Cotta	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
4	Gowrasamoodra	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
5	Jeerapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
6	Trusundapore or Mashenhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
7	Ramsagar or Jeeradhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
8	Haroor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
9	Chukanorhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	Total	7	2	9	"	9	3	"	

Boundaries of Murcullnooroo

East – 1 fofs the Hill of Murcullnooroo adjoining to that of Hoy-
-adroog among thick Jungle; a small Rock called Tan-
-Gobba is the land mark,

S.E. 1 fofs; the land of the Cusba connects with that of Hoya-
-droog at a Hill called Kylasbatta which denotes the lands
mark.

South 4 fofs the land of Hoodada of Sonnasagar Taroof is bound-
ed by the land of Jalgulla of Hayadroog – On the Public
road the Boundary crosses

S.W. 3½ fofs distant the land of Chickahobenhully of Cusba
Taroof is divided from the land of Hullanore hully of Hutty-
by the river Kagarahulla which forms the Boundary.

West – 3 fofs the land of Hudayanaiotta of Cusba is separated
from Sonhanoo hully of Sermatta by the Kagarahulla
or Sudanamutta hulla –

N.W. 2½ fofs the land of Langayndroog of Cusba Taroof
is bounded by Goodicotta in a Jungle by the same river

North 4 fofs the land of Gouravamoodra of Indapur Droog
is bounded by the land of Dowsamoodra of Goodicotta a
bank named Kiralippa is the line mark

N.E. 2 fofs the land of Toorlongeedroog of Nagasamoo-
-dra is bounded by the land of Hachary of Hoyadroog
a Well and a Neyamarra tree is the land mark.–

Account of Moolacalmooroo

Communicated at that place in November 1800.

Croostna Dawa Rayalo King of Beejanagur and Anagoondy by his liberal qualities and courage formerly conquered the whole country extending from the Narmadda as far as Goloodra or Ramisseruy, which he ruled with reputation & great Honor for several years, before his death, as he had no Son of his own Body he appointed his Son in law Rama Rayaloo his Successor in the Government and departed this life in the Year Dullee Kand 4460 of the Yaurana Cycle Year.* A.D. 1524

In the reign of Rama Rayaloo the four Mussulman Badshas of Deckan being dissatisfied with Rama Rayaloo for several insults offered to their Law and Religion, they got assistance of troops from the Sovereign of Delhi and assembling all their united forces in one place marched against Rama Rayaloo who was slain in Battle near Rachasatungadda on the banks of the Kistna River & his Dominions were partitioned among the Deckan Badshas.

On the Conquest of the Carnatic Dominions by the Mussulmen the Roypkoba District was included in the Soobah of Sera.

(In Ancient times (as it is mentioned in the Poran) Roya-droog was ruled by Royal Raja Narsunder a King of the Chandras Race and a descendant of the Saundoos — Many years after his Death a Shatree King whose name was Baopadee Rayaloo ruled for a considerable time; On whose Death all this country being Leaned and overgrown with thick Jangles, the Beejanagur Kings considering that the Badars would sooner populate this country as they are not afraid to reside in Jungles and are accustomed to attack Sheeves and Wild

* Croostna or Kishen Rayel was one of the most celebrated of this Race but he died A.D. 1452 or A.D. 1530.

Hill Animals. They therefore granted this country to some of their Bay
Officers & sent them into the District. They took accordingly possess
=ion of all this Rocky country and managed it in obedience to the Roy
=al Mandates from Beejanagur.

On the distruction of Beejanagur the Polligar of Ron
=drogg was called Bommana Naik. Mullapa* Naik of Hu
being possessed of a valuable breed of White Cattle Bommana
Naik who had become weak & foolish in his old age, for some of his
Vary Cattle ceded Moolacalmooroo in exchange. Mallapa Nai
having received charge of Moolacalmooroo found many Water pon
on this Hill, formed a large tank and built a house for his own resi
=dence and capable of lodging one hundred men for the defence of the
Droog.

When Hutty Mullapa Naik purchased Moolacalmoo
=roo. he annexed it to the Hutty District, and built a fort on the Hill

On his death his Son Mada Mallapa Naik succeeded
in his place, in whose time the Polligar of Chitteldroog having ad
=vanced to great power in these Countries conquered some Districts of Ho
=sonelly in the Angeerasa Year and after reducing Gourasamoo
=drum belonging to Vidiagul he marched with his Army to Hutty
which he also took from the Polligar of Hutty.

A.D. 1692

Soon after Burmaiya Naik came to Moolacalmoo
=roo and going up the Hill, having hurt his knees by a fall on the road
he observed jocosely to those about him "this Hill is Moolacalmooroo
for Moolacah signifies in Canara the Knee and Mooroo to bre
or the Kneebreaker: since this time it has been called Moolacalmoo
=roo; being pleased with the strength of the Hill and Place he repaired
the old Batteries and added several new works. He erected at and
a Guddy dependant on Chitteldroog and as it was on the Frontier
he established a garrison of 1500 Peons here during his reign — he
died in the Year A.D. 1644.

A.D. 1721

Madakary Naik having succeeded his father directed his
Officers

* See Hutty Account.

Officers who were established here to carry on hostilities against the Rayedroog Polligars. When this Raja was slain at the Battle of Mayaconda his Son Kustoory Rungapa Naik succeeded who died of Sickness.

AD 1748

His Son Madakary Naick next succeeded, in whose reign Hyder having quarrelled on some pretext with the Polligar besieged him but going off from Chittaldroog towards the Mharatta Dominions on his return from that Expedition he assembled the Polligars of Koyadroog and Harponelly who were mortal enemies to the Chittaldroog Raja and besieging this place for 3 Days took it in the Year Veelumbee of 1760 Fallguna and in the Month of Carteekum Hyder then marched from hence to Chittaldroog and investing the place again with his Army he laid close siege to it for 3 Months to the Month of Naga. At last finding little probability of making himself master by force he privately cultivated an understanding with some Mugsulmen within the place who coming over to his Views betraged their Master and by their means Madakary Naick was made prisoner and sent with his whole family to the Southward and confined there on some Droog.

AD 1782

After this Hyder ruled the Country till he died in Nugnaghaut. On his death his Son Tipboo Sultan succeeded to the Government in the Shoobakrooto Cycle Years.

AD 1791

In the Veerodicrooto Cycle Year when the Mharattas came to assist the Company's Forces at Sreerangapatam they took this Place and held it 8 Months until the Sultan had made peace.

Afterwards the Sultan established this place as a Tookrady called Mahamoodabad with an Asoph Kuprdaller who built a Mosque on the East Side of the Fort and South of the Fort. Thus Asoph managed till Tipboo was slain in the War with the Company in the Year Seedardee of 1799.

AD 1799

After the English had reduced the Country — The Chittaldroog Country

founding-ways included in the share of the Mysore Raja Krishnaraja whose Amildars now manage the Zillah under Chittledroog

Mullapa Naik built the following

viz

2 Pagodas of Hangomunt; one above, and the other below the Hill
1 Pagoda of Seeva
1 Well called Sookadaka Bavee
4 Magazines and Granaries
The Wall or Inclosure called Bymaswar Bagh Sootoo
do - - - do - - - Hanganant do
do - - - do - - - Hannamarda do
do - - - do - - - Hondasootoo
do - - - do - - - Palvanasootoo
On the Hill

On the highest point of the Hill he built the fort called Neehanakee Haroosootoo.

The Buildings built by Bummapa Naik were

viz

The Fort below the Hill; and the Pettah with its Inclosure or Bearpanda around it. He collected all kinds of Inhabitants thither together with Silk Weavers from Rayadroog Bellary and Cooty and much encouraged the Population of this place.

To get up to Neehanakee Haroosootoo on the Summit, the road is thro' a Hollow Dell, on foot and no other passage; beside this there are several other Caverns upon this Mountain. — The greatest is North of the Hill; the Pettah is situated West of the Fort.

The

The Legendary Tales or The Ancient History of Modacullmoorroo

Formerly the Government of this Country was under Pritaproodroo and before his time it was ruled by Cholar Rayel.

Cholar Rayel having incurred the Crime of Brummaspuddy (or Slaying a Bramin) to expiate it he travelled in Pilgrimage to all the Holy places; when he came to this Country he went one day upon the Hill of Biravoo Droog which is North of this Hill and there he found a Lingam and the Image of Biravoo opposite to it; he built a Pagoda on that Spot and called it Mullu Carjoonar Swamy.

The Legend of Biravoo Droog is said to be as follows.

Formerly Biravoo was the Chief of the Jenti and travelled over this Country from Cause. He stayed for some time in the Villages of Moopatty, Cadallee, Vadukara and Mynawetty near Imrapore; thence to Kem he came to Coomaty in the Rocky and Woody tract called Soonkumullar (which terminates here at Modacalmoorroo) he was informed there were 2 Demons (or Sisters of the Jeglooloo) here who destroyed all the Passengers and Inhabitants of this Country; whereupon Biravoo went on horseback among these Hills and cut off the heads of these destructive Rachasas and holding their 2 Heads by the hair he let his Dogs lick the falling drops of blood. When these 2 Demons were dying they asked as a favor of Biravoo to preserve their names in the World. Biravoo changed his shape into Stone which is yet to be seen on the hill holding their heads suspended by the hair opposite to Mulla Carjoona Lingam. The Poligars of Sagara Kaigar by the Commands of this God built a Pagoda and a Tank on this Hill and provided an Establishment to perform worship to this God.

As Biravoo did not return from the Hill his Sister Kar padaka

Pattakaz came in great wrath holding a great piece in her hand with a numerous attendance, going up the hill she found the Road stopped up with a large stone which she broke immediately with her mace and having paid her respects to Biravoo by his command she also was turned into an Image of Stone a little East of Biravoo's Pagoda, till this time the Inhabitants performe annually the ceremoney of Seedevee and Kadoochawom for the God Nalla Jariooma.

There is also a temple of Rasa Seedooloo where their Arms till this day are daily worshipped.

On the Point of the Hill opposite to the Biravoo Pagodas Ompalroy Polligar of Soondoor and father of Comarrasun built a Pillar for lamps. On the same place Burma Naik built a Fort and named it Biravoondroog and peopled this Village.

Notice of the Royadroog Family at Molacalmooroo November 1800

When Vijayanagar had been possessed by the Mussulmen & they had dethroned the Rightful Kings of that Place the Valuvaye came to Colondoorpee & Bettadkere. — Some years after, the Servants of Bomal Nair betrayed the Samstan to the Valuvaye who came suddenly & surprized Royadroog & confined Bomal Naik to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants who were extremely tired of his misconduct & imbecility. — The Valuvaye then properly settled the Samstan & reduced to their sway many other places in the Neighbourhood of this Capital as far to the East as Harnoolerum.

In this manner their descendants ruled with great reputation up to the last Nawanga Cycle Year or Sallevahan 1709. — In that year A.D. 1787 Tippoo Sultan returning to Streerungapatam from the Malabar Expedition summoned the Polligars of Royadroog Venkatapatty Naik, Harponelly Basuyapa Naik, and Cogackgeery Rangapa Naik to attend him, and when he got them into his power, he made them prisoners and sent them in confinement to Streerangapatam

Remarks on the District of Moolacalmooroo

November 1806

Grains

The Soil is divided into 3 Sorts, Clay, Red and Stony; which produce Paddy, Jowary, Raggy, Horse Gram, Oil Seeds, Avoodlas, Hasaroo, Allighundy, Ovara, Togara, Avas, Cannaq, Navanee, Arka, Vamaq and Jeeraga, but no Wheat or Voodias is produced.

Cotton and Indigo

This Country produces plenty of Cotton; yet in this present year the Amuldar has caused to be planted Some Indigo which will soon be productive.

Fruits

In the Nearavaree ground they make Gardens or Plantations of Sugar, Tamarind, Betelnut, Cocoanut, Plantains, Jack fruits, Mangoes, Limes, and other common fruits; there is only one Palmyra tree in this District near Conasagur, there are many Jungle fruits.

Trees

In the Jungles as far as 2 Cos around Moolacalmooroo are Ulsa trees in Cunara (Canara Coast); Poole carry Pillars, Beams, and Ropes of the bark of those trees to Pettidroog and other places for Sales.

Animals

Many Tygers, Bears, Hogs, Hares, Bars, Snakes, and Pettigurka are found in this Jungle, & innumerable Monkeys and Baboons, who even come into the Villages; throughout this District is much Jungle and great danger of Tygers in travelling even for one Cos. Pudiaas, Land Tortoises, Peacocks in the Jungles & on the Hills. There

Minerals: There is plenty of Iron but no other Metals.

Manufactures There are many Silk Weavers. Silk is brought by Merchants from the Dead Ports and manufactured into fine Cloths which are sold chiefly at Sheeranyphatam: The Maund of Silk costs here 40 Star Pagodas.

Cattle Bullocks are reared in this country of a good breed for carriage and are sold from 3 to 10 Pagodas each.

Droogs The Hill Forts in the Hoolicallmoorroo district are

1. Hoolicallmoorroo
2. Kungyapendroog
3. Voochengeedroog
4. Byemagerydroog
5. Settingyamandroog
6. Amochkoond Aiua droog
7. Coodadhelly droog.

Pooducotta.

Chanashoomar of Goodicotta Continued

Names of the Tarooffs	Enumeration of Castes																																								
	Hindoos																																								
	Brahmins	Vizamishas	Soodras																																		Miscellaneous			Nations		Grand Total
			Commaans	Comchittigar	Longamists	Moodaliar Vuchial	Cherry Kiar	Aun Mudlin Kiarin Kiar	Birtar (Mahangeen Bearers)	Tamgar	Nirsadar Vuchial (Mirsadar)	Pera Kuttal	Begar (Chief King Maker)	Tayakar	Sellar (Headman)	Koomar (Dungary Cleaners)	Cushar	Jaadar (Weavers)	Koombar (Potmakers)	Sayindar (Barber)	Agam (Washermen)	Madar	Jengam (Saddlemaker)	Pannichar (Soldiers)	Tuniyar or Gandaturuda (Tobacco Drivers)	Nuddar (Tankeigiers Arrac Distillers)	Ataar (Salt Makers Tankeigiers)	Cudiavar (Boatmen)	Auchigar (Weaver Snarer Baker)	Balgar (Gold & Silver)	Mutary (Tayapar Weavers)	Cotton Carder	Barbers	Kaliyan (Kanyas)	Mandigar (Bangle Sellers)	Jains	Muhammedans	
1 Goodicotta	8	5	.	8	163	.	6	1	.	.	.			1	43	2	.	.	3	3	9	3	.	19	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	1	1	35	2	24	.	5	455
2 Choranore	17	4	.	.	160	.	8	.	2	11	.	.	.		15	4	3	.	4	8	5	9	.	17	1	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	109	4	22	.	12	427
3 Soyanhully	13	4	.	.	144	.	.	.	7	1	.	4	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	15	.	5	7	.	.	.		.	.	104	5	15	.	2	438
4 Seratolla	24	20	3	.	56	4	36	.	.	5	96	.	.	.	2	76	.	19	3	5	11	.		17	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	4	187	.	27	1	8	607
5 Davasasamoodrum	9	12	.	.	135	28	117	1	5	.	.	.	.		31	24	2	46	2	6	17	3	1	32	2	.	2	.	10	6	.	3	2	92	.	7	.	18	688
6 Voomamahaswardroog	5	12	.		61	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	1	3	2	3	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	82	1	8	.	4	239
Total	76	57	3	8	715	32	179	2	15	17	96	4	1	1	96	122	5	66	15	26	50	15	1	134	6	5	14	11	23	1	1	6	7	709	12	103	1	49	2774

N.B. The Total number of Families on this side is 193 less than the aggregate on the 1st Page.

Chanashoomar of the Goodicotta District as Reported by the Amuldar and Shereestadars of the District in the Seedardee Year 1799–1800.

Names of the Samools or Sarooffs	Villages: Sloty	Villages: Tarikey	Villages: Intakhtas	Villages: Kuttas	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Tanks & Kuttas	Water: Channels	Water: Mills	Water: Cattitas	Parts	Pettah Ports	Ploughs	Angarees (Shops)	Looms	Looms	Looms	Houses: Samaris	Houses: Ekkarmuddichas	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Various Professions	Families: Total
1 Goodicotta	57	.	23	34	57	1	7	.	7	148		1	256	13	1	3	.	372	103	475	318	153	471
2 Choranore	18	10	12	16	28	.	19	.	5	.		.	354	7	7	.	.	316	313	629	332	194	526
3 Soyanhully	18	11	19	10	29	.	13	1	13	.		1	300	1	13	.	.	237	262	499	308	148	456
4 Seratolla	17	1	15	3	18	.	.	4	16	12		1	324½	15	69	.	1	535	27	562	381	169	550
5 Davasamoodrum	16	2	14	1	18	.	3	.	2	101		.	324½	19	57	1	15	706	9	715	508	205	713
6 Voomamahaswardroog	16	3	10	9	19	.	1	.	4	2		1	49½	8	1	3	.	176	75	251	161	90	251
Total	142	27	93	76	169	1	43	5	47	371	a	4	608½	63	148	7	16	2342	789	3131	2008	959	2967

a Memorandum The Ports & Bruges seem to be omitted here as Choranore.

Dezeada of the Goodicotta District

From Beema Row Aumildar

28th November 1800

Subdivided as follows

No. of Samoots	Names of Samoots	Villages Shely	Villages Bahy	Villages Inhabited	Villages Unused	Villages Total	Tanks	Nullahs
1	Samoot busba Goodicotta	57	..	23	34	57	7	-
2	——— Chiranoge	18	10	12	16	28	19	-
3	——— Soyankully	18	11	19	10	29	13	1
4	——— Senakolla	17	1	15	3	18	.	4
5	——— Ravasamoodrum	16	2	14	4	18	3	-
6	——— Voomamahaswardroog	16	3	10	9	19	1	-
	Total	142	27	93	76	169	43	5

No. of Samoots	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages Shely	Villages Bahy	Villages Inhabited	Villages Unused	Villages Total	Tanks	Nullahs	Remarks
1		Samoot Goodicotta								
	1	busba Goodicotta	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	
	2	Seedagul	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
	3	Satteyapanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	4	Bulluguttia	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	5	Ramadroog	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
	6	Gundabemanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	7	Dibbadhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	8	Banavanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	9	Rayapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	10	Alayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	11	Heulsagar	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
	12	Pommarsidapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	13	Pagana zeehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	14	Ramasagur	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	15	Voonadeehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
		Carried over	15	..	15	..	15	6	..	

No of Jamabandi	No of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Ahly	Bakaly	Inhabitants	Amnes	Total	Tanks	Sullas	Remarks
		Brought over	15	"	15	"	15	6	"	
	16	Pambundahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	17	Sewagungao	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	18	Nagarkoonshee	1	"	1	"	1			
	19	Baddamanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	20	Poolawadanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	21	Muttaguhully	1	"	1	"	1			
	22	Tokianohully	1	"	1	"	1			
	23	Voolavasankatchully	1	"	1	"	1			
	24	Aksaladebadhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	25	Boodianhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	26	Chickapalanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	27	Poojarichully	1	"	"	1	1			
	28	Catayanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	29	Chickanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	30	Poolluganahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	31	Bolluckanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	32	Cadareyanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	33	Voovepalanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	34	Hosanampore	1	"	"	1	1			
	35	Chendrasakarpore	1	1	1	"	1			
	36	Coodanadoovoo	1	1	1	"	1			
	37	Coveevomanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	38	Moodalorchully	1	"	"	1	1			
	39	Damackanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	40	Mahadavanapore	1	"	"	1	1			
	41	Bundrabanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	42	Coolbommanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	43	Raddanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	44	Cunganhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	45	Sickontapore	1	"	"	1	1			
	46	Caradeepalanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	47	Arrapanahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	48	Chullumahully	1	"	"	1	1			
	49	Badakanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	50	Dasanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	51	Sedlayanhully	1	"	"	1	1			
	52	Andahully	1	"	"	1	1			
		Carried over	52	"	23	20	52	7		

No of Tamoots	No of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shetty	Gowdy	Inhabitants	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullahs	Remarks
		Brought over	52	"	23	29	52	7	"	
	53	Bonvobaswapore	1	"	"	1	1	"		
	54	Angayoorwanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	55	Voppavrahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	56	Cubsapore	1		"	1	1	"	"	
	57	Hanoomanhully	1		"	1	1	"	"	
		Total	57	"	23	34	57	7	"	
2		Samoot Choranore						"	"	
	1	Cusha Choranore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	2	Vadanacutta	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	3	Agaiacutta	"	1	"	1	1	16	"	
	4	Vadarochully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	5	Venkatapore	"	1		1	1	16	"	
	6	Bommacutta	1	"	1	"	1	23	"	
	7	Cuppanatchully	"	1	"	1	1	26	"	
	8	Bommayanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	9	Toomoorgoodoo	1	"	1	"	1	26	"	
	10	Samahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	11	Angadeygranhully		1	"	1	1	"	"	
	12	Juganahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	13	Appageehully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	14	Razomadtbeg	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	15	Amayanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	16	Sanaseehully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	17	Voopanhully	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	
	18	Sagudhauk	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	19	Razanochully	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	
	20	Ingskoontal	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	21	Tirackenahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	22	Butrahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	23	Ablapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	24	Tippagundanomwedy	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	25	Goodlanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	26	Chennapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	27	Mulladavehully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	28	Gouresfore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
		Total	18	10	12	16	28	11	"	

No. of Samoots	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hill	Plain	Inhabited	Ruins	Total	Tanks	Tullahs	Remarks
3		Samoot Sugunhully								
	1	Cusba Sugunhully	1	"	1	"	1	3	"	
	2	Tullabunda	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	3	Ruvermaranhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	4	Bahunacottah	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	5	Somaranhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	6	Agrahara	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	7	Hallavarty	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	8	Bundra	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	
	9	Goodahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	10	Carayagunhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	11	Cullungara	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	12	Heerah	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	
	13	Sonkomcottah	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	14	Googallhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	15	Razanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	16	Timmanhully		1		1	1	"	"	
	17	Imkomnaub	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	
	18	Gooranhaub	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	19	Cupatrahaub	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	20	Ganutycuttah	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	21	Tanalcuttah	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	22	Mullapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	23	Somalapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	24	Sooravanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	25	Nukkulhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	26	Mullorehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	27	Busapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	28	Akkunhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	29	Solabayanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
		Total	18	11	19	10	29	13	1	
4		Samoot Serakolla								
	1	Cusba Serakolla	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	
	2	Mosradee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	3	Curradehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	
	4	Cancoopas	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	5	Razapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	6	Bommakanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	
	7	Bommakanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
		Carried Over	7	"	7	"	7	"	3	

No. of Tamoots	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Ayely	Vadally	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullahs	Remarks
		Brought over	7	..	7	..	7	..	3	
	8	Tommianhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	9	Bommadavalhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	10	Conapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	11	Hossangalapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	12	Avalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	13	Moolanoohully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	14	Condapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	15	Seedaiampore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	
	16	Venkatapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	
	17	Pennamunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	18	Chunnamadabbaykotta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
		Total	17	1	15	3	18	..	4	
5		Samoot Davasamoodrum								
	1	Cusba Davasamoodrum	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	
	2	Veetalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	3	Timmalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	4	Rampore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
	5	Pavalapore	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	6	Caracondapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	7	Bussapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	8	Rudagoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	9	Hossadodgoor	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	10	Kommelamulku	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	11	Hossahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	12	Boodydnhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	13	Pokkorly	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	14	Arayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	15	Vadaroohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	16	Mallahardoo	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	17	Jellad gondy	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	18	Sungaiavalayancotta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
		Total	16	2	14	4	18	3	..	

No. of Samoots	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Shally	Dakely	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullah	Remarks
6		Samoot Toomamahaswardroog								
	1	Cutta Toomamahaswardroog	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	
	2	Bondravee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	3	Hanoomungoodae	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	
	4	Beemasagur	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	5	Hoatoolcoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	6	Nagulconva	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	7	Calaganoonva	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	8	Ramasagur	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	9	Janhally	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	11	Gorgeemoctanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	11	Jaullipinta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
	12	Caradalomkanhully	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	13	Hullapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	14	Timmalapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	15	Nagulhundae	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	16	Tohrkanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	17	Sagavanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	
	18	Timmapayanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	19	Hanoomunhaulli	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	
		Total	16	3	10	9	19	1	"	

The following Districts were ceded to the Nizam in 1800 and now form part of the late Cejions to the Company. —

No. of Samoots	Names of the Samoots	Villages: Abadi	Pakki	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullas
1	Antapore formerly Cusba also of the Samoot of Voomanahashwardroog	26	1	23	4	27	2	.
2	Vood	9	4	10	3	13	..	9
	Total	35	5	33	7	40	2	9

No. of Samoots	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Abadi	Pakki	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullas	Remarks
1		Samoot Antapore								
	1	Cusba Antapore	1	.	1	..	1	.		
	2	Chuka Antapore	1	.	1	..	1	.		
	3	Vanmadgoo	1	..	1	..	1	1		
	4	Vettalapore	1	.	1		1	.	..	
	5	Rampore	1	.	1	.	1	.	..	
	6	Matruka	1	..	1	.	1		..	
	7	Tonasuguru	1	.	1		1	.	.	
	8	Lingabanahully	1	.	1	..	1	.		
	9	Cannakapore	1	..	1		1	.		
	10	Bommalagonda	1	..	1	.	1	.	..	
	11	Burmapore	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	
	12	Davaralapully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	13	Arra Dommaynahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	14	Hobahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	.	
	15	Luckulhully	1	..	1	.	1			
	16	Goondalhally	1	.	1	..	1			
	17	Tommatta	1	..	1	.	1			
	18	Gungalapore	1	..	1	.	1	..		
	19	Voobalagondy	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	20	Razapore	1	..	1	.	1	..		
	21	Bodab	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	
	22	Marotta	1	..	1		1	..	..	
	23	Arrabunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	
	24	Mooshunaikhully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	25	Appalapore	1	..	..	1	1		.	
	26	Lingahully	1	..	.	1	1	..	.	
	27	Tummanahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
		Total	26	1	23	4	27	2	..	

No. of Samooth	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fully	Partly	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Nullahs	Remarks
2		Samoot Tood								
	1	Busba Tood	1	.	1	..	1	..	1	
	2	Huttuganohaut	.	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	3	Sreerangapore	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	
	4	Torrangul	1	.	1	.	1	..	..	
	5	Vagalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	
	6	Ingalluge	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	7	Tailoor	1	.	1	.	1	..	2	
	8	Hozahully	..	1	1	.	1	..	..	
	9	Joierypore	1	.	1	..	1	..	1	
	10	Gungalapore	1		1	.	1	..	1	
	11	Bunnehully	1	..	.	1	1	.	1	
	12	Buswapore	1	..	1	.	1	.	1	
	13	Joga	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	
		Total.	9	4	10	3	13	..	9	

Memorandum. The Anantpore District formerly consisted of 46 Villages of which these 27 with the Busba were ceded to the Moguls by the Partition of 1799. the other 19 remained with Bodicotta forming the 6th Taraff attached to Voomamahaswurdroog.

Historical Account of Goodecotta & of the Polligars of that District from information collected there in December 1801.

It is said that the Ancestors of Gondal Naik formerly came with their family from the Nellore Country and were appointed Head Tallarues under Beeyanagur for the Country adjacent, on the South of the Toongabudra; they held this Office for many years down to Gondal Naik, who in the reign of Kistna* Rayaloo being esteemed for his good sense & valour was employed at first as an Officer in the Rayels Army; in this Capacity in several Actions he acquired distinction, and reputation for heroism, & the Rayeel pleased with his Services promoted him to high rank. —

The Rayaloo being informed that the Country of Soondoor, Voojanee, Goodlanee, Allankutty & their dependances were occupied by Plunderers who subsisted on these Jungles by robbing Passengers, ordered Gondal Naik as a duty of importance to proceed thither & after exterminating these Robbers & destroying the wild beasts that infested these tracts to settle the Country & endeavor to populate it — Accordingly Gondal Naik marching with his Party arrived on the ground where the present Fort of Goodikota stands; sitting down under a Tree to refresh is followers one of his dogs run into the Jungle to an old Tank that was hid & overgrown by Bushes; the dog being called by his Master came wet with water dropping from his Body. — Gondal Naik finding there was some Water near the place went himself into the Jungle where he found a Tank a Well & a Pagoda of Seevoo, & rejoiced exceedingly at the discovery; He built a House near the Pagoda & a fort upon the Hill whereon he fixed his residence & from the Pagoda or Goodee & Fort or Cotta it was called Goodikota. —

Gondal Naik peopled this place properly as well as the adjacent

* Kishen Rayet died A.D. 1452 or A.D. 1530 as formerly mentioned — See the Jerremulla Polligar's Account of the Origin of that family which seems to have been the same with this. Page.

cent Districts granted to him by the Rajahs of Beejanagur; some years after he died of Sickness & his Son Pannapah succeeded: after his death by sickness his Son Papa Naik & Grandson Timma Raja succeeded who managed the Country in the Reign of Rama Rayaloo.— The 4 Mufulman Badshas of D[illegible] having quarrelled with Ramaroy & slain him in a Great War conquered all his Domin-on — At this time a Mufulman Officer called Seedee Mahood Cawn came with an Army to this Country & made war for 12 Years: he besieged the fort and at last finding that he could not take it by force he consented to a Temporary peace esteeming the gallantry of Timma Naik he honored him with the Title of Raja & also granted him permission to use several Kinds of Vaggers & Noubats.— Soon after he was thus honored as he was very faithful and submissive & gave much information of different affairs to the Government Seedee Mahood on terminating his Expeditions to the neighbouring countries appointed Timma Raja to manage the following Districts (in addition to his former Country)—

1 Coodlanee	4 Nagalapore
2 Cooloor	5 Kachary
3 Characoonta	6 Podagutta

7 Hossoor.

& several other Villages as far as Narraindaraka

Seedee Mahood Cawn after this returned to his Superior Government.

Timma Raja ruled his Country without interruption for a considerable time & departed from this World.—

His Son Rama Raja repaired the fort & added to its strength & increased the population of his Capital by encouraging people of all trades to settle there ×

After him his eldest Son Bommanlaraja managed as well as his Ancestors & died of Sickness, appointing his Son Chinnaya Raja to succeed —

The

× Information being given to Ramapa Naik that the Image of the God Voonnamma Eswur was buried in the ruins of Seodacul he caused it to be dug up & placed with all the required Ceremonies in a new Pagoda built by him for this purpose. —

The Polligar of Chitteldroog Heera* Madakary Naik married his Sister to Jattinga Raja the son of Chinnaya Raja & married himself Bommayaka the Daughter of Chinna Raja. Jatting Raja on coming to age & understanding the laws of their caste resented his fathers marrying him to a Girl of the Voora Boyaloo being highly disatisfied with his father & his wife Chitta Nagatee he married two Girls one of the Canackgeery Polligars Family the other from the Godeconda Polligar. This coming to Madukary Naik's ears he was highly exasperated at the insult & came with his troops to Goodeckota to punish him; they kept up the war for 3 Years & invested the Fort having captured all the Guddies & reduced the Country so as that the Polligar was deprived of all assistance from the Inhabitants, he went back to Chitteldroog; & thence returned again to Goodecotta investing and besieging it still closer than before.

Jatting Raja appointed his Son Immadee Jatting Raja to act for him went to collect supplies from the Neighbouring Polligars. In his absence his Son Immadee Jatting Raja then a Youth took his Step Mother to his bed without fear or consideration that it is forbidden by the law. Jatting Raja having notice of the misbehaviour of his Son returned in haste with a full resolution to put him to death but Immadee Jatting Raja suspected his fathers design and without waiting to see him went off alone leaving his family behind then Jattinga Raja appointed (Ramapa Naik) his second Son by the Daughter of the Canackgeery Polligar & for 4 Years waged war with his enemies; at last being distressed by the want of Provisions in the fort (for the Enemy having reduced all the Country around had cut off the aid & supplies sent by the Harponelly Polligar) & not able to hold out a day longer in that situation he fled to Harponelly with his Son, leaving all his Women under the protection of Chittanagatee with some superfluous effects

A.D. 1736 In the Cycle year Valla. & on the 3d of Barteck month

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* Matakaiva Naig called Heera or the Great succeeded A.D. 1721 & was slain at Maypondap A.D. 1748

Month the Chitteldroog Polligar* took possession of the fort & established his troops in it; He came himself in to the Fort to visit his Sister and promised her a Jageer to support herself & her nearest relations if she chose to live under his protection; but she and the other Women declined his offer & went away to their Husbands in the Hanoolly Country.—

Ramapa Naik went afterwards to the Canackgeery Polligar who were his relations with his father & family; they came with some troops from thence and suddenly seized Coodtanel, Codagul & some other small Districts from the Chitteldroog Manager & kept them for 5 years destroying and pillaging the District of Goodekota then possessed by their Enemy; till Mooraii of Gooty entering the Country captured Goodekota from the Chitteldroog Polligar and expelled Ramapa Naik with his family; then Jatting Raja and his son Ramapa went back to Canackgeery & resided quietly there under the Protection of the Polligar.

Hyder Ally Cawn having now rose to great Power came against Chitteldroog & the Canackgeery Polligars went to attend the Bahader with his troops & to assist in that War; at the end of that Expedition the Bahader went towards Codag.

then Ramapa Naik engaged as an Officer in his Service gave him much Satisfaction by his Activity in several actions. The Bahader on this occasion presented him with a Keelayat or Dress of Ceremony & promised soon to reinstate him in his property. Soon after this Ramapa Naik was wounded in an action with the Codag people & died in the Cycle year—

Hyder reduced the Division of Chitteldroog entirely in
A.D. 1778 the Cycle year Veelumby; he went after this below the Ghauts
A.D. 1782 where he died of Sickness & his son Tippoo succeeded who from that period began to destroy all the Polligars & take their Country into his own possession.—

Ramapa

* See Chitteldroog History, Page 14. A.D. 1736

Ramapa Naik left 2 Sons called Ramalinga Raja & Bommanta Raja who came back to this Country by the Encouragement of Parseram Bhow when he advanced into the Carnatic, to assist the Army of Lord Cornwallis: they managed the District under the Mharattas for one year and paid to them 30,000 Rupees Tribute; but on finding that the Sultan had negociated a peace with the three united Allies, they fled with their families before the return of the Sultan's troops into their Country.

A.D. 1792

After the Sultan's officers were again established the Pollegars of Harponelly & Anagoondy who had been several times expelled from these Districts returned into this Country & collecting about 4 or 5000 followers began to pillage and lay waste these Countries robbing & destroying the Inhabitants & Travellers: then the expelled Pollegar of Goodikota also returned to this Country & forcibly took possession of the District which he held for one Year; to the Month of Jastom of Pareedawa Cycle year: when Tippoo sent Cawn-Jahan-Cawn & Meer-Cummer-ud-Deen-Cawn with a considerable body of troops to punish the Refractory Pelligars, they came first to Goodekota; they attacked the Hill fort & many were killed on both sides for three days; the Pollegar considering that they could not defend it with so few people against so great a force abandoned it with their family & effects in the night & the Sultan's people took possession of the place & destroyed the fortification that it might no more afford shelter to Robbers & Plunderers.

A.D. 1792

A.D. 1793

In the Cycle year Callayooktee in the Month of Maga the Company's Army ascended the Ghaats to fight the Sultan; at this time Bommanta Raja returned with a party & taking possession of the Country collected the Revenues up to the Month Goshavanum of Seedardee Cycle year, until a Detachment from the English Army came to take possession of the District: upon which Bommanta Raja obtaining Cowl from General Harris & Colonel Close, visited them & represented his situation & pretensions; they sent him to Meer Allum

A.D. 1799

supporting

reporting his claims to the Hoozoor; by permission from thence allowed him a Monthly a Pension of Five hundred Rupees for his livelihood — which he (Bommanta Raja) now enjoys in peace residing Choranoor belonging to the Mysore Rajah.

List of the Rajahs of Goodicotta

AD	AD		
1530 -	1451	1	Gondal Naik
		2	Panapa Naik
		3	Papa Naik
		4	Sommaya Raja
		5	Rama Raja
		6	Bommanta Raja
		7	Chinnaya Raja
		8	Jattinga Raja
		9	Ram Raja
200 -	1723	10	Bommanta Raja residing now at Choranoor

Remarks on the District of Goodicotta
1st December 1800

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1 Droog or Hill Fort — The Hill Fort was surrounded by one Wall only; it is named Malloo Doorgom: a flight of Steps were built on the South to ascend the Hill covered on both sides by a Wall both now demolished or ruinous.

2 Gates — There were 8 Gates on the 8 different points & 16 Boorges or Batteries round the Droog;

3 Hondas — There were 3 Hondas or cisterns built by Rama Rajah. 1 Gachooneo Honda. 2 Mooshoona Honda. 3 Ganajaoe Honda.

4 Magazines Storehouses — Upon the Hill are also some Canazoms; that on the East being plastered with Chunam is seen at a great distance

5 Caverns — There are also several curious Caverns on the Hill

6 Lower Fort — South of the Hill at its foot is the lower fort of 17 Batteries with 2 Gates on the East & South Sides. deserted & ruinous.

7 Pagodas — There are still 4 Pagodas remaining in the Pettah

8 — A Rock South of the Droog called Hoonsamurra Gudda was fortified and held as an out post. The Polligars used to keep some Peons to keep watch, at this post. —

9 — South East of it is another Hill on which are 4 Batteries; this

these Hills were thus fortified by Madakary Naik Raja of Chittaldroog.

10 There was also a fortification with Batteries upon the Hill on the North East which was Destroyed by the Sultan; the Pettah is situated in a bottom in the Centre of these 4 Hills -

District

11 Productions The Goodecotta District produces Paddy, Raggy, Javary, Wheat & all kinds of small grains. -

12 Animals Many Tygers & other wild Animals infest the Jungles (No Elephants)

13 Minerals A good deal of Iron & Salt is manufactured in this Country

14 Cloths & Manufactures Comballies are made here from 1 to 4 Pagodas in value the Weavers make Cloths from Cotton thread from 1/2 to 10 Pagodas value. - The Silk Weavers having removed with their families & looms to Moolacalmooroo no silk manufactures is carried on here at present. -

15 Red Dye The People of the Muddakary caste at this place give a very fine Red Dye to their White Cloth; the following is the manner in which they describe this process of dying. -

Of the bark of the roots of a Tree called by the Malabars Noonamurra & in the Canara Tongue Mallagenagidda they collect a quantity & cut into Slices which they beat in a Stone Mortar to a fine Powder; this they boil in Water adding to it certain proportions of the Ashes of the Milk hedge tree; Canobga oil; Arrendee oil & Sweet oil; they then dip the Cloth into this liquid 5 or 6 times & dry it well in the Sun after which they mix the Powder of the bark of the Papalu tree in clean Water & Wash the Cloth 2 or 3 times in a day therewith & then dry it in the Sun - the Cloth then acquires a fine red Colour which it never loses -

Tullbuck.

Chanashoomar of the Talluck District as taken by the Amildars and Sereshtadars of the District in the Cycle Year Roudree or 1210 1800—1801

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Ashely	Villages: Dishely	Villages: Ambalatiste	Villages: Runner	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Coombs	Waters: Wells	Waters: Cumbiches	Forts: Forts	Forts: Bridges or Ville Forts	Forts: Pagodas	Forts: Sera hasrooms	Forts: Bugaries (Cheeps)	Gaanas (Cal Mills)	Houses: Thoughs	Houses: Looms	Houses: Gardens	Houses: Houses of iron	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Straw thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators & other castes with Kay money Total	Families: Khoodbhast Jirayet	Families: Total
1	Cusba Tulluck	4	"	3	1	4	"	3	1	3	9	108	1	"	"	"	6	1	61	5	16	"	105	86	191	99	93	192
2	Boganelly	3	5	6	2	8	1	2	3	1	4	92	1	"	"	"	10	"	130	26	1	"	187	122	309	226	84	310
3	Gutpurty	8	2	10	"	10	"	6	1	3	1	63	1	"	"	"	3	1	103	17	"	"	168	72	240	175	65	240
4	Hutty	25	"	20	5	25	1	3	5	1	60	104	2	1	"	"	18	1	282	15	48	"	284	131	415	359	91	450
5	Simmapianhully	15	4	15	4	19	"	2	3	1	2	78	2	"	"	"	7	"	153½	20½	5	"	165	131	296	259	36	295
6	Gourasamoodrum	8	1	8	1	9	"	"	2	4	8	126	1	"	"	"	8	"	133	14	"	"	87	78	165	122	43	165
	Total of the District	63	12	62	13	75	2	16	15	13	84	568	8	1	"	"	52	3	862½	97½	70	"	997	620	1616	1240	412	1652
	In the Cusba of Talluck	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	7	85	1	"	"	"	6	1	45	3	16	"	90	79	169	86	83	169

Chanashoomar of Talluck continued

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Enumeration of Castes																																									
		Hindoos																																									
		Brahmens	Chatrees	Vishas	Soodras																													Miscellaneous									
		Rachawar	Cimates (Banyans)	Merchants	Jengamis	Tantaries (Sautanis)	Singarees	Coodee Vuctal	Reddy Vuctal (Reddyas)	Telingar	Bestor (Palanquin bearers)	Dejoree	Bogar (Palm tree masters)	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Gormar (Cowherds)	Weavers	Gundlawar (Toddy drawers)	Gamalar (Oil mongers)	Pattrawar (Painting girls)	Dhoby (Washers)	Nayendar (Barbers)	Kasta (Shoe makers)	Pinnichal (5 sides of Artificers)	Ceriger (Toddy drawers)	Cellar (Fishermen)	Cullarrenoo (Boatmen)	Cumara-o	Pariah (Cotton beaters)	Bastar (Boya) Hunters	Hotiyar (Coryas)	Mudigar (Bagar) Shoemakers	Mahrattas	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand Total
1	Cusba Talluck	7		1		1	57	7	14				1	1		1	1	1			2	4	7	1	1	3			46	5	17		1	8	192
2	Boganelly	10		3	5	1	62	24	27	2			1	5	12	13	2	1		2	2	2	8	3	8			1	72	5	31			3	310
3	Gutpurty	6		6		1	30		62	3				3	18	6		2			2	3	8	3	24			2	41	4	14			2	240
4	Hutty	16	3	15			157		17		3	5		7	10	6	1	1	1	2	4	8	10	2	2				131	6	31	4		8	450
5	Timmapianhully	4				1	48		41					3	13	7		3		2		3	6	3	2			3	117	6	25			8	295
6	Gowrasamoodrum	11		4			15		29				2		5	4		1			2	2	4	4		2	1	2	44	8	21			4	165
	Total of the District	54	3	29	5	4	369	36	190	5	3	5	4	24	58	37	4	9	1	6	12	22	43	15	37	5	1	8	451	34	139	4	1	33	1652
	In the Cusba of Talluck	7		1		1	56	7	1				1	6		1	1	1			2	4	7	1		3			43	3	15			8	169

Dahazada or List of the Villages of the Talluck District.

From Jeewaun Row Aumildar & Ram Rao & Soobiah Seristadars

23d April 1801.

No. of Taroffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Alienated	Villages: Ryotwar	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Unpeopled	Villages: Total	Tanks	Cultivated Wells	Channels	Rivers	Gardens	Cultivators
1		Taroof Talluck											
	1	Cusba Talluck	1		1		1	1	1	7	2		16	85
	2	Jeeramanahully	1		1		1		1	1				16
	3	Chickamanhully	1		1		1		1	1				6
	4	Ippayankata	1			1	1				1			1
		Total	4		3	1	4	1	2	9	3		16	[illegible]
2		Taroof Boganelly												
	1	Cusba Boganelly	1		1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	[illegible]
	2	Buswamanhully		1	1		1							
	3	Cabrhully		1	1		1							
	4	Woolarty	1		1		1							
	5	Chicka Woolarty		1		1	1	1		1				35
	6	Monnakatas	1		1		1							
	7	Codechully		1		1	1	1			1			33
	8	Hoffahully		1	1		1							
		Total	3	5	6	2	8	3	1	4	2	1	1	12
3		Taroof Gutpurty												
	1	Cusba Gutpurty	1		1		1			1	3			20
	2	Azzahully		1	1		1							
	3	Monnore		1	1		1							
	4	Badaudechully	1		1		1							15
	5	Chikahully	1		1		1							11
		Carried over	3	2	5		5			1	3			16

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fully	Partly	Uninhabited	Required	Total	Tanks	Ponds	Wells	Channels	Rivers	Gardens	Cultivated
		Brought over	3	2	5	..	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	46
	6	Bungiegarla	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
	7	Chennagoondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	8	Punjemootayanilly	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	9	Timmanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10	Volsa	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	8	2	10	..	10	1	3	1	6	..	..	63
4		Taraf of Timmapianhully												
	1	Cusba Timmapianhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..
	2	Ramasagur	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Heerahully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Gazaganhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	5	Palanaikottia	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Doodloorhully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Bookloorhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Nirloogoonta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Carobgalhally	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	Gouhupore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	11	Davarhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	12	Mullavanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	Obayanhutty	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	Masanhutty	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Catarstainhutty	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Giddapoor	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	Lingayanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	Vorravoo	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	Cottavanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	15	4	15	4	19	3	1	2	2	..	5	78
5		Taraf of Hutty												
	1	Cusba Hutty	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	44	..
	2	Mullorehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Mahadavolopore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	..
	4	Goudgara	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Carried over	4	..	4	..	4	5	..	..	2	..	48	..

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fully Inhabited	Villages: Partly Inhabited	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Tanks	Choultries	Mills	Channels	Rivers	Gardens	Cultivated
		Brought over	4	"	4	"	4	5	"	"	2	"	48	"
	5	Rakalgara	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	6	Coontkolumohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7	Coulnahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8	Abbayanhully	1	"	1	"	1			"	"	"	"	"
	9	Choulkara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	Moostlagoommy	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11	Torokolmahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
	12	Corradhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Giddanhully	1	"	1	1	1	"		"	"			"
	14	Burmasagur	1	"	"	1	1	"	"		"			"
	15	Campalsagur	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"				
	16	Valagdtanhully	1	"	1	"	1					"		"
	17	Swyavanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18	Dafsamoodianhully	1	"	1	"	1	"		"	"	"	"	"
	19	Jogeehutty	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"		"	"	"
	20	Mullavarhutty	1	"	1	"	1			"		"		
	21	Golahully	1	"	1	"	1				"	"	"	"
	22	Ramdroog	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23	Beemdgoondanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	Benaikanhutty	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Codapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"		1	"		"
		Total	25	"	20	5	25	5	1	"	3	1	48	"
6		Taroof Gourasamoodrum												
	1	Sudra Gourasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	8	"	"	"	49
	2	Nuckangapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3	Bookombody	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	13
	4	Timmalapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	15
	5	Mullasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	6
	6	Davarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
	7	Hanoomuntanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	9
	8	Obannahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	17
	9	Davareddyhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	14
		Total	8	1	8	1	9	2	4	8	"			126

Abstract of the Talluck District.

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Hadeh	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Tanks	Coombs	Wells	Channels	Chiers	Gardens	Population
1	Cusba Talluck	4	"	3	1	4	1	3	9	3	"	16	108
2	Boganelly	3	5	6	2	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	92
3	Tuttpurutty	8	2	10	"	10	1	3	1	6	"	"	63
4	Simonapiantally	15	4	15	4	19	3	1	2	2	"	5	78
5	Nutty	25	"	20	5	25	5	1	60	3	1	48	101
6	Pattarasamoodrum	8	1	8	1	9	2	4	8	"	"	"	126
	Total	63	12	62	13	75	15	13	84	16	2	70	568

Kyfyat of the Talluck District.
May 1801

History

In the time of Kistna Roy* and Achuta Roy who were formerly Sovereigns of Beejnagur, the District of Talluck was one entire thick jungle; After the downfall of that Government Hottana Nauck Pollegar of Nidugul cleared away the jungles and built a Village named Talluck which signifies in the Canara language adder or adjoined; this District being conquered in addition to their own proper country, for Talluck = Talook signifies an annexed District — this Nauck built the Fort of Talluck in the Jaya Cycle year of 1516 Sallevahan from which time the Rajahs of Nidugul ruled this District up to Veera Simmana Nauck, for 80 Years, to the Cyclic year Dussenda or 1596. At that time the Pollegars of Chittaldroog having become powerful and increased their troops they subdued the several weaker Pollegars that bordered on their Country and took possession of their lands.

Etymology

built in AD 1593

AD 1674

Byrmana Nauck of Chittaldroog invaded this District and took from the Nidugul Pollegar's Officers the following Head places, Talluck Munnakota, Chittipady, Voolorby, Boganhully, Reddyhully, Bungegapa and Chuckanally as well as many small villages depending on them; the Nidugul Man thought it vain to attempt to recover the Country, reflecting that he might run the risk of losing even his place of residence if he provoked the enmity of the Chitracul Pollegar, by contesting these places; for being reduced to a state of great weakness the Rajahs and Chiefs of Royadroog, Penneconda and Serak had each wrestled a Slice of the Nidugul districts as were situated near to their respective Capitals, & had only left them the Havelly of Nidugul of 30,000 Pagodas revenue, on account their descendants resided quietly without urging their claims to their former property until the last of them Hottan Nauck; Shortly after the Reduction of Chittaldroog the Killadar Doulet Cawn by order of Hyder marched from the Droog with a body of troops and carried the Pollegar as a Prisoner to Chittaldroog whence he sent him to Seringapatam — his brother, now resides in poverty in that District. —

AD 1778

Byrmana Nauck

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* Kistna Rayell reigned from A.D. 1509 to A.D. 1530 being 21 Years

* See Nidugull Account page 282 & Chittaldroog Page 9

History

Burma Naick managed this district to Chittaeul: it was managed successively by five of his descendants Veero Madakary Naick, Chistoby Rungapa Naick, Aroor Nagty, and Kiruka Madakary Naick. Some of their relations were always stationed here with such troops as were necessary at the time to protect the country from their enemies the Polligars of Royadroog. – In the reign of Veeraka Madakary Naick also, they had another enemy to guard against Seedoojee Jodhara the father of Moorary Row who demanded of the Polligar the Pondary or Tribute of the country: he ravaged and laid waste the District of Chitteldroog for 7 years successively but at last, he much vexed, finding he could not thoroughly subdue the Polligar, he agreed after some negociations to accept a small tribute and returned to Goody. – Afterwards Veera Madakary Naick marched against the Polligar of Royadroog, Harponelly and Nagsur and engaging them near Nipondah was slain in the Action by Tonaly Naidoo the Polligar of Royadroog. – On by frequent inroads of the Mhrattas and other Chiefs into the Chitteldroog country to enforce the tribute from the Rajahs, this country was constantly exposed to depredation and ravage while the Armies lay near Chitteldroog. – When Chuka Madakary Naick the first Polligar was besieged for the first time by Hyder Ally Cawn he then carried away the principal people of this District and confined them at Narsuporee, the Mhrattas coming against him he marched to fight them and defeated their Army commanded by Mauraujee Phalkada and other Chiefs near Hackuly and Rarary: he then returned and took Chitteldroog, the Mussulman Officers of Madakary Naick having betrayed him: Hyder then established his garrisons in the country in the Month of Mungom of Nelombey Cycle year. – From that Period Sallick was managed by the Officers appointed for Chitteldroog from Seringapatam. –

A.D. 1740

A.D. 1777

A.D. 1778

On Hyder's death and the Tippoo's Government when the Company's Troops came against Seringapatam the Mharatta Chief Hezam Bhow marched thro' this country to assist them. – Bangalore was then taken in the month of Vysakom of Veerodikrooto Cycle year and he accompanied the Company's Army to Seringapatam, the Army meeting

A.D. 1782

A.D. 1791

* See Nidigul History & Chitteldroog

History.

with difficulties returned to the Eastward whence they returned 8 Months thereafter in the month of Maugom a second time against the Capital. — In the mean time the Army of Tirgeram Bhow marched into the Chittldroog District took Herooor and Chellakara and came before Chitlick on the 14th of Sravana Month of Veeroodee Frootoo year; the 150 Peons of the Cunda-char or Revenue Department that were Stationed here for Tippoo, having fired Rockets on their Encampment the Mharattas attacked the place put to death many of the inhabitants and plundered it; they halted here for 13 days and lay encamped near and in that time dismantled the fort and destroyed the Cocoanut and some other fine Gardens which were planted formerly by the Nidigul Polligars. — Marching thence they ravaged the Country of Hotty, Cancora, and several other districts and returned in the Month of Cartee Komo to Seringapatam whence the Armys separated for their several Countries in the Month of Palgoonum on the conclusion of the war by the treaty with the Sultan. In the Cycle year Seedardee and on the 30th of Chetra Month Tippoo Sultan being slain in Action this District was ceded to Kistnarja Vodeyar, a descendant of the Mysore Rajahs.

A.D. 1792

A.D. 1799

During the management of the Nidigul Polligars, Padalingapa an Officer of Golconda came against Veera-Timman-Nauck, and reduced the whole Country from Harroty, as far as Jalluck, and invested the fort of Chillick. — Hulda Linga-Nauck (who was Killadar for Veera-Timman-Nauck) fought the enemy and was killed in an Action in the Cycle year Sadarana and on the 10th of Chitram being 1590 of the Salivahan Era; the enemy were obliged to retire to Gourdsamoodrum without taking the place. When Timma-Nauck was informed of the death of his best Officer, he lamented it exceedingly, gave many gifts to his family and raised a tomb to be built on the spot where he was killed; which is still standing to the East of the Fort near a Cocoanut Garden.

A.D. 1667

5

* The year Sadarana falls on 1592 A.S. or 1669 A.D.

Remarks on the Tallluck District

Ancient Divisions

The Tallluck District was divided under the Polligars into 3 viz.

1 Tallluck
2 Boganelly
3 Chutpurtee

But when the Sultaun in the Kellaka Cycle year arranged the whole country into Tookoodes he annexed Hutty, Gurgsamboorum and Umprayantully as 3 Taraffs into Tallluck.

Nature of the Country and Soil

The Tallluck District is an Open Champaign country with little Jungle; the Soil is of 3 Kinds, Hilly, Sandy and a deep Earth.

Productions

The latter produces plenty Paddy, Javary, Raggy and Salt; and the Sandy and higher grounds produces the several kinds of small grains: Tazzy, Allso, Chsallso, Hoorge or Horsegram, very little Chennah. The Soil is not favorable to Condoolloo, Wheat, Arrow Mooloo or Cotton; these grains are produced by watering from Cuppalas or buckets drawn by Bullocks from wells; a good deal of paddy is planted by means of watering from these Channels and some Jaree; and Paddy is also produced in some abundance by means of tanks.

There are many Topes and Gardens. Cataloo a species of Date whence Toddy is drawn, its fruits and leaves resemble the date. Betle and Arrek, Limes, Mangoes, Wood Apples, Ragoo or Bow Bravens, Atty, Gralee, Ullad and Tamarind: Filongul, Cadaga and Malla flowers and no other trees or flowers. Some Sugar is cultivated.

Language

The Canara is the general language of the Country. Three fourths of the houses are supposed to be terraced: the rest thatched with Straw: the Cata wood is used chiefly for beams and other furniture: there is no Teak, Ulsa, Palmyra, Tomkey, Black wood or Sandal.

Animals

In the Jungle are many wild Hogs, Deer, Wolves, Hyenas &c.

and Jackalls, no Tigers nor Bears the Wild Hogs abound in the Date Jungle along the Course of the Pallas

Water

Water is found on digging 8 or 10 Yards deep no fine cloths are wrought here; none worth more than 3 Rupees

The Bullocks of the Country sell from 3 to 8 Pagodas the Buffaloes and Sheep produce plenty of Milk but the Cows and Goats give very little

Manufactures Boya

Course Combodies only are made about 2 Rupees value there are great numbers of Boya people they are generally employs as Hereditary Peons and some of them cultivate lands

Mode of letting the Lands

For lands rented by Tanks, the Ryots get an equal moiety or share but pay rents for the lands rented by Cappelas (or Wells) at the rate of Ten Pagodas for sowing one Pallagon equal to 56 Pucka Seers of Seed in the best kind of lands and for common Ground 3 or 4 Pagodas for on assembling the Ryots in a Country to make or repair the works necessary for restoring waste lands to use and which increases the revenue the principal means of the object is water and the Pd. Population — All Inhabitants, Merchants, and the common Servants of the Villages pay rent for their houses to the Circar according to their estate and rank; but Brahmins Beggars & Fakeers and all those from whom revenue is derived from the Cultivation of Lands are exempted from this duty. —

Rupees or Customs

The Sayar or Land Customs were collected in this Country at the rate of one Silver Fanam for a Bullock load of grain and 4 Fanams for a Bullock load of Cloth, and for richer commodities, customs are flaxed according to their values, but no Customs are required for brass Pots and Utensils, or the Cloth rings worn by the Women, this exemption took place upp far back as the reign of Rustma Rayaloo, owing it is said, to the following circumstance, In the reign of this Rayaloo the travelling Venders of these Wares coming as usual with their Packbullocks loaded with them to the Royal Capital of Beejanagur the Collector of the Sayar demanded Customs for their loads and on their refusal carried them into the presence of the King with a Complaint of their refusal to pay the Circar duties. — The Venders

owned to the Rayeelao that they had brought four Alles, two Alles loaded with their own necessaries and two with Pots and Pings but conceiving they were not expected to pay duties for all, they wished to know for what Alles they were to pay Customs? The Rayaloo laughing at the double meaning conveyed in their uncouth dialect excused them from paying Customs for any of their Alls loads which exemption has become an established custom throughout the Carnatic from that time —

5

Doodairee

State of Chanashoomaree of the Dodairee District belonging to the Chitteldroog Seema for the Year Seedardee or A. D. 1799–1800.

Received 1 September 1802

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Aded	Villages: Ghatty	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels or Nullahs	Water: Tanks	Water: Cottas	Water: Wells	Water: Cutchelas	Forts: Droogs or Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Rappas	Anicuts or Hoops	Labrs	Gardens or Cul. Wells	Gardens	Ploughs	Houses	Families: Cultivators	Families: Servants	Families: Labourers	Families: Weaverskinds	Families: Total Artificers or Head Cases	Families: Various Cast Chiefs	Families: Total employed in Cultivators	Families: Total Families
1	Dodairee	11	4	12	3	15	"	7	3	18	18	80	"		32	7	27	1	5	166½		141	14	29	35	78	126	204	345
2	Seedaswardroog	17	9	22	4	26	1	1	5	4	17	144	2		56	13	41	3	4	265½		296	31	140	16	187	222	409	705
3	Murreecontas	20	9	18	11	29	"	4	3	27	7	88	"		37	9	29	"	10	265		169	5	14	12	31	113	144	313
4	Nudalgutta	10	"	10	"	10	"	3	3	1	5	116	"		24	7	23	"	1	159		201	6	20	3	29	110	139	340
5	Mikanshully	7	1	7	1	8	"	3	"	4	6	39	"		16	2	6	"	"	72½		87	"	27	2	29	51	80	167
6	Bellagalra	10	2	11	1	12	"	"	2	14	1	49	"		13	8	10	"	"	85½		81	1	10	4	15	73	88	169
7	Chellakaira	6	5	7	4	11	"	"	3	10	26	88	"		17	9	13	1	17	130		94	32	9	12	53	111	164	258
	Total	81	30	87	24	111	1	18	19	76	80	604	2		195	55	149	5	37	1144		1069	89	249	84	422	806	1228	2297

Chunashoomaree of Dodaree continued

| No. of District | Name of the District | Enumeration of Castes | | |

Enumeration of the Occupations of Castes.

No. of Castes	Names of the Castes	Ploughers	Hoers	Sowers	Reapers	Gathers	Cultivators	Servants	Labourers	Weavers & Spinners	Potters	Barbers	Washers	Shepherds	Total Population
1	Bramins	72	"	"	"	"	17	4	"	33	37	"	37	54	
2	Reddiwar	110	"	"	"	"	83	"	10	"	10	1	11	94	
3	Telanda	27	"	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	1	1	19	
4	Pernaut Reddy	38¾	"	"	"	"	125	"	"	"	"	1	1	126	
5	Sunguem	21	"	"	"	"	25	"	15	14	29	24	53	78	
6	Pallegaurar	22	4	"	"	"	21	1	5	3	9	32	41	62	
7	Gaudar	417¾	"	"	"	"	203	73	106	3	182	56	238	441	
8	Kumbettygar	239	"	"	"	"	283	"	10	2	12	2	14	252	
9	Gaur (Herdsmen)	26	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	60	60	82	
10	Kapaul (Tailors)	3	"	"	"	"	5	"	7	3	10	3	13	18	
11	Dhanger	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	
12	Tamer (Silver Smiths)	2	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	2	24	26	28	
13	Badagee (Carpenters)	3	"	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	1	15	16	18	
14	Kolar (Iron Smiths)	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	3	21	24	25	
15	Kotte	2	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	1	"	1	3	
16	Gurder Yucka	108½	"	"	"	"	87	"	5	"	5	"	5	92	
17	Kadur or Jolaiyee Weavers	5	"	40	"	"	9	"	3	"	3	34	37	41	
18	Sombar (Oilmakers)	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	1	4	14	18	19	
19	Jengarar or Saddlemakers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	
20	Cubbarraroo	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	2	
21	Bogar or Glass ring makers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	2	2	2	
22	Oil makers	86	16	"	"	5	64	"	2	3	5	46	51	115	
23	Halloostarar	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	
24	Mussulmans	42	"	"	"	"	9	11	7	7	25	"	25	34	
25	Fishermen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	42	44	44	
26	Gomatics	"	34	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	2	49	51	52	
27	Samgee	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	3	1	4	1	5	7	
28	Durjee or Taylors	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	
29	Sundewallah	3	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	31	31	33	
30	Dancing Girls	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	"	2	2	
31	Poncha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	11	12	13	
32	Barbers	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	16	16	17	
33	Gorpar (Dhangur)	5	"	34	"	"	16	"	5	"	5	48	53	64	
34	Cobar	28½	"	"	"	"	34	"	8	1	9	24	33	67	
35	Rodagar	68½	"	"	"	"	60	"	1	"	1	"	1	61	
36	Penchamar	14	1	"	"	"	9	"	4	5	9	1	10	19	
37	Coishar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	
38	Baster	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	2	2	
39	Wuddar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	
40	Bagras	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	
41	Dhade	"	"	75	"	"	"	"	36	"	36	65	101	101	
42	Bagar	9	"	"	"	"	8	"	5	"	5	181	186	194	
	Totals	1144	55	449	1	5	1069	89	249	84	422	806	1228	2297	

Dahazada of the Dodairee District

received from
Shashagerry Row Aumil
Shoolabia and Seshamma Row Serishtadars
Dodairee May 2nd
1801

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages Holy	Dasabandy	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Sunnies	Shannals	Pagodas	Towers	Gardens	Inhabitants	Huts	Hillyfort	Remarks
1		Taraf of Dodairee															
	1	Cusba Dodairee	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	* 1	12	"	"	15	16	"	
	2	Ganchavanoohully	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Burmasagur	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	1	3	"	4	22	1	"	
	4	Abasamoodrum	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	5	Rangavanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	7	"	"	
	6	Eddadarahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Durgavanh	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	6	1	"	
	8	Carakeira	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	"	6	"	"	
	9	Bommasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	1	10	"	"	
	10	Ellapan Coonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	
	11	Kolsahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	12	Belavahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	3	"	"	
	13	Linganahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	14	Ammatmaracoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	
	15	Meerasahebhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1		"	2	"	"	
		Total	14	4	12	3	15	3	8	7	32	"	5	84	18	"	
2		Taraf of Seedaswaradroog															
	1	Cusba Seedaswaradroog	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	9	"	1	14	2	1	
	2	Ganchamanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Caryagaanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	4	Mahadavapore	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	1	6	"	1	14	3	"	
	5	Mandabhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	6	Gourupore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	"	9	2	"	
	7	Ellahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	
	8	Cadaya Goontas	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	3	"	"	
	9	Kosulcoonta	1	"	1		1	"	"	"	2	"	"	5	1	"	
	10	Mollanoorahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	11	Polanoohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	9	"	"	
	12	Chatacombas	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	3	"	"	4	"	"	
	13	Yeonezoorgoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	
	14	Boorasiahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	
	15	Vadarookully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	5	1	"	
	16	Kallivogondahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	3	"	"	13	"	"	
	17	Nagagondahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	3	"	2	6	1	"	
	18	Kyadalaturoli	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	10	1	1	
	19	Bevondavanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	*	"	"	"	"	"	
	20	Haravagondahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	"	25	1	"	
		Carried over	15	5	19	1	20	4	4	1	43	"	4	134	12	2	

* Ata Raggda of Hanas must they make Rado-charum annually

*. The Rivulet called the Garney passes close on the East side of Dodairee, it arises from the Tanks of Bachavahully 5 Cols West and joins the Hogree River near Nagagoondanhully 4 Cols N. E from this place

No. of Tarafs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Area in Bigas	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivable	Total	Tanks	Topes	Morands	Bandes	Cheer	Gardens	Inhabited	Wells	Well Sheds	Remarks
		Brought over	15	5	19	1	20	4	4	1	43	"	4	34	12	2	
	21	Kuchasamoodra	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	22	Tapasalgoonta	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	23	Yezoorhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	12*	1	"	10	5	"	* The Hogue
	24	Ahmadambedra	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	
	25	Bellapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	26	Thoomanarochully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
		Total	17	9	22	4	26	5	4	1	56	1	4	44	17	2	
3		Tarof Mooruccoonta															
	1	Cusba Mooruccoonta	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	6	"	1	7	1	"	
	2	Nagley hully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Yellooorhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	2	1	"	
	4	Chuckanoorhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	
	5	Bombarochully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	
	6	Bastoor Timmanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	
	7	Poorlahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	3	"	"	
	8	Allagutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	5	"	"	
	9	Reddehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	
	10	Aroddehully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	11	Shinnumnagtehully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	1	"	8	3	2	"	
	12	Gopanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	5	"	"	
	13	Vadaarohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	14	Sanakeira	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	9	"	1	"	1	"	
	15	Nazakara	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	16	Voozoogondhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	17	Banakanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	18	Haggary	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	19	Soyicoonda	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	1	"	"	4	1	"	
	20	Chickatanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	21	Hottapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	
	22	Bodanhoorhey	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	23	Dendapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	
	24	Somagoddoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	"	2	"	"	9	"	"	
	25	Sonnanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	4	"	"	5	"	"	
	26	Mongalore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	27	Dewarahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	28	Moomedsagar	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	29	Jongamkianhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
			28	9	18	11	29	3	27	4	37	"	10	88	7	"	
4		Tarof Audalgutta															
	1	Cusba Audalgutta	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	6	"	"	16	1	"	
	2	Ketagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	12	1	"	
	3	Dodabadehally	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	
	4	Chickabadehally	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	
	5	Tippareddyhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	9	"	"	
	6	Bhatapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	5	"	1	32	1	"	
	7	Bassvapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	9	"	"	
	8	Ranookapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	4	"	"	10	1	"	
	9	Ettondavarakota	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	"	10	1	"	
	10	Donahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	12	"	"	
		Total	10	"	10	"	10	3	9	3	24	"	1	116	5	"	

No. of Taroofs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Waste	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Tanks	Coorlas	Plantains	Cocoanuts	Areca	Gardens	Habitations	Wells	Hill Forts	Remarks
5th		Taroof Milanhully															
	1	Cusba Milanhully	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	4	"	"	6	2	"		
	2	Chitranachully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	15	1	"		
	3	Goodahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	3	"	"	5	1	"		
	4	Tottagondahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	2	"	"	4	1	"		
	5	Pasquagondhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	5	"	"		
	6	Lakamagondhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	2	"	"	2	"	"		
	7	Moodoor	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	8	Bannavagondhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	2	1	"		
		Total	7	1	7	1	8	"	4	3	16	"	39	6	"		
6th		Taroof Ballagara															
	1	Cusba Ballagara	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	"	4	"	"	7	1	"	
	2	Nirranapore	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Mungamoorhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	4	Jalamarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	6	"	"	
	5	Hoolikoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	4	"	1	"	"	5	"	"	
	6	Badvanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	
	7	Batammalla	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	
	8	Toorakuranhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	
	9	Joppanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	4	"	"	
	10	Jodakoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	2	"	"	4	"	"	
	11	Gorloton	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	9	"	"	
	12	Konavoo hullys	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	
		Total	10	2	11	1	12	2	14	"	13	"	"	49	1	"	
7		Taroof Chellakara															
	1	Cusba Chellakara	1	"	1	"	1	2	6	"	12	"	7	51	15	"	
	2	Canapanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	3	Tonmagondahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	4	Jadanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	5	Sudaramporc	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	6	Commaragahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	7	Boodanhutty	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	
	8	Nagarangara	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	3	"	10	23	7	"	
	9	Porlaguttu	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	5	2	"	
	10	Letchmepore	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	5	1	"	
	11	Veeratimmahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	
		Total	6	5	7	4	11	3	10	"	17	"	7	88	26	"	

Abstract of the Dodairee District

No. of Tarafs	Names of Tarafs	Villages Peopled	Villages Deserted	Inhabited	Punch	Total	Tanks	Sluices	Channels	Cowries	Cowries	Gardens	Bazaars	Wells	Wells
1.	Cusba Dodairee	11	4	12	3	15	3	8	7	32	-	5	80	18	-
2.	Seedaswardroog	17	9	22	4	26	5	4	15	52	1	4	44	17	2
3	Merrucoonta	20	9	18	11	29	3	27	43	37	-	10	88	7	-
4	Audalgutta	10	-	10	-	10	3	9	3	24	-	1	116	5	-
5	Nilanhully	7	1	7	1	8	-	4	3	16	-	-	39	6	-
6	Ballagara	10	2	11	1	12	2	4	-	13	-	-	49	1	-
	Shellikara	6	5	7	4	11	3	10	-	17	-	1	88	26	-
	Total	81	30	87	24	111	19	76	18	195	1	3	604	80	2

Historical Account of Doodaree

Collected from information on the Spot.

1801.

Formerly a Man of the Chatree Caste, an Inhabitant of Hurty, Doodaree Sarwaud in the Dominions of Beejapore, had a daughter, who at 7 Years of age, once went into the Pagoda of Sarwaudavee & beholding there several people praying & offering Petitions to God, she imagined that the God also would Comply with her vows: & prayed that a Son might be born of her, on which she became pregnant at this early age before Marriage, her parents surprized & fearing that their kindred would be disgraced by the discovery of this accident, left that place and retired with their daughter to Beejapore where they remained in private for a few Months when she brought forth a Son which they exposed upon a heap of rubbish in the Public Street & returned to their own Country.

But the Infant being born by the providence of God was nourished by a Buffaloe for three days; by pouring her milk into his Mouth some people beholding this extraordinary thing carried the news to the Padsha who excited by the novelty, came himself to see the young Child whom he caused to be nursed, believing that he was destined to reputation in the world from being thus nourished by a brute beast by the special providence of God.

When he had reached his 12th Year having improved in all kinds of learning particularly in the practice of Arms, he proposed to make a Journey to Beejanagur having heard much from travellers of the Beauty of that City, & asked liberty of his Patron the Padsha to go thither, to indulge his Ardent desire of seeing the Palace of the Rayaloos. The Padsha having no apprehensions for his Safety since he was so miraculously reared in Infancy by God, & having confidence in future fortune, gave him permission to go & remain for some time; on which he

went

* This Account of the Origin of the Pollegar Family of Nidigull will be found with some variations in the Accounts of Ruttangerry, Nidigull Hurtee &c.

went thither & while he was viewing all the curious things in that great City, a famous Pahilwan named Bahader Moolk arrived from Delhi; a man of prodigious bodily strength, who in presence of the Rayaloo vanquished all the Royal Pahilwans; & set up a Pillar*1 with an Inscription signifying that he had conquered the Pahilwans of that Government.

This young lad indignant at the insolence of the Pahilwan who affected to hold all in Contempt that were inferior to him in strength, presented himself to the Rayaloo & asked his permission to encounter that fellow; observing it was not right to let him run away with all the fame in this Samstan as he had done in other Countries on his way. The Rayaloo encouraged the lad & praised his Spirit for undertaking so dangerous an exploit to all the Nobles, observing that he would scarce propose to sacrifice his life without he was skilled enough to overcome the strength of the Pahilwan; on permission being granted they for some time engaged & boxed with their fists for the Amusement of the Spectators, but at last he tore open the Pahilwan's belly with his nails.

Narsinaloo Kistna Rayaloo rejoiced at his success & caused him to be seated near him; on hearing the History of his early life from his being found exposed on a Tippa or Heap he gave him the name Tippanda tho' born of a Chatree Woman yet as he had been adopted by Mufsulmans; he ranked him in the Boya Caste, & granted him the Honorable Insignia*3 of the Sankom, Chakrom, Chathrom & Chamarom & honored him with the following Titles

Castooree Colaholla Catara Chalnard Gonda
Mulka Saptonga Dura.

He

*1 The Custom of setting up a Pillar of Victory as it is literally translated is mentioned in frequent instances on occasions of deciding a Contest whether of Arms, Letters or Religion.

*2 The Combats of the Pattis or Pahilwans formed part of the Spectacles exhibited to the People on extraordinary occasions, they consisted of Boxing, wrestling & tearing the flesh & other Feats of Strength & Activity. They are sometimes represented in Painting.

*3 Berrada were certain Insignia considered as peculiar Badges of Distinction or Nobility granted by

He then appointed him to this Country of Dodaree, he came first Gooseekara which he fixed on for his capital, destroying the Jungle & the wild beasts of the Country committed to his care by the Raydoo; he peopled properly all his District, shewing great favor & encouragement to the Inhabitants to settle there; & some years after (having acquired a full knowledge of his origin & birth) he built there a Pagoda to Sarwadaswar by whose favor he was brought into the world; he also built the Towns of Hurty, Dodaree & Sarwad after those Villages of the same name that had been ruled by his Ancestors & acquired in addition to his Possessions the Country as far as Pavagud in the East, Bollore & Beedeera on the South East - Chittelkroog on the West - Moolacalmooroo on the North & Arad Keira to the North East. -

He begot 7 Sons; on his death his Country was divided into 7 Divisions under the following places viz. -

1 Nonvalla
2 Rattangeery
3 Neudeegul
4 Sonkarkolloo
5 Hooscotta
6 Hurty &
7 Gooseekara

His descendants possessed these Divisions & each separately managed their respective Estates -

Castoory Rungapa Naik Ancestor of the Ruttangeery Polligar having married the Sister of Polla Rungapa who was Polligar of Tarakara - It happened that one day Polla Rungapa jocularly asked his brother in law to drink Urine Castoory Rungapa replied that he would make him taste that liquor ere long. after a few Months had elapsed when this threat had been supposed forgotten he purchased from a Bramin Traveller a Cavady of Cassee Gunga Water & invited all his relations together to an entertainment; being all seated in his Hall he proceeded to divide the Gunga Water among his Guests, serving

by the King - See Faughur Account page 399

serving out in a small Cup the holy beverage: but in his brother in law's cup he unperceived put some urine of which he drunk observing "that it "had a saltish Taste" on which Castoory Rungapa laughed in his face saying "do you not remember Brother what I promised you some "Months ago." Poola Rungapa was highly affronted at this ignominious treatment, & being ashamed to shew his face, he loudly declared to all his Relations that he would be revenged & soon contrive to ruin the Estate of his Brother in law, he then proceeded to the court of Beeyapore,

AD 1655 & representing to the Padsha the state of the country, he encouraged & accompanied Ranad Colla Cawn with a numerous Army, who soon reduced several Districts with the Capital Seera; the Cousins of this Rungapa who were then established in several Districts took refuge in different places. The Dodaree family escaped to Nidiguel; the Soondacul family removed to Sankarkul; The Hutty family to Rattangeery; The Tazoor family to Coondoorpee. The Hutty family by to Moolkalmooroo. & only the Families of Nanawalla & Poola Kara remained in their Ancient Estates.

After Dodaree Timman Naik fled to Nidiguel his descendants Hottan Naik, Toomapa Naik & Timmana Naik ruled that District without any molestation.

The Polligars of Chitteldroog & Royadroog having now increased their Power by the conquest of several Countries in addition to their Original Estates, took by force the Country belonging to the Polligars which were situated near their Capitals.

On the flight of the Original Polligars from this place, the Musulmans annexed this District to Seera & managed it for a long time. Cassim Cawn toward the end of his Government proceeding to the court with the Revenues he had collected in the Soobah the Army of Danojee Godpada pursued him to this place; not having a sufficient force to engage the Enemy, he took refuge in the Fort Burman Naik the Nagar of Chitteldroog uniting with Danoojee Godpada besieged the place for 3 Months, when being about to give an assault Cassim Cawn dreading the loss of his honor if he was taken, took poison & died upon the Battery on the South East angle of the Fort; his followers erected a Tomb in Memory of him here, & carried the corpse 3 Months after his death to Seera where it was interred in a Tomb still remaining. Danoojee after the death of Cassim Cawn took Doodaree & plundered the Treasure & Baggage of Cassim Cawn as well as of the Inhabitants. he then gifted this District to Burman Naik in reward of his

Throw

From that period this District was managed by the Chitteldroog family, from Burmain Naik, Heera Madekar-Naik, & Bastoory Ruriadra-Naik down to Madekar Naik, in whose Government Gopaul Hurry a Mahratta Chief advanced into this Country to collect the Tribute or Cardanees from the Refractory Powers of the Country. – He invested all the Guddies dependant on Chitteldroog as well as that Capital; & took this place after a Siege of 3 Days on the 1st of Sravanum of Bahoodanee Cycle year – Soon after the Raja of Chitteldroog paying the balance of Tribute they moved hence to their own Country leaving the Districts again to the Pollegars. –

In the Cycle year Chitrabanoo Murry Azoola an Officer of Hyder's took this Fort by assault – Soon after Hyder consented to a temparary peace with the Pollegar carrying him with his Troops along with him on the expedition against Beedoonoor* after the Conquest of that place he treated this Pollegar with great honor presented him with gifts & returned him to his own Country. –

Afterward when Hyder besieged the Droog two several times this place was taken & managed by his Servants – When Hyder Ally Cawn had taken the Droog in the Cycle Vellomby he ruled the Country
AD 1778 till the time of his Death, which happened beloo the Ghaats, on that event Tippoo Sultan succeeded to the Dominions of his father, – in the Cycle Veerodeekrooloo Parseram Bhow advancing thro' this Country to join the Army of the Honorable Company going to lay siege to Seeringapatam his Army Committed great devastations & plundered the Inhabitants & the District –

But the Sultan having made peace with the Honorable Company, the Mahrattas withdrew from the Country, which ever since has been managed by the Aspohs of Chitteldroog under Tippoo, until he was killed at the attack of Seringapatam on the 30th Bahoolom
AD 1799 of Chitra Month of Seedardee Cycle. –

His Dominions being conquered by the English Company they granted this District in the Share of the Mysore Raja Hestin Raja Vadeyar whose Officers received Charge in the Month Dusha-dom of that year under which management it still continues

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* See Accounts of Chitteldroog, Beddenore &c –

Remarks on the District of Doodaree

May 1801

Building of the Fort.

1st. The Fort as already mentioned, was built by Tippa Naik, In the reign of the Chitteldroog Raja a Naudgaun was established here for the Taruff.

2 In the time of Madukara Raja having taken 7 Villages of Seedaswardroog from the Rorradroog Polligar he added them as a Taraff to the Original Taraffs of this District

3 The Sultan arranged this District into Taraffs according to the present Dahazada

Rivers

4 On the East side of this District the River Hagary runs which rises from the Tank of Sakarapatam & crossing by Keerzoor, Bed=loogodoo &c falls into the Toongabadra near Ravravee & Anehully

Water

5 Water is found by digging from 4 to 8 Mens height in depth but there are some lands where no water is found by digging even to the depth of 500 yards

Soil

6 Doodaree is an open Country with some Jungle. The Soil is of three kinds

1 Bollor Boomee . . . . or Stoney
2 Chavab Boomee Brown or Dark
3 Iska Boomee . Sandy

Productions

these give the same Productions as already remarked in the District of Tullucke

7 The Land produces Wheat, Tobacco, Chennao, Pasullao, Paddy Javaree, Raggy, Sazao, Navanao, Horse gram, Togara & Salt.-

8 The Garden fruits are Mangoes, Plantains Cocoanuts, Limes Oranges.-

Animals

9 Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deer, & Cateegurbao & those Animals common to the other Districts already mentioned are found here, excepting Peacocks Bears, Sarangas & Cuduty.-

10 A Small quantity of Cotton is produced in the Black Soil

Trees

11 The Wood of the Icha Trees or Wild Dates, is used in the buildings; a very fine small Murry, Bavee & Bamoo Trees.- There are no Palmyras but plenty of Ausana & Tandal.

12 The Lands are let in shares to the Inhabitants in like manner as in the Tulluck District

Manufactures

13 They make no Cotton Cloths of greater value than 6 fanams Their Combalies are worth here from 1 to 3 Rupees each

Language

14 Three fourths of the Inhabitants talk Canara, & one fourth Tellinga, being so near the Royadroog Country.-

15 The Peons in General Boyaloo, the Lists shew the enumeration of castes.—

16 Pagodas of Veerabuddra Hanoomunt & Buswana are especially built in the Gates of the Villages

Objects of Worship

17 The Chief Objects of veneration with the Lingayeets are Baswana & Veerabuddra Pagodas; with the Boydloo Hanoomunt is Chiefly worshipped

Pagodas

18 The principal Pagodas of Seevoo & Vistnoo are not often met in this Country

Account of Seedaswardroog
a Taroof of Doodairee
Translated by Sooba Row
May 1801

In Ancient times there was a Village named Coupallaw near this when Jeyboloo Timmapa Naik Badaroo governed this Country under the Protection of Anagoondy Kistna Rayaloo: On the West side of the Village was a Hill & thick Jungle, where the thieves used to meet & thence went to steal in Coupullaw & other places. Timmapa Naik hearing of their resort, caused the Jungles to be cut & built a fort on the Hill & some houses below at the foot of it; & calling the place Cola Palla he collected people to inhabit it. The District of Cola Palla had then the following Villages attached to it.-

1 Kenchamanahully
2 Kayragellhully
3 Chennapatna
4 Ral-Venkatapoor
5 Kaydee Coonla
6 Pattygapahully
7 Pallahully
8 Potapanahully

Timmapa Naik ruled for 20 Years & leaving no Sons his Relation Timmala Naik of Gonderpee added Colapalla to his possession of Gonderpee & he reigned 60 Years.-

When the Rayal went to reside at Roya Vellore he gave up Panoogonda to Moosaly-Conati-Naik Ancestor of the present Roydroog Polligar.-

Afterwards the Moguls coming with an Army into the Country

Country surrounded Panoogonda* & they fought together; but the Moguls not being able to take Panoogonda they entered into a negotiation saying "better you should give up to us Panoogonda for which we will give you an equivalent: in that case we will give you Coonderpeedroog" then they agreed that he should give up to the Moguls Panoogonda & he got Conderpeedroog.- Hosa-cotta was given to the late Conderpee Polligar Timmala Naik. The Conderpee & Nidigul Polligars were at this time Relations & when Timmala Naik went to Hosacotta the Nidigul Polli-gar Timmala Naik took Colapalla & attached it to Nidigul Droog. he built three Quarters of the Hill Fort & closed in the Fort & settled the place after which he reigned 100 Years. Then the Roy-adroog Polligar Timmapa Naik surrounded Colapalla & took it.- He reigned 60 Years.

Afterwards Madakary Naik of Chitteldroog took Colapalla which he annexed to Chitteldroog he reigned 35 Years It was the Custom of Madakary Naik when he took any place that he gave as a new name that of the Chief Gods to whom the Pagodas were dedicated; therefore at Colapalla as there was a Pagoda of Seedas-war the Chitteldroog Chief named this place Seedaswar-Droog

When Hyder Naik conquered Chitteldroog, Seedas-war-droog followed the rent of that Dominion.-

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* This Slight Account of a small District, however trivial in itself, gives the first notice obtained of the date of Pennaconda's being surrendered to the Mahomedans; & of the consequent extinction of the Narapattee Power to the Westward of the Ghaats, or in Ballaghaat, by this Treaty, which is cut on stone at Conderpeedroog, of Nunda-na 1574 A.S. or A.D. 1652.-

This Account received at Seedasuardroog is given literally as a Specimen of the simplicity of the Stile in which these Narrations are prepared. the long terms of the life or reign here mentioned allude plainly to the Sway of these families respectively, not to that particular reign of one Chief.-

Jerremulla

The following Account of the Jerremulla Polligars is introduced here to complete the Body of Information collected of the Whole Chittledroog Seema or Province of which it formed a depending District on the Reduction of the Country by Hyder in 1778, as well as in the Partition of 1799 when it was ceded to the Nizam, & again by him to the Company in 1800.

It also comes in a Channel different from those of the other Families being communicated by the Polligar, wrote under his eye & perhaps dictated by himself; whence the credit due to it will depend much on the collateral evidence of other Accounts; tho' to give a just idea of the sentiments of persons so much interested, a particular attention has been given to render the original as literally as possible & this will account for details that otherwise might appear too trivial to be noticed.

The Polligar, who had sent me the Account some time before, came to see me at Hafferhulley on 30th January 1801 in my way thro' Jerremulla, when he was in that state of anxious suspense alluded to in the latter part of this Paper.

He appeared to be much superior in address & demeanor to the other remains of these families I have seen; & to possess a certain degree of general information, which was well accounted for by the Experience required in his exile, & that knowledge of the World & polish which a shrewd & sensible mind (tho' uncultivated) gradually acquires in the intercourse that the necessity of his affairs rendered necessary to be maintained with Men in Power at the Nizam's & Mharatta Durbars. Far from sinking in listless indifference, or being absorbed in loose pleasures like the generality of his countrymen in like cases, he was said in the tedious hours of adversity & dependance at the Nizam's Court (where he obtained a command) to have relieved his mind & cultivated his understanding by the Study of letters & (of a description which Hindoos of his rank seldom aspire to) of Persian Literature.

"He was a stout Soldier-like Man, of middle age; of an open unassuming but steady aspect; he came unattended by that parade of numerous attendance which Hindoos are fond of."

"He had already sent the account of his Family cordially & frankly without much solliciteation & at this short interview complained not of his situation but merely asked "to be had in remembrance" (Pl. [illegible])

The Vumshauvellee of the Jerremulla Samastan Family

Translated from a Telugu Account communicated by the Jerremulla Poligar in January 1801.

The Ancestor of this family was called Rupana Naik, from his time to this present day is 600 Years.*1

In former times when the Narapatty Veer*2 Narsinga Roy was at Gunchee publicly Rupala Naik one of his Servants being remarkably active & attentive was distinguished by great favor & Jaghiers. When the Narapatty returned from Gunchee to Beejanagur, Rupana Naik who attended him on his arrival there got a Grant of Wuch Darope & out of the country, these Jaghiers were continued to his Son Pennapa Naik being an enterprising Youth, was favored by the Narapatty with the two Purgunnahs of Goodicotta & Bhoopsamoodra in addition.

On a certain time he went to the Jungle of Voojanee to hunt which at that time was uninhabited. By his good fortune the Cod Seed Cower appeared to him there, & finding a Pagoda & a Chutty, he obtained permission of Seed Cower built there a Fort & gave it the name of Voojanee.

While he was improving his new place the Paudshah came from Delhi by Beejapore with an Army & the Narapatty of Beejanagur being informed thereof wrote to the dependants of the Samastan viz Kanakagiry, Hoyadroog, Seerah, Baswapatam, Voojanee &c ordering them to get ready all their forces as the Paudshah was advancing to his Boundary. At this time Gooty, Ballary, Erah Baswapatam, Rurgud, Penngoondd, Cancopa, Goofalgee, Nagain dazarahtura, Dhanayakenkara, Boondoor, Gopdtapee &c had been granted by the Narapatty to Mussulman Jumadars but the Chittaldroog Samastaan was not then under the orders of the Narapatty.

On the arrival of these orders from the Narapatty the Polligars furnished forces according to their power & appeared but the Jaghierdars having intrigued with the Paudshah did not obey nor assist the Narapatty being displeased ordered the Polligars to take the Jaghiers from them upon the Polligars whose contributions forces adjacent to these Jaghiers placed their troops in them. Pennapa Naik also assembled his people & went against the Jaghierdars & after a great battle he placed his own troops in Kanacopa, Goodalagee, Narainda dazarahtura, Dhanayakenkara, Boondoor, Gopdtapee &c. All the places that the Polligars had thus taken were granted to them but these unlucky days arrived & the Narapatty & the Paudshah disagreeing the Narapatty went to Bajapore with a great force & the Paudshah to Delhi. Soon after Achoota Rayel & Krestna Rayel died.*3

On their death Alleya Rama Rayaloo was authorized the Paudshah informed of this finding it a good time marched with his forces joined those of Bejapore & in conjunction with them marching against Beejanagur in a dread full

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*1 The whole of this Account appears to be from Tradition & very doubtful if not erroneous in dates the succession of the Polligars perhaps only excepted. See Goodicotta Polligars Page 228.

*2 Narsing Rayel reigned from 1495 to 1509 being only 300 Years ago. what is here related of Jaghiers granted to the Mussulmans is not corroborated yet by any other Accounts.

*3 Crestna Rayel's death is placed in 1530 A.D. Achoota Rayel 1542 A.D.

AD 1564 full possessions Ram Raja was slain Beyanagur was ransacked & the Army retreated to Bijapore.

After this the Raja Pennapa Naik ruled his own countries: he had three Sons Basawunt Rauze, Bhoomee Rauze & Boodee Seeda Rauze who were distinguished for abilities.

In this state the Naggur Man became disobedient to the Paudshah who advancing with a great force & assembling the other Polligars went against Naggur who not being able to resist fled to Mallifalla. The Paudshah placing a Garrison there returned. At that time he had a vicious horse which all were afraid to ride, he one day sent for Pennapa Naik's Son Bhoomee Rauze & said "I have heard that you are an expert Horseman: ride this Horse & tame him" on which he mounted & galloped & wheeled him about at pleasure: the Paudshah pleased with his Horsemanship gave him the Title of Immadee Siddeeyeta Jerremulla, ordering him still to attend the Durbar. The Paudshah at that time had his Daughter with him who hearing of Bhoomee Rauze's beauty & fame, fell in love with him & contriving means she went to him & continued with him in the Camp. The Paudshah on marching away from Voosanee permitted the Polligars to return to their respective places & proceeded on with his own Army; as Bhoomee Rauze & the Paudshah's Daughter were in love with each other she remained behind & the Paudshah not knowing of any thing that had passed advanced far on his way home.

Bhoomee Rauze & Boodee Seeda Rauze had seven Sons who were very able men: Basawunt Rauze the elder Brother being old & knowing that his days were approaching, divided his Purgunnahs among these seven young Men which then consisted of—

*1

Voosanee	Darojee	Seracotta
Goodalagee	Goodicotta	Rajahpore
Cancoopa	Coordtanee	Honneseddapore
Narraindavarapara	Colatull	Nagasamoodra
Dhanauyakenkara	Baunarauwee	Pengull
Soondoor	Auveniamuddavee	Gursamoodra
Wud	Antapore	Nigalapore

to Immadee Naik the Eldest Son were given—

Cancoopa	Goodalagee
Voosanee	Moopsamoodra

the remaining Purgunnahs were given to the six Younger Brothers—

After some time had passed the Paudshah came to hear that Bhoomee Rauze had detained his Daughter & kept her with him on which he said "Well! let what is past be past" but kept it within his heart.—

The Naggur Man returning expelled the Paudshah's Garrison & placed his own in the Fort. The Paudshah thereupon returning with his Army & arriving at Voosanee halted there purposely to revenge himself of the Polligar Bhoomee Rauze: by this time Basawunt Rauze, Boodee Seeda Rauze Bhoomee Rauze & the Paudshah's Daughter were dead & Buddee Immee

*1 These Districts form the greater part of the present Anagoondy, Soondoor, Goodicotta & Harpoonty Districts

*2. The Person denominated Paudshah in this Account is probably some of the Khans employed by the Beejapore Government after the fall of Beyanagur in reducing the Polligars of the late Government who kept them in constant employment until the time of Ibrahim Adil Shah of Beejapore who appears to have adopted measures for reducing the Fanatics by the joint operations of their Armies — In the Bednore History we find the

-dee Naik was ruling the Samastaan; the Paudshah besieged the Fort of Hoogance stormed it & took Budda Immadee Naik Prisoner; he placed his own people in the Fort & took him with him to Naggur where he also placed a garrison of his troops; he then set out for his country & in his way came near Hoogance where he offered to Budda Immadee Naik his Country on paying a Nazzur to the Circar; the Raja agreed & sent out his Mutasseddies to collect the Money, but the Harponelly Man in the mean time paid 100 Pagodas & took Hoogance. – The Paudshah proceeded on his Journey & Budda Immadee Naik remained at Goodalagee; at this time Goodalagee belonged to him. – The Chitteldroog Man finding he was in distress took Sanboofra, but seeing the Chitteldroog Man was powerful he thought it advisable to conciliate his friendship & went from Goodalagee to Bhoopasamoodra his Ancient Jagheer to treat with him. – The Harponelly Man taking advantage of his absence came to Goodalagee & placed his people in it, & this Man had then no place to reside in – Revolving in his mind that he must look out for some place of security, as all was gone, he came to where Jerremulla now stands which was then nothing but Hills & Jungles infested by numbers of Tygers & Bears he found it fit for his purpose to build a Place; but the Poughbowring Pollygars of Goodalagee, Soondoor & Goodicotta, who were his Brethren would not suffer him to go on & threw impedements in his way. Then Immadee Naik negociated a peace with the Chitteldroog Man & married the daughter of Mullee Timma Naik after which he built at Dpoog & Petta, peopled it, & giving it the name of Jerregnulla, he resided there, the neighbouring Pollygars no longer opposing him.

He after this married the daughter of Cullapa Naik of Hutty so that he had two Wives.

The Hutty Man's Daughter bore him a Son named Bomunta Rauze; Hutty Tommapa Naik's Daughter bore him a Son called Chota Immadee Naik, both were men of great prudence, upon his death his Son Bomunta Rauze succeeded.

After some time he dying Chota Immadee Naik succeeded – The Harponelly Man having formerly deprived them of Hoogance & Goodalagee they had always wars & many battles with him. From his Loins sprung Bommana Naik who always continued in friendship with the Chitteldroog Man. On Immadee Naik's death Teelagee Thorputtda came from Rooty & forcibly occupied Soondoor, Coordlange, Cotagul &c. the Bejanagur Man also placed his people in Barooce & the Harponelly Man took Nekraundavarakara & Dharayatenkada.

Some time after the Chitteldroog & Goodicotta Men quarrelled
A.D. 1736 & Budda Madakaree Naik took possession of Goodicotta, Badanararee, Antapore &c.*

Budda Bommana Naik had 2 Sons Moomadee Naik & Immadee, when he departed this life. Moomadee Naik succeeded to the Samastaan, on his death Immadee Naik succeeded. He had three Sons Bommapa Naik, Mulla Paysona Naik, & Immadee Naik. His Teishkar, Trenster Navara Hampana having given Offence to the Chitteldroog

Man

Chiefs named that the Beejapore Padshah sent against Pada Sankanna Naik of Karee probably some time after 1582 A.D.

* In the Year Nalla A.D. 1736 Heera Madakaree Naik of Chitteldroog took Goodicotta. see Pag. & Page 240.

on the latter wrote to Jerremulla desiring to send the Peishkaro to him which was declined & a difference ensued. Rota Madakaree Naik on this marched against Jerremulla with a great force & besieged it, after some time a treaty was set on foot in which the Chitteldroog Man engaged upon oath not to do harm to the offer if he delivered up the fort, but on getting him in his power he carried him captive with all his people to Chitteldroog, he kept Immadee Naik with his women & younger Son Immadee Naik & some of his relations close prisoners in the Droog but after some time he permitted the elder Sons Bommana Naik & Mulla Caryoona Naik to return to their place.

While they were managing under the protection of the Droog hitherto four or five Years after this Hyder Ally Cawn Bahauder came from Trengapatam with an Army against Booty & besieged it, finding resistance to take it Madakaree Naik came to his assistance with his forces. He had accompanied Hyder before that to the Wars of Bantapore to the end, but differences arising now the Chitteldroog Man returned to the Droog with his forces & on his arrival at home entered into private correspondence with Streemunt

A.D. 1765

A.D. 1763

Hyder Ally Cawn Bahauder after taking Booty returned to Trengapatam & a short time after discovering this correspondence he advanced with an Army to Chitteldroog where he halted. Madakary Naik hearing of this wrote to Bozaar Naik of Jerremulla desiring him to attend him with his forces, who having his Younger brother Mulla Caryoona Naik in Jerremulla proceeded to Chitteldroog the Bahauder advanced & besieged Chitteldroog for 3 Months, the Chitteldroog Man thinking that if peace was concluded they would be obliged to release Immadee Naik who might prove troublesome put him to death. Mulla Caryoona Naik on hearing this suspecting that he would some day or other be the victim to suspicion by stratagem enabled his Elder Brother to escape to Jerremulla, when the Brethren considering that the Chitteldroog Man's friendship (after killing their father) was doubtful (or of no use) they wrote to Hyder stating his death & their own situation & entreating his protection, on this Hyder Ally Cawn wrote "do not be afraid of "any thing but come & visit me & I will settle your affairs" they thereupon went to Hyder & representing the state of their affairs in person, he was satisfied ordered them to remain near him.

Streemunts Army advancing to the assistance of the Chitteldroog Man on their arrival at Hurryhur, Hyder raised the siege of Chitteldroog & by forced Marches met them, they had some Actions in which Hurry Pent Phuddaheh the General of Streemunt & Ibrahim Khan Dhounsa & Jafer ud Dowlah Bahauder commanders of the Moguel Army, having the worst & not being able to face the Enemy retreated, Hyder pursued them to Incholee killing many on the route & the Allies fled with precipitation & Hyder pursued them & placing garrisons in Gobul, Bahauder, Bunda, Gajindragud, Bunawaree, Dharwaad & he then returned to Chitteldroog & took Jafer (after a siege of 2 or 3 Months) with the Raja Madakary Naik whom he confined then settled the affairs of the Droog.

A.D. 1778

At

At this time the Mother of the Jerremulla Man departed this life, the father had before been put to death — His Younger Brother Immader Naik with some of their relations & the Vakeel were in Confinement in the Droog, whom the Jerremulla Man got released & settled with Hyder for the Kundanee (or Tribute) he then took leave from the Bahauder & returned to Jerremulla where he managed the Samastaan as before.

AD 1779 / 1780 After this Hyder retreated Cuddapa & returned to Seringapatam; after a stay there of one Year sent for all the Polligars to attend him on his Expedition to the Rayen Ghaat, the Jerremulla Man attended with his force — Hyder after

AD 1782 staying 2 Years in the Rayen Ghaat died in the 3d Year.

His Son Tippoo Sultan succeeded & took all the Polligars under his Command — at this time the English Bahauders having taken Naggur & Codiaul placed their garrisons in them; but Tippoo inviting the French to his aid marched with his Army towards Naggur which he took, he then went to Codeyal which he besieged & captured & returned to Seringapatam.

After this the Paishwas Army invading his Countries again he assembled the Polligars & his Army met the Enemy & after two battles they made peace & returned to their own Country — On his return entertaining apprehensions of the Polligars fidelity he thought it advisable to make away with them & accordingly put to death the Harponelly, Royadroog, Geerapatty & Hauwanore Polligars, after which he took their countries into his possession — At this time he told the Jerremulla Polligar that "as he was a bellwether of his Government it would be advisable for him to stay near him & not at a distance", ordered him to bring his family & effects to Pattan along with him" Tippoo then placed an Aumil & a Hallradar with a Garrison in Jerremulla & settling every thing to his wishes, took the Polligar & his Relations along with him. On his Arrival at Sreerangapatam he gave this Polligar in Jageer the Villages of Haradanhully & Jeddaloreh of the Tamook of Hurracotan — A short time after this settlement, designing to shock his Caste & convert him to his Religion the Polligar coming to knowledge of his views & suspecting that he would fix some imputation on him for a pretext to colour force & to oblige him to turn Musulman or put him to death if he did not consent, he devised means to escape from Seringapatam with his people, & fled to his relation the Polligar of Korapore where he arrived in safety

When the English Bahauders, the Mogals & the Paishwah combining together after this said siege to Seringapatam, this Polligar returned to his Samastaan which he possessed himself of, paying the Kundanee or Tribute to the Circar, he managed thus for two Years when on a sudden the

AD 1792 Allies settled a Peace with Tippoo & returned to their respective Countries — Then Bundagan Hazaprit & Freemunt sent a letter to the Polligar signifying that "as they had settled Peace with Tippoo he had best deliver this place over to the Nyttaunis People & to come to them" according to their desire he delivered up the place & proceeded to Soorapoor[*2] from whence he went to Hydrabad & there entered into the Service of the Sirkar of Bundagaun

Alley

[*1] applied to the present Nizam Alley

[*2] Korapoor appears to be a general place of refuge & shelter for Exiles from the surrounding Dominions of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, & the late Tippoo, holding of the first by a precarious tenure till lately scarcely acknowledged, & situated near the confluence of the Beemra & Kistna in a manner that rendered this Territory difficult of access & separable

Ally Hazarut, where he remained until the English & the Moguls Army
A.D. 1799 sent against Seringapatam again, which they captured, destroyed the Sultaun & partitioned the Country.

The Polligars Samastaan fell to the share of the Moguls who sent Jaynoodee Khan to manage Jerremulla & some other Districts. the Polligar represented to Bundeagaun Hazarut that for his Samastaan he would chearfully pay any Tribute that was agreed on. Bundagaun Hazarut taking his petition into consideration sent by him an Enauyet Nama & a Nawajesh Nama to Jaynoodee Khan desiring him to deliver up the Sanbook to the Polligar for a certain Tribute. To procure the Enauyet Nama & to arrive in the Country took him for 5 Months.

Jaynoodee Khan in the mean time sent some of his own people to enquire into the Revenues of the Districts committed to his charge & to ascertain what they would produce on which he settled the Jemmabundy of this District at 1800 Rupees, but he actually got 8000 Rupees, at this time the Polligar arrived from Hydrabad visited the Khan & presented the Enauyet Nama & Nawajesh Nama which receiving he put on his head & putting to his eyes he told the Polligar that the District was rated at 1800 Rupees & asked him how much more he would give to the Circar; he also demanded for the Seedhardey Year 7000 Rupees for the Roudree Year 2000 Rupees & for the year after that 2000 Rupees. In this manner a settlement was made & a written engagement being entered into the District was delivered over to him.

After this Meer Aulum Bahauder was appointed to these Districts who sent his Circkar Nauganatit Row whom the Polligar satisfied in every respect & paid him the Money according to the agreement besides a Nazzur to himself.

Without a Sunnud from the Circar this Man demanded 3000 Rupees above what had been stipulated & sent 100 Seapoys to extort the Money from the Polligar. the Ryots seeing how the Polligar was used & that after the Tribute agreed on & a Nazzur besides paid, more still was to be extorted became alarmed & fled to the Company's Country.

Major Munro at this time came on behalf of the English Bahauder's into this Country & to Codalagee where he appointed Amildars for the Districts. Sham Rao was appointed to Royadroog as Amildar who was also ordered to take possession of this District & to settle the Accounts. On his arrival at Royadroog he dispatched an Aumil to Jerremulla with a letter ordering the Polligar to deliver up the District & send the Pauteel, Shanboog & Ryot, with the Accounts by a Mutaseddey. On the receipt of this order he delivered over all to the Aumil excepting the Accounts which had been sent by a Mutaseddee to Darmavar.

Venkat Row being after this appointed Amildar of Codalagee in which Jerremulla was included came to this District & agreeable to his Instructions ordered the Polligar to get ready the Pauteel, Shanboog, Naudegeer & other Officers with their Accounts in compliance with which he has directed his Mutaseddee

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-pable of support from the neighbouring Rival Powers, the Rajah (of the Poya (sic)) had rendered himself equally obnoxious & formidable to all, & by their mutual jealousies enabled him to maintain this kind of independence from the time of Aurungzebe of which the mentioned seige of Wakenkara (or Soraporr) is a memorable instance. the

Siddee at Darmavar, to settle his Accounts speedily there & return; which being accordingly done & all Accounts & authority delivered up he now remains in this unsettled state depending on the Company's protection & beneficence.

5

The Rajahs of Angagondy & Jerremulla & several other Polligars & Adventurers have fled farther from time to time. The famous Khoondia Rao also for some Months taken shelter here whence he was invited by the Deshahee of Dummull, & was supposed to be about to cross thither again when interrupted by Colonel Wellesley in 1800.

* Probably 18000 Rupees. In the Partition Schedules in 1799 this District is estimated at 7000 Pantaroy Pagodas

Seerah

Chanashoomar of the Seerah District for the year Roudree or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Ashly	Villages: Dakhly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Canals	Water: [illegible]	Water: Cutchillas	Forts: Forts	Forts: Fortified Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Ingaraes or Shops	Saamas or Chatties	Choultries	Choorsh	Sarees	Remarks	Houses	Families
1	Seerah	36	110	71	75	146		3	13	50	243	72	66		43	17	104	16	132	700	6		2876	2684
2	Hombanhallee	12	37	36	13	49			2	14			34		11		6		18	248			446	447
3	Agrahara	25	5	25	5	30			2	5			19		7		4		11	153			285	288
4	Burgoor	5	17	14	8	22			3	12			13		17		11	2	33	131			273	271
5	Morchulldurra	15	3	12	6	18			1	7			12		6					60			144	146
6	Bostepatam	15	3	20	19	48			3	14			27		19		22	3	30	345			746	668
7	Chuckanahully	5	26	13	18	31		4	2	3			13		11		17	1	3	241			384	398
8	Savaragara	27	10	26	11	37		5	3	21			23		15		16		31	335			386	553
9	Holsoor	18	8	18	8	26			1	17			18		11		12		34	144			350	357
10	Hindakonta	7	5	6	6	12			1	5			6		7		4		11	55			108	100
11	Hosleeconta	21	35	38	18	56			5	24			38		33		30		76	352			790	750
	Total of the Seerah District	216	255	288	187	475		12	36	172	243	72	269		182	17	226	22	379	2761	6		6797	6775
	Cusbah Seerah Inclf.	1		1		1			2	1			1		9	17	12	16	63				1520	1507

Villages of Taraf Hombanhallee included with Gardens in the Districts

Chanasheemar of Seerah continued

| Name of the Taraffs | Enumeration of Castes | | |

Dahazada of the Seerah District

for the Roudree Year or A.D. 1799-1800.

Communicated by the Amildar of Seerah in 1801.

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Pagodas	Villages: Fanams	Villages: Cash	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttas	Water: Mullamuth Tanks	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Cabbins	Water: Pagodas	Forts: Mud Forts	Forts: Fort Foots	Forts: Pagodas	Hundred Pagodas	Sluices or Sam. Pagodas	Hoggies	Bottle Gourds & Pumpkins	Garden
1		Taraff Seerah																				
	1	Cusba Seerah	1		1	1		1	2	1	1	200		1		1		9	1	4	8	
	2	Ankadhaul		1		1																
	3	Nagrampore		1		1																
	4	Choulhully		1		1																
	5	Ramapore		1		1																
	6	Dodagolloo	1		1	1		3	1	2						1						
	7	Gulbocoonta		1	1	1				1		3	10			1						
	8	Pudmapore		1	1	1				1	1					1						
	9	Lingadhully		1		1																
	10	Rajswanhully		1		1																
	11	Goondahanhully		1		1																
	12	Ratnasamoodra	1		1					2						1						
	13	Campanhully		1	1	1					1											
	14	Arragoontla		1	1	1						1										
	15	Cadaracombadhully		1		1																
	16	Bondarahully		1		1																
	17	Chuckanoghully		1		1																
	18	Royarahully		1		1																
	19	Chuckagollas	1		1	1				1	1		2			1		1				
	20	Coodahully		1	1	1										1						
	21	Jonganhully		1		1																
	22	Halganahully		1		1																
	23	Maugodoo	1		1	1			1	2		1	4			1						
	24	Doddnahully		1	1	1					2					1						
	25	Eragallahully		1	1	1						1				1						
	26	Hangadnghully		1		1																
	27	Coorlahully		1		1																
	28	Lakanahully		1		1																
	29	Tommahully		1		1																
	30	Ramaiknahully		1		1																
	31	Joomazanahully		1		1																
	32	Hallichully		1		1																
	33	Divarayandanelly	1		1	1						1				1						
	34	Bommaphully		1	1	1																
	35	Bodanhully		1		1																
	36	Hollakoor	1		1	1			2	2		1	4			1		1				
	37	Goondianhully		1		1																
	38	Appianhully		1		1																
	39	Mounzaholganelly	1		1	1				1			5			1		1				
	40	Doorzadhully		1		1																
	41	Padayoondanhully		1		1																
	42	Kariamunhully		1		1																
	43	Ellore	1		1	1				2			10			1		3				
		Carried over	934	172	043		4	6	15	6	208	35		1		14		15	1	17	8	

No. of Tanks	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Mud	Villages: Bricks	Villages: Thatched	Villages: Tiled	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Wells	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Cultivated	Water: Unwatered	Forts: Hill forts	Forts: Fortified towns	Forts: Forts	Temples: Pagodas	Temples: Other Temples	Mosques	Churches	Other Buildings	Remarks
		Brought over	9	34	17	26	43	"	4	6	15	6	208	35	1	"	15	"	15	1	17	8	"
	44	Haganhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	45	Eliga Dhasarhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	46	Orpahelly	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	47	Yettiganhyllly	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	48	Erdinoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	49	Ramanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	50	Joganoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	51	Gurunaudanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	52	Gurgatomanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	53	Bhootanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	54	Nayegaree	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	55	Ayyanoohully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	56	Amarooohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	57	Goomanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	4	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	2
	58	Langanpolliam	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	59	Eckapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	60	Hobbahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	61	Arrahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	62	Jaggahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	63	Ellooottay	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
	64	Coddeganhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1
	65	Coramanoonta	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	66	Condapanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	67	Mulkapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	68	Mooganhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	69	Bedadafordnhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	70	Billabonnhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	71	Bogaradamoodrao	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	72	Bogarhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	73	Badarhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	74	Gollahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	75	Cottanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	76	Mudoolobr	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	"	"	"	"
	77	Hanfully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	78	Hoolagarra	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	79	Dasarahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	80	Gollaganhully	1	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	81	Coorbazhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	82	Gadalahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	83	Vadanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	84	Hazoomanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	85	Simmasagar	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	86	Bokpanddoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	87	Ramadarao	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	1
	88	Eragondanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	89	Gollahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	90	Chickanoohully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	91	Hanabanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	92	Balloondasanelly	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	93	Bommagondanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	94	Jogeyhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	95	Sodanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	96	Emmagondhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	97	Coorthikarao	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	98	Horragonhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	99	Gadhranhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	100	Naudoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	1	4	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	2
	101	Pattinaickhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	102	Moodooramanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Carried over	25	77	50	52	102	"	5	10	32	13	22	52	1	"	46	"	30	1	17	8	6

No. of Hobulies	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Mostly Dry	Villages: Partly Dry	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Deserted	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Springs	Water: Tanks	Water: Wells	Water: Sweet Wells	Water: Brackish Wells	Water: Hillocks	Forts: Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Forts: Porrigals	Mortar Pagodas	Brahmin Houses	Mosques & Christian Churches	Gardens
		Brought over	25	77	50	52	102	"	5	10	34	13	221	52	1	"	46	"	36	1	17	8	6
	103	Caragalhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	104	Narrallahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	105	Geranoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	106	Baganoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	107	Nagavoyahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	108	Segallahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	109	Cayaphnhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	110	Hodavanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	111	Malloogonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	"	1	3	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	112	Gollahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	113	Hogchooveranhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	114	Sogarbocoonta	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	115	Badarpore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	116	Cooroodanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	117	Moodooranjanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	118	Honagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
	119	Ophaganhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	120	Lakongnanhaul	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	121	Chuchancoata	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	122	Beedarkara	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	123	Gajamarranhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	124	Kananhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	125	Rangapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	126	Charagagueonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	5	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	127	Ramanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	128	Carracattanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	129	Coosgocoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	130	Holsahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	131	Chickanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	132	Docampoora	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	133	Vozoogonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	134	Chickommanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	135	Annapanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	136	Chickommanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	137	Cottaw	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	138	Audooloor	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	139	Moosteggnhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	140	Lingadhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	141	Bomarranhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	142	Bichanoohully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	143	Mullanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	144	Rangapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	145	Gogonoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	146	Corralahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	36	110	71	75	146	"	3	13	50	15	228	72	1	"	66	"	43	1	17	8	6

No. of Hoblis	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fishy	Villages: Pulsy	Villages: Mixed	Villages: Mixed	Villages: Total	Water: Reserved	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cultivated	Water: Wells with Stills	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Cultivated	Water: Uncultivated	Forts: Hill Forts	Forts: Sea Forts	Forts: Pagodas	Pagodas: Pagodas	Pagodas: Another or Pagodas	Pagodas: Pagodas	Pagodas: Pagodas and Pagodas
2		Tenny Hongeena Hollas																				
	1	Seeda Hongeena Holla	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	4	"	"	"
	2	Jedda Emmanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	3	Badanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	4	Bamarahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	5	Illamuty	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	6	Bogyhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7	Emmanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8	Cottanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9	Emmanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	Bomesandgodra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	11	Vobalahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	12	Bogleebasmanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Uppanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	14	Canjanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	15	Taba	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	6	"	"	"
	16	Collasellyhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	17	Vommepallehully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	18	Sagagadahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	19	Chettigeranbohully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	20	Hagiorkaganhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21	Tantanapalla	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22	Tzedahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23	Catenhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	Hagdeshadoogoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Chechadasanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	26	Chowlonhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	Carayawanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	28	Ramanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29	Sogbunarobdag	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	30	Cattarweeganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	31	Cantanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	32	Ramayanahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	33	Mayksamoodra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	34	Cattasore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	35	Ogllas	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	36	Joaganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	37	Assaharah	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
	38	Naganohully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	39	Haddoolinganhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	40	Amanobody	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	41	Natta Emmanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	42	Allaadabagee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	"	"	"
	43	Haveenkhand	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	44	Nawana Boranhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	45	Cogntagondanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	46	Hozda Chuckanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	47	Chuckuhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	48	Bommanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	49	Cattanhully situated in Hongeenahalla	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	12	37	36	13	49	"	"	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	34	"	14	"	"	"

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Wholly	Villages: Partly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cattles	Water: Wells with Sweep	Water: Wells without Sweep	Water: Cattellas	Water: Hondas	Forts: Drooge or Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Forts: Pettaies or Batteries	Pagodas	Mosques	Mosques & Pagodas	Tatties or Choultries	Gardens
3		Taraff Agrahar																					
	1	Cusba Agrahar	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	2	Ramanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3	Aronmanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4	Vodanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	5	Borryanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	6	Cottepolahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7	Gopaldgwarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8	Chanchee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9	Vobalfully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	Chicka Agrahar	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11	Pattarangan hully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
	12	Venjamtradhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Hobsabjanahollay	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	14	Chickageerinoothully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	15	Ponoyahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	Agallanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17	Madaghully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18	Conohganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19	Ponchapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20	Bassvanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21	Ollamanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22	Goddadranganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23	Cottapanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	Hobabyanaballa	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Sydalong	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	26	Hafbeyahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	Chickageranoghully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28	Battagonnahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29	Hondeerodahoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	30	Pettaranganhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	25	5	25	5	30	"	"	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	19	"	7	"	"	"	"
4		Taraff Baroogoor																					
	1	Cusba Baroogoor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"
	2	Cottanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	3	Gopeegonda	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4	Hosahully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	5	Chdarahullas	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	6	Coorragondanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	7	Allapanhullas	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	8	Coorragondanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	9	Ramanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	10	Dasarhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
	11	Bogdanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	12	Sinnapobras	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Ballahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14	Gopeegondanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	15	Yalsupore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	Chodanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17	Jadamapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	"	"	"	"
	18	Ganehully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19	Kavajeehully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20	Harravagadras	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
	21	Jeyanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22	Nagapanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	5	17	14	8	22	"	"	3	12	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	17	"	"	"	"

No. of Villages	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Rice	Villages: Dry Crop	Villages: Inundated	Villages: Mixed	Villages: Sea	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Wells with Stills	Water: Wells	Water: Brackish	Forts: Dungeons, Mud Forts	Forts: Fort	Forts: Temples, Pagodas	Forts: Mosques, &c.	Forts: Public Buildings	Forts: Houses
5		Taraff Monchaldora																	
	1	Cusba Monchaldora	1		1		1			1	2				1		2		
	2	Muttao	1		1		1				1				1		1		
	3	Gongapafallao		1		1	1												
	4	Avabahully	1		1		1				1				1		1		
	5	Moochallanhully		1		1	1												
	6	Cambadgullao		1		1	1												
	7	Cogntar Ramanhully	1		1		1								1		1		
	8	Jogehully	1		1		1								1				
	9	Bogde Timmanhully	1		1		1								1				
	10	Hurlee	1		1		1								1				
	11	Hullore	1		1		1			1					1				
	12	Nackanhully	1		1		1			1					1				
	13	Callenganhully	1		1		1								1				
	14	Dafrayandanhully		1		1	1												
	15	Gazella hully	1		1		1								1				
	16	Hangapore	1			1	1			1									
	17	Moyanoohully	1			1	1												
	18	Chintaranhully	1			1	1												
		Total	15	3	12	6	18			17					12		6		
6		Taraff Bookrajpatna																	
	1	Cusba Bookrajpatnao	1		1		1			1					1		6		
	2	Nurredasanhully		1		1	1												
	3	Coorcehully	1		1		1			1					1		1		
	4	Ramanhully	1		1		1			1					1		1		
	5	Madanhully	1		1		1			1					1		1		
	6	Janacolloo	1		1		1								1		1		
	7	Hobahully	1		1		1												
	8	Chogmad Cutta	1		1		1			1					1		1		
	9	Rampao		1		1	1												
	10	Naralgoodoo	1		1		1								1				
	11	Coggarhally	1		1		1			1					1				
	12	Hoonaseecuttao	1		1		1			2					1		2		
	13	Sakadadar	1		1		1								1				
	14	Poore	1		1		1								1				
	15	Coppadkonaz	1		1		1								1				
	16	Chokkonahully	1		1		1								1				
	17	Mongantully	1		1		1								1		1		
	18	Gedalanhully	1		1		1								1				
	19	Ganganhully	1		1		1			1					1		1		
	20	Coombarhully	1		1		1			1					1				
	21	Bobovoor	1		1		1			2					1				
	22	Lingeesettenhully	1		1		1								1		1		
	23	Gongarputta	1		1		1								1				
	24	Gahadzoonaga	1		1		1			1					1				
	25	Coorsonamoodenahully	1		1		1								1				
	26	Moodapore	1		1		1								1				
	27	Keldedhully	1		1		1			1					1				
	28	Sachenhully	1		1		1			1					1				
	29	Hoopaldora	1		1		1								1				
	30	Abganahully	1		1		1								1		2		
	31	Sadar Chanoohully	1			1	1			1					1		1		
		Carried over	29	2	28	3	31			3	13				26		19		

No. of Serial	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Nanjy	Villages: Punjy	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Sandy	Water: Gullies	Water: Wells and Springs	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Cultivated	Water: Wasteland	Forts: Forts	Forts: Fortified Towns	Forts: Garrisons or Pallaies	Forts: Wholesale Bazaars	Forts: Chatties or Gun Bazaars	Forts: Mosques	Forts: Pagodas	Forts: Churches	Forts: Other Places
		Brought over	29	2	28	3	31	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
32		Marragondanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33		Chinnanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34		Doda Allahadoovoo	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35		Basavanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36		Bombahulla	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		Mallaligutta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38		Attetahully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39		Agrahara	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40		Sallapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41		Hemmanapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42		Soladhalli	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43		Vinayarampore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44		Venkatapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45		Bodavalagombadhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46		Boganhally	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47		Honnanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48		Cano Kotanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	45	3	29	19	48	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
1		Taraff Hondeekoonta																						
1		Pusba Hondeekoonta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
2		Coontheesiddanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3		Agrahara	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4		Bollacadaranhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5		Harravehully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6		Carracattanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		Boogarey Moodlanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8		Gullooshully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9		Chuchandhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Harrupabahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Nakommanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Dagalahucha	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	7	5	6	6	12	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
2		Taraff Chickanhully																						
1		Pusba Chickanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2		Chickadavarhully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3		Chickageeranoohully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4		Gageemanoohully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5		Emmadagarhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6		Nawara hully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		Hoffanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
8		Ballanoohully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Ochanaohully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Gollarhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Commanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Karpanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		Bollombalka	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
14		Mullesettehully	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Carried over	3	11	7	7	14	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Nearly Built	Villages: Half Built	Villages: Individuals	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Channels	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cistern	Water: Wells with Buckets	Water: Drawing Water	Water: Cistern	Water: Wonders	Forts: Dwelling Houses	Forts: Forts	Forts: Number of Pagodas	Forts: Pagodas	Forts: Mosques &c.	Forts: Churches & Houses	Forts: Gardens
	Brought over	3	11	7	7	14	"	3	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	7	7	"	"	"	"
15	Canthagoopdanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
16	Luchlanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
17	Bagavantenhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Varanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	Bovarhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	[illegible]	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	Hallahanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	[illegible]	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"
23	[illegible]	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
24	Sri Kutapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	Iyahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	Boobastanvodra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
27	Karrigahanpully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
28	Boolapanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Emhanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Kuvanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Solanoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	526	13	18	31	"	4	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	13	11	"	"	"	"	
9	Uraff Yavaragura																				
1	Pusta Yavaragura	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"
2	Hollacolloo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	
3	Pennanaholla	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
4	Mallakottas	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
5	Chaalomoopa	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	Davarahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"
7	Vozagondankoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
8	Marrangarra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
9	Handdnoghully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
10	Ranganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
11	Dhavarapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
12	Mosazoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
13	Coorlahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	Boodeucapamee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
15	Dugtighaul	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
16	Hopahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Ozanadkoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
18	Hanoomanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	Cagalodog	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
20	Ozdaganhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
21	Chickasambodra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Soaracoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	Carried over	20	2	19	3	22	"	4	2	16	"	"	"	"	"	17	9	"	"	"	"

No of Straths	No of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Fishery	Villages: Dry Fish	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cattles	Water: Wells with Steps	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Well Wells	Water: Wondies	Forts: Dwarga or Hill Forts	Forts: Jungle Forts	Hindoo Pagodas	Austere or Jain Pagodas	Mosques &c	Christian Churches & Tombs	Gardens
		Brought over	20	2	19	3	22	"	4	2	16	"	"	"	"	"	17	9	"	"	"	"
	23	Moodergarra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
	24	Entapore	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Chintamanchully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26	Cunnaroopully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	Jarrehully		1		1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28	Uppanghully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29	Conheecadar		1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30	Bawanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
	31	Gowmutunhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	32	Kaunungal	1	"	1		1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	33	Hoffanway	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	34	Engagan hully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	35	Eyurty "	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	36	Mukaro hully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	37	Muddakanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	27	10	26	11	37	"	5	3	21	"	"	"	"	"	23	15	"	"	"	"
10		Mrool Hossoor																				
	1	Cudba Hossoor	1		1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"
	2	Buldiganhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3	Kalgarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	4	Hossahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	5	Hoondahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	6	Coongana Timmanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	7	Bugha Kara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	8	Heerpor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	9	Baiansohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	10	Goudgarra	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	11	Seeplanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	12	Moodanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Narrainpore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	14	Cadarnoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	15	Ranganhaup	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	16	Doganoohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1		"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	17	Abrapanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18	Hoynanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	19	Narravahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20	Holgahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	21	Somarahhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	22	Hanoomanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	23	Coombrhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	24	Sankapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Seedapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26	Cottanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
		Total	18	8	18	8	26	"	"	1	17	"	"	"	"	"	18	11	"	"	"	"

No. of Hurrahs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Wholly Cultivated	Villages: Partially Cultivated	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Required	Water: Rivers	Water: Rivulets	Water: Tanks	Water: Cistern	Water: Wells with Sluices	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Cultivated	Water: Fordable	Forts: Hill Forts	Forts: Land Forts	Pagodas: Window Pagodas	Pagodas: Pagodas on Pillars	Pagodas: Pagodas	Pagodas: Pillars with Inscriptions	Gardens
11		Taraff Hoolecoontta																			
	1	Cubba Hoolecoontta	1		1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	2	Emmanoohully	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	3	Joagechully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4	Naganaohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	5	Ropphagram	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	6	Cattigacoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	7	Cannagondanhully	1	"	1		1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	8	Teedanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	9	Pallurhully	"	1	1		1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	10	Adalodoofoo	1		1		1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	11	Negroobommanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	12	Hondachickanhally	"	1		1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13	Ryfsac	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14	Cottee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	15	Baswanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	Moordeatanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17	Anjigara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	18	Sabampurroo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	19	Vazarpully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	20	Cerahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	21	Bazapully	1		1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	22	Tadakloor	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"
	23	Luckanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	24	Hontarhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	Chungavard	1	"	1		1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"
	26	Bavenahully	"	1	1		1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	27	Brommasdmoodra		1	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	28	Bommagodanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	29	Hoochadonao	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	30	Boragpore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31	Sangeecaranaohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	32	Codhetacoonta	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	33	Somanaohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	34	Cuberahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	35	Duwaragahkoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	36	Nyaynta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	37	Bodabanagara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	"	"	"	"
	38	Nazragoddanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	39	Nobalapore	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	40	Curratimmanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	41	Pangapore	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	42	Chikabanagara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
	43	Ramanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	44	Settegondanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	45	Beffashehully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	46	Chickahoolecoonta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
	47	Nonagachickanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	48	Nullanaohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	49	Gondachully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	50	Nerradapore	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	51	Gollarhosacoontta	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	52	Moosakaloaty	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	53	Nedugutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	54	Cyratchully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	55	Nurredadanhully	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"
	56	Caranoohully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Totals	21	35	38	18	56		5	22					38	32					

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Abstract of the Seerah District

No.	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Sheekey	Villages: Hobbly	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Required	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks: In repair	Water: Tanks: Out of repair	Water: Tanks: Total	Water: Cuttas: In repair	Water: Cuttas: Out of repair	Water: Cuttas: Total	Water: Wells with Sweeps	Water: Drawing Wells	Water: Tributaries	Water: Wells	Forts: Drugs or Hill Forts	Forts: Land Forts	Pagodas: Hindoo Pagodas	Pagodas: Popular of Jain Pagodas	Pagodas: Mosques	Pagodas: Christian Churches	Pagodas: Gardens
1	Taraff Seerah	36	110	74	75	146	"	3	12	1	13	48	2	50	15	228	72	1	"	66	43	1	17	8	6
2	do Honseenghalla	12	5	36	13	49	"	"	1	1	2	14	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	34	14	"	"	"	"
3	do Agraharra	25	5	25	5	30	"	"	2	"	2	5	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	19	7	"	"	"	"
4	do Bazooggor	9	17	14	8	22	"	"	3	"	3	11	1	12	"	"	"	"	"	13	17	"	"	"	"
5	do Monepaldora	15	3	12	6	18	"	"	"	1	1	5	2	7	"	"	"	"	"	12	6	"	"	"	"
6	do Bootapattana	45	3	29	19	48	"	"	2	1	3	7	7	14	"	"	"	"	"	27	19	"	"	"	"
7	do Hondeeroopta	7	5	6	6	12	"	"	1	"	1	5	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	6	7	"	"	"	"
8	do Huchanhully	5	26	13	18	31	"	4	2	"	2	3	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	13	11	"	"	"	"
9	do Tavargarra	27	10	26	11	37	"	5	2	1	3	20	1	21	"	"	"	"	"	23	15	"	"	"	"
10	do Hossoor	18	8	18	8	26	"	"	1	"	1	17	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	18	11	"	"	"	"
11	do Hoolleekoonta	21	35	38	18	56	"	"	5	"	5	22	2	24	"	"	"	"	"	38	32	"	"	"	"
	Total	216	232	288	187	475	"	12	31	5	36	157	15	172	15	228	72	1	"	269	182	1	17	8	6

No 1 Introductory Notice of Serah

A.D.
1655 The History of Serah is more intimately connected with that of the Carnatic in general as being the Capital of the Government established in the Provinces South of the Trombodra first by the
1688 Beejapore Sovereigns, & next by Aurungzebe, who immediately on the reduction of Beejapore appointed Cassim Khan as Foujedar of Carnatic Beejapore.

In the following year the Mharattas who had been established in several of the Govern-
1689 ments by Sahojee, were expelled by Cassim Khan who it appears at this time established the first regular System of Mahomedan Financial Government in the Carnatic, which has continued with little interruption to this day.

As the origin of this System has become a matter of important investigation in regulating the Management of the Country in our time, in which the original right of property in the Soil, & the proportion of revenues claimed by the State, is involved: and as it has been suggested that the tenures & gradations of official arrangement thus established by the Mussulman Government, might be of Hindoo Origin, founded on similar principles tho' varying in name, I have here thrown together the different Accounts of Serah procured on the Spot (altho' one has been already annexed to the Report of 1800 adding the 2d Article) procured from the descendants of the persons then introduced into the Management of the Revenue, & who have held those hereditary Offices & records till very lately.

In these Papers, the same difference from other Accounts, & with each other will be observed, that occur in all Native Accounts which have not the advantage of being corrected by authentic Historical Memorials, Grants, Inscriptions or Manuscripts. Some dates are indeed preserved in the Lists of the Nabobs furnished by the Officers of Serah, which may furnish the means of connecting them with materials yet expected, or untranslated in my hands. Among others an account of the Succession of Nabobs written in the Persian character.

By comparing these with the Memoirs of the Districts of Ruttingerry, Pennaconda, Tadrooj & belonging to the Ceded Districts; & with those of the Mysore Government, a sufficient light is however thrown on the whole Series of Transactions & Revolutions that passed in the Carnatic Ballaghaat from the Establishment of the Mahomedan Government depending on Beejapore about the Year 1655 A.D. thence down to the conquest by the Moguls & Establishment as a New Government under Cassim Khan, & the successive Invasions of the
1761 Marhattas until their final expulsion in 1761 by Hyder.

As some knowledge of these changes of Government is useful for forming just ideas of the Origin & Progress of the Mixed System of Management prevailing to this day in the Province of Serah, & the extensive Districts that under various names were sometime dependant on this Capital. the following Papers are submitted until a more regular & better digested account can be formed

Madras
March 10th 1803

No 2 Account of Serah.

Communicated at Serah 17th May by Shasoo Pundit Zemundar 1800.

The town of Sera formerly so celebrated is situated within 34 Sultany kos or 96 Miles North of Mysore

In the times of the Anagoondy Rajahs the ground on which Sera stands was a thick Woodland belonging to the Rattangeery Polligar called Rungapah, who encouraged people from various Countries to settle there, with their families cut down this jungle & built Tavarateira, Bootaputtum & several other places peopling the country by degrees.

In this time 2 Golla brethren by name Devanga & Seerpa came to Bocdutirja where the Fort now stands, where the land was convenient for feeding their cattle & building a hamlet for their residence with permission of the owner of the soil; they applied for this purpose to the Polligar obtained his permission & built there a Village from their names called Davana Seerpa which it has always borne since among the Natives.

About this time Rungapa Naik Polligar of Rattanageery came one day to hunt in this Jungle. His dogs were opposed & fought by a hare which drove them off. Rungapa surprized at a thing so uncommon & contrary to the Nature of that animal, was informed that the quality of the soil imparted such energy to all living on it, & determined by the advice of his followers to build a Fort & Town on that favored land to be the Capital of the surrounding villages; when he had finished three Quarters of the Fort & dug two Tanks within it, the Seedies of Golconda*2, probably Lords the Domains of Anagoondy and
A.D. 1655 sent an Officer Ranad-Golla-Cawn to reduce the countries dependant on that Government on the South: Ranad-golla-Cawn had conquered & destroyed several Polligars who opposed him & reduced all their strong holds & placed garrisons in their principal Forts.

The Polligar Rungapa retired to Rattangeery being not able to resist their batteries. The Seedies took possession of Serah made it the Capital of the Sooba or Government of their Southern Provinces; they appointed Mullah Hussain Sab to manage the Provinces & returned to the North.

Mullah Hussain then completed the building of this Fort; inclosed the

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*2 This is one of those errors to which all Native Traditionary Accounts are liable. Ranad-Golla-Cawn belonged to Beejapore & conquered Serah & its Dependences; the Golconda General about the same time reduced Pondicotta & the Provinces afterwards distinguished by the name of Hydrabadee-Carnatic-Ballaghaut. Hence the frequent changes & confusion of the times this distinction cannot be readily understood without an intimate knowledge of the Geography & History united of these Countries. it is therefore no imputation on the general credit of these Accounts to find the unlettered Natives mistake one

the Town with Mud walls in addition to protect the inhabitants as there was not room for them in the Fort; calling it Killa Baroon; he managed for eight Years.

Afterwards the Moguls invading the Deckan from Delhi with a great Army took the country from the Peedies; On their arrival Lafsim Khan was appointed Subadar & other new Offices were erected as Kil-
AD 1688 -ladars, Jemidars, Vakayanavaze & Buckshee &c; the Padshah also ap-
-pointed Munsubdars & many Deshayees; On the Arrival of Lafsim Khan he settled the Peishkush of all the Polligars who were to serve the Circars
AD 1689 with a stipulated Quota of Troops when required.

Lafsim Khan with unlimited powers managed the affairs of Government with great strictness & ability — Rustum Jung or Kuch was appointed Subadar after him & ruled for some time. In his administration he suppressed all irregularities & kept the Deshayees & Polligars in good order; he managed without any opposition to his views, & remitted much treasure to Delhi; the Padshah highly pleased with his conduct granted him the honorable title of Bahauder & the illustrious name of Kefayat Khan.

He founded the Pettah without the fort naming it Roostoomabaad which Kistnarow his Servant was employed to build. Roostoom Jung con-
-ducted all things agreable to the wishes of the Padshah & regularly sent his accounts to Delhi, according to the Royal Regulations — From the time of
AD 1756 Roostam Khan up to the Fuseelly 116 of the Moguls governed the Soobah.

About that time Ballajee Rowlan Officer of Streemunt Pish-
-wa came with a Mharatta Army from Poona, fought with Delawar Khan at Sera & conquered the country. — The Nabob Hyder Ally Khan
AD 1782 afterwards expelled them; & ruled up to the Soobacrootoo Year, when he was succeeded by his Son Tipsoo Sultan, who reigned up to the Seedar-
-dee Year. — In this last Year the Company conquered the Mysore Coun-
-try from the Sultan & acknowledged Kistnaraja Vaderyar as Sovereign of the Dominions of the late Tipsoo Sultan. —

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onslet of Rulers for a rather whose fleeting Power & offensive Government left few permanent traces to distinguish them. —

No 3 Remarks on Serah in May 1800.

Fort — The Fort of Sera is built of a dark Stone, it has 2 Gates, a Ditch & Batteries; there are 3 Gates to the Fort called Killa Baroon on the W. S. & N.

Seapanas — there are 4 Gates to the Mud Inclosure of the Pettah, 2 on the W. 1 on the South & the other on the N. The Fort of Sera was reformed & repaired by Hyder Ally Cawn: there is in it a Mahall built formerly by Delawar Cawn, after the model of which it is said that Hyder Ally Cawn built the Mahall at Bangalore.

Town — The Town inclosses the Fort on the West, North & East sides.

Pettah — The Pettah is about a half Mile West of the Fort.

Population — There are now in it 300 Shops of Banians & dealers in Grain, many Houses & ruined Buildings appear in & about the Fort & Pettah. the place is now reckoned to be reduced to one tenth Part of its former Population; & still there are 2000 Houses of different sizes; the houses are generally of Mud, partly terraced & partly tiled. See Carnishmar for a more ~~accurate~~ detailed account page

Soil — The Soil is rocky & hard.

Water — good water is difficult to be got — the depth of the Wells are about 40 Feet; the Water in the Pettah is very brackish.

Gardens — There was a fine Garden called Cawn Baag during the Moguls & Hyder's Government which is now nearly destroyed & only used for Vegetables

Buildings, Pagodas & Tanks — There are 5 Pagodas of Antiquity, one of Pab Swaro near the Tank one Pagoda of Seevoo in the Pettah & the other is in the Fort. Two large Tanks; One on the South & another on the North were dug by the Moguls & are both now dry

Productions — The Country produces all the various productions of Grain, fruits & Vegetables, of this part of the Deccan: Indigo & Salt Petre are not manufactured. Some Iron is extracted & manufactured & a dark coloured kind of Salt, is extracted from the Soil in some places which is used in their food; it has a bitterish taste. Many Date Trees grow in this Country.

Rivers — There are no considerable Rivers, or running Streams in this Country

Language & Character of the Natives — The Inhabitants of Sera generally speak the Canara Tongue. They are reputed to be more cruel & deceitful than is generally Characteristic of the Natives of these Countries.

This part of the Country at present seems to have suffered & decayed from some defect in the management or Policy of the late Government.

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No 4 Further Historical Notices of the Governors of Serah

Communicated by Shashoo Pundit Zemindar of Serah in Mharattas June 1800.

	A.D.	A.F.	
			1 Kastory Rungapa Naik of Ruttingerry Samostan first ruled this place.
	1655	1065	2. Ranad Oolla Khawn Vazeer of the Padshah of Beejapore conquered this country: who appointed Mullek Hussain Governor of this Sooba.
	1689	1109	3d Aurung-Zebe Padshaha (after he had conquered Hydrabad & Beejapore) appointed Cossim Cawn as Soobadar of Sera in Fusly 1109.

The names of the Soobadars who were appointed during the Government of the Moguls &c follows in a General View viz.

List of the Governors who have successively governed the Sooba of Serah as appears by their Grants

No	A.D.	A.F.	Paramount Sovereigns		Governors
1			Rayeel Kings of Bejanagur		Ruttingerry Polligars
2	1655	1065	Padshah of Beejapore	Under the Moguls	Ranad Oolla Cawn Vazeer
3					Mullek Hussain Soobadar
4	1689	1099	Aurungzebe Padshah	1	Cossim Calan Soobadar
5				2	Poorood Oolla Cawn } Keefyat Cawn or Keefyat Jungar Khuck
6				3	Mahomedmoor Cawn }
7				4	Poorood oolla Cawn
8				5	Haadut-oolla Cawn
9				6	Azeen Cawn
10				7	Moolavar Cawn
11				8	Darga Cooly Cawn
12	1719	1129	For Nizamul Moolk Soobadar	9	Abdool-rosool Cawn
13	1728	1138	For Nizamud dowla Nasar Jung	10	Tuyar Mahmood Cawn about this time setled Nizam ul Mulk to displace the former
14			For Salabut Jung		
15	1757	1167	For Nizam Ally Cawn	11	Delawar Cawn
16			For Bizalut Jung		
17			For Peishwa Shreemunt Ballaji Pee Row		
18			Do Do Mado Row		
19			Do Do Narain Row		
20			Hyder Ally Cawn (Nabob)		
21			Tippoo Sultaun		
22			Krishnaraj Vadeyar		

N.B. This List seems imperfect & requires amendment particularly in dates which are endeavoured to be set right in the Margin under A.D. for other Notices of the Serah Nabobs see Colair & Bossotta Memoirs in 1800

No 5 Another Account of the Origin and History of Seerah

from the Mharatta Account received from Venkatrow Deshpondeah of Punda-conda (said to have been communicated to him by the Deshpondeah of Seerah)*1

November 1801

Translated by C V Boria

Formerly the District of Seerah was overgrown with Jungle, when Acheyta Roy & Kistna Roy Kings of Anagoondy being at Penoogonda one of their Officers named Rangapa*2 of the tribe of Badar, having cleared away the Jungle & Woods built a Village named Ruttangerry, having differences with an inferior Polligar of Savaraga-tta & Bookapatam. 2 of his Cow Keepers Dwanga & Seerah brethren brought the Raja's Cattle to graze in the Lands close to Bobbee Dubba near to the present Fort of Seerah, & at first made a pedgee Inclosure to secure the Cattle, but by permission of their Rajah they next built here a small Village named Dwanga Seerah.

After these Cowherds had settled in this Village, on a certain day the Badar of Ruttangeery came to hunt in this Jungle, one of his Dogs being killed by a hare, he conclude with himself that this Hill was of the male kind & therefore resolved to build a Fort thereon. It was begun & 3 parts of the Fortifications were soon finished of Stone with 2 Great Wells within the place; his people were finishing the remaining part of the works when Ranad-oola-Khan Soobadar of Deckan advanced with a great Army from Beejapore & captured Seerah in the Fusly Year 1054, after he had governed this Country for some time. Imbayee Narrain Muzmoondar & Podallee Singapac came with an Army from Hyderabad & having punished severely the Malkenees in several Actions placed a Garrison in the Fort in the Fusly 1061 & after appointing Mullick Jahan Seedee as Soobadar departed to their Country.

A.D. 1644

A.D. 1655

A.D. 1651

During the Government of this Soobadar he built the Outward Mud Wall & brought many Traders & other Inhabitants to populate the place. About this time Nulum Peer Shah Shah having advanced with his Army to reduce the Deckan encamped at Brummapore near Indrapore with a View to his operations in reducing Beejapore.

Beejapore or Vejayapore had for many years been under the Deckanee Sultans, Seekandar & Alleauder Padshahs of the Sultans, after they succeeded to

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*1 They are with descended from Venkatrow the first of the Nizam Shahee Brahmins who accompanied Allumgeer from the Beejapore Country into the Carnatic

*2 For the origin of this family see also the Accounts of Nidigull Ruttangerry &c

*3 Ranad Oolla by other Accounts is said to have invaded the Deckan in 1015 Fusly or A.D. 1655 being 11 years later

to the State represented to Aulum Geer by their Ambassadors that the affairs of their Government had gone into disorder by the misconduct of their Vazeer Cawas Cawn, who obeyed not their orders, whence the State would go to ruin very speedily unless some remedy was applied; & requesting him to come speedily with an Army & that they would deliver over to him the charge of the Government –

*1 The Padshah Aulum Geer on receiving this invitation sent an Army amounting to 125000 well provided with Ammunition & Stores under his Generals Bahauder Cawn & Ranamust Cawn; but the Dakenee Padshahs having in the mean time been reconciled to their Vazeer called into their presence the Saunoor Cars, Delal Cawn; the Jadapa Geer, Tontajee Godpadae, Danajee Jadhava, Balakee Cawa, Vagangara Dan-Naik, Pilla Naik & other Chiefs as Well as Sevajee Raja & treating them with the honors of Betel &c — Said to them "the Army of the Enemy is "approaching" you are well wishers of the State; Repulse the Foe & defeat their Troops in Toal; we shall then shew you more favor, grant additional Jaggeers "& Honorable Dresses." –

Agreeable to this order all these Chiefs consented & engaged in a fierce War, & Aulum Geer Padshah was obliged repeatedly to detach by post more troops to reinforce his Army as the war continued long; his forces suffered great loss, both armies having repeatedly come to action & great numbers having fallen on his side, after mutual slaughter in several Actions during a War of nine Years Aulum Geer finding his Army had not reduced the Enemy yet but still suffered great loss, he determined to take a severe revenge & utterly extirpate the very name of the Dakenee Padshahs for their treachery in cutting off his Armies, after having invited them in friendship to come to their assistance. –

The Padshah then assembled a vast Army of about two Lacs of Horsemen with Rajapoots, Woodeyapore & Sayagar people, & a body of five thousand select Velayetee Soldiers Arabs by nation, with Warlike Ammunition & Stores Sooterrial, Gijanaul, Jajayal, Rockets, Rakatas & other Ordnance, he advanced with this numerous Army by ordinary marches & fixing his Standard within 12 Cos of Beejapore near Brummapore on the bank of the Beemara, he there encamped. –

The Beejapore Forces having called in all their Chiefs advanced without the place prepared with all Sorts of Warlike Stores & Arms, & the War was renewed with vigor on both sides.

At this time an Officer named Sevajee Raja of Sattara was

*1 It will be recollected that this account of the cause of the Invasion is from tradition & handed down probably from the regular & specious pretexts held out among the followers of the Padshah in excuse of his ambitious warfare.

*2 This Account of the Dekanee Chiefs is curious but I suspect some error: the Mahratta Chiefs afterwards appear with more effect. – The Waster Kara Dan Naik after the fall of Beejapore distinguished himself by his adherence to the fallen Family & the memorable Siege against Aurengzebe's forces.

was detached with forty thousand Horsemen who hanging sometimes on the Arrear sometimes on the advance plundered & harrassed the Conquers baggage & followers of the Padshah's Army; in this manner he distressed the Army of Aulum Geer very much & did a great deal of mischief upon which the Padshah sent Zoolfacar Cawn with a body of Troops with orders to siege on Sevajee, after pursuing him on all sides of the Country from place to place as far as Sooratt & Pojarat in Rayen Ghaat, Sevajee not being able any longer to get off was brought to action, and defeated, & after this he no longer appeared in the field. On the dispersion of their party Sevajee's Son Sambajee* fled to Parnal to whither Zoolfacar Cawn followed him & took him prisoner after much resistance & slaughter on both sides, when they were carrying him off prisoner his wife died, 2 days after Zoolfacar Cawn with his detachment joined the Army of Aulum Geer & going directly to the Padshah reported to him after the usual protestations called Audab & Taseelemat "That his forces had conquered the Enemy; Sevajee no longer appeared; & his Son Sombajee was taken & brought prisoner." *2 On hearing this the Padshah rejoyced exceedingly & ordered that his Picture should be brought him as he could not bear to see the face of so turbulent a person. Accordingly the Painter drew his likeness & presented it to the Padshah which when he beheld he said "It would be wrong to destroy a man so renowned for valour & courage", & ordered his Vazeers to make him a Musulman as he gave him his life; the Vazeers accordingly advised Sombajee to turn Musulman, who at first refused, but at last he said "he would become Musulman if the Padshah consented to give him his daughter in Marriage", upon hearing this the Padshah ordered him to be hacked to pieces with a Carpenter's Adze for his presumption to speak so irreverently. The Daughter of the Padshah hearing of this sent to acquaint her father that he must not put her husband to death; the Padshah endeavored to pacify her by many arguments but she would not be prevailed upon, & declared "She wishes wife & that he weds her husband" the Padshah then ordered his Servants to bring the Mharatta Chief before him but they acquainted him that Sambajee had suffered according to the Royal Command; this Message being heard by his Daughter she fell into tears & put herself into mourning; upon enquiry finding that Sambajee had left a Wife & Son she sent for them & brought up the boy as her own Son; Aulum Geer named him Sahoo Raja.

After this the Padshah encamped near Brummapore & carried on the war with the Dakeneeps for 2 years. The Army of Bejapore being at last defeated Aulum Geer pursued them as far as Bejapore, they retired into the Fort which he invested on all sides & laid close siege to it for a year, the Showers of Cannon balls & Rockets were so incessantly kept up by the besieging Army on the Place that the heavens were obscured & people could not see around them, great numbers were slain, in this time Belall Cawn of Naunore & the other Patans of Cadapar betraying the secrets of their Master, delivered up Alleer Adil Padshah & Cavas Cawn the Vazeer to Aulum Geer. the fort being thus taken by their treachery Aulum Geer granted Bagadeu cota to the Naunore People.

It is said that when the Padshah came in to examine the Fort the God Narsinlee appeared to him & called out "he had no business to intrude there," Aulum Geer resided without the place in the house of Cawaz Cawn whose brother Cawas he appointed Dusmook of the Soba of Bejapore & Zoolfacar Cawn as Soobadar or Governor

*1 This Account of Sevajee is very inaccurate the Story of Sombajee's his reply to Aurungzebe is one of those popular romantic stories that are repeated frequently thro' these Countries with many variations & sometimes attributed to Siva himself; it forms the subject of a Dramatic representation & seldom in consequence as a National they seem to derive consolation in preserving this Memorial of their ancient independence.

*2 Sambaji was taken A.D. 1100 or A.D. 1690. & his infant Son Sahoo was taken in the following Year, Ramuzi Cawn who was on that occasion honored with the Title of Zoolfacar Cawn, the Education of Sahoo Raja at the Moguel Court & the Right granted him of a Chouth of the Revenues of Dekan is a popular story written in Marhattas & probably encouraged from Political motives

-ernor of the Sooba

Soon after this when he marched against Vagangara he granted Jaguers to Dinaque Jadhoo & Sontaje Gorpadar, they firm matched & reduced Vagangara & Autush Peer Padshah departed this life in the Fusly of 1095.[x1]

The Padshah during his lifetime had kept in confinement his Eldest Son Bahauder Shah; his other Sons Mamuck & Cambakshe were sent to conquer the Payan Ghaat towards Chinjee; but Bahauder Shah came with an Army & his two Brothers fell in this war & a vast number of their troops were slain; Soon after Bahauder Shah died of sickness and was succeeded by his Son Bahauder Bakshi, he advanced with an Army from Delhi to conquer the Carnatic attended by several Chiefs among whom were Chentoo Chumna, Cassim Cawn, Autush Cawn & many others, when he was returning, after the reduction of the Deckan looking on Seerah as a convenient place for the Capital of the Carnatic he left Cassim Cawn there as Soobadar in the Fusly 1096 & Chentoo Chempra to settle the Financial business, who afterwards introduced an Arrangement of Offices according to the Royal Institutions of Management in their own country viz:[x2]

1 Buckshee	He made up the Estimate of Monthly Expences under Civil & Military Heads & preserved the Accounts for the Circar in his Office by which the Cashkeeper issued the payments.
2 Padshayee Harcarra	The Head Harcarra usually attached to the different Offices as Chief of the Guides to report all News, Intelligence & transactions in different places & Offices: he was an Officer of some importance under the Hyderabad Government.
3 Jawab Navees	From him answers to all letters from the Districts was made & which were kept in his Office.
4 Vakeel	An Ambassador or Agent.
5 Rackwalla	An Officer who employs watchmen upon all goods & merchandize for their security.
6 Vakeeya Navees	An Officer employed by the Government to attend the Governors & Chiefs in Office & to communicate intelligence of whatever passes or that he observes of their Designs & discourse.
7 Cooperya Navees	To this Officer private Notice & information of all Affairs relating to the country was sent which he communicated accordingly whence the name Secret & Private Secretary.
8 Munsubdars	There were different ranks of Munsubdars from the command of one thousand to that of twelve thousand. A Munsubdar of one thousand horse was allowed a Pension of twenty lacs of Dams P Month. the exchange is stated in the Bookat 1000 Dams for 13¼ Chuns at this rate it amounts to Rupees 1654¼. The Munsubdar of one thousand for his Pension from the country assigned to him for this Rank should maintain 500 Men always ready for the Field.
9 Zemindars	Such as the Pallastry, Venkatagery &c Chiefs.
10 Desmuck	
11 Desponda	
12 Turnaud Poud	The Papers on Revenue will explain these Offices.
13 Canoongoyee	
14 Hatamaild Poud	
15 Nonnawar	These People had no immediate business with the Circar but they were to aid the Circar with Peons when necessity required if they pleased.

[x1] Aurungzebe died A.D. 1706 or the Fusleee Year 1116 an inaccuracy runs thro' all these dates

[x2] This is another error Cassim Cawn being appointed by Aurungzebe immediately after the capture of Beejapore & before Golconda was reduced.

No

Account of the Succession of the Soobadars of Serah

& Translated by the same from the Mharatta from that period communicated with the foregoing

		Fuslee Year	A.D.
1 Cassim Cawn	*1	1096	1686
2 Autush Cawn		1104	
3 Coorad Manoor Cawn		1107	
4 Dhakatta Manoor Cawn		1114	
5 Poodad-Colla-Cawn		1116	
6 Dawood-Cawn	*2	1117	1707
7 Ranad-colla-Cawn (Haadut Collah Cawn)?		1119	1709
8 Ameen-Cawn		1121	1711
9 Jaleb-Cawn		1123	
10 Darga-Coolee-Cawn		1124	
11 Meed-Cawn		1125	
12 Moolahavar-Cawn		1126	
13 Darga-Coolee-Cawn		1130	1720
14 Abdool-Rassoob-Cawn	*3	1131	1721
15 Tayar-Mahomed-Cawn		1132	1722
16 Nawab-Deelar-Cawn from		1134	
to		1166	1756

These were the Soobadars that Governed Serah

A.D. 1757 In the Fusly 1167 being the Cycle Eswur *4 & in the Month of Vysak Ballajee Bajee Row Pradance having invaded this Country with an Army granted Colar in Jageer to the Nabob Deelavar Cawn & put a Garrison of his own Troops into Serah & other places

A.D. 1761 In the Fusly of 1171 Wurshoo Cycle Bassalut Jung with an Army invested the Fort of Hassacotta & not being able to take the place he invited Hyder to come to his assistance they uniting their Forces to reduce the Garrison & the Aumil of Threemunt named Mookoonda Threeputty after

*1 Cassim Cawn was appointed Phouzdar of Beejapore Carnatic A.F. 1098 or A.D. 1688 (Lit.)
Rustum Cawn or Roostum Jung succeeded his father; [illegible] the same with Autush Cawn or Poodad Colla in the first
1117 *2 Dhood Cawn resigns the Soobadaree of the Carnatic this Year & appointed Soubadar of Deckan & Haadut Colla Cawn appointed Phouzdar Diwan of Carnatic he is probably the Ranad-Colla-Cawn mentioned here
*3 Abdool Rasoob was attacked by Tayar Mahomed Cawn who was sent by Nizam ul mool Khas Soobadar of Deckan A.D. 1728 or A.F. 1138. - Futty Naik was slain on this occasion.
*4 The 2d. Mharatta Invasion began the Year before 1756.

AD 1761 after defending the Place for 20 days being able no longer to resist entered into a negociation & was permitted to return to his own country. the two Nabob's then marched & besieged Seerah; Streemunt's Officer named Treeyombak Rist was prevailed on to treat by Dindeegol Venkat Row & Meerza Amzayal Hussain & they placed their troops in the Fort— From that time the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn held it up to the Fusly 1176—

AD 1766

In that year Streemunt Madava Row Balal brought his troops in the year 1176 on the Jaya* Cycle & besieged the Fort which he took from Meer Allee Raja Hyder's Killadar.—

AD 1766

On the 6th of Bahoolom of Veejaya Cycle Tippoo Sultan Son of the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn having arrived with an Army and besieged the fort for 3 Months Bapoojee Linda as Aumil of Streemunt defended the Place & Tippoo was twice beat off from the Assault. at last it was given up on terms.

AD 1773

From the Month of Vyshaka of Jaya Year to the 12th of the Margaseer month of Soobacrootoo Year Hyder Ally Cawn ruled the Country— Hyder dying on the Expedition into Talla Ghaut was succeeded by Tippoo who reigned from the Month of Margaseer of Soobacrootoo to the 14th of B. of Vyshak of Veeroodicrootoo Year—

AD 1774

AD 1782

AD 1791

On that day Hurry Punt Putka the General of Streemunt Madava Row & Narrain Row arrived on his way to join the Army of Lord Cornwallis & General Medows— He received the Fort on terms & established a Garrison in it under Baboo Row Annunt as Aumil; their rule lasted up to 11th of Bahoolom of Chitra Month of Paradavee Cycle—

From that time Tippoo's Officers ruled up to the 30th of Bahoolom of Chitra Month of Tedardee Year— The Company then took possession of the Country & Established a Garrison in the Fort

AD 1799

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* Vide Cycle or 1766 but this Invasion being the 3d Mharatta Invasion commenced rather in the next or Saravajeetoo Cycle Year AD 1767.—

No. 7. Account of Giddaganhully

a Subordinate Taraff of Serah

November 1804

The Ground where this Village now stands was formerly covered with a thick Jungle. Chicka Ammiah, Nendaa-Shah and Timmana three Brothers Natives of Beejanagur when the Moguls Besieged that City fled with their families & settled towards Huttingeery. On their Arrival on the West of the Cusbah of Madaloor they found a good watering place in this Jungle, & the 3 Brothers consulting together, cut down the Jungle and made here a Roopfah (or Hamlet of a few Straw thatched huts) inclosed with a hedge: they cut down the Jungle around the Roopfah and brought the ground into culture. Soon after this, in the time of Tarapaja Rangapa Naick or Murtee of the Tamastan of Huttengerry complaint was made to the Rajah that some unknown persons had fixed themselves in this Jungle and had cultivated the Ground near it without permission, the Rajah was displeased & ordered the three Brothers to be brought before him: on this occasion the Rajah expressed himself harshly to his Minister on his neglect observing that if unknown people fixed themselves and cultivated this Ground, no Enquiry was made in his Country who they were & by what authority they ploughed the Land: in like manner if robbers plundered his Dominions no one would enquire into such enormities. The Minister then sent to the Amuldar of Cusba Madaloor & soon after the 3 brothers were brought to the Cacharee

The Rajah then called them near him and asked, whence they came and where they lived; the Brothers replied that when the Moguls besieged Beejanagur they had escaped with their families and hearing the reputation of the Rattingerry Samstaun for Charity they had therefore chosen to go thither as a place of Refuge: but on the way meeting a good place for water in his Dominions they had cut down the jungles & were now cultivating here among the jungles; having truly stated their circumstances to the Rajah he was pleased with the Brothers and ordered them to build a Fort permitting them to cultivate as much of the ground as possible; then Timmanah asked of the Rajah how could he build a Fort without some assistance: on which the Rajah annexed some cultivated ground to his Roopah & the brothers took leave of the Rajah and went to their places; some time after they built the Fort & gave it the name of Giddaganhally, they soon peopled the Village and continued to reside there.

After this the Rattingerry Poligar demanded from them a Tribute which they submitted to & from that time Timmanah paid a Tribute of 60 Pagodas to Rattingerry. Timmanah lived at Giddaganhally 70 years.

After his death his Son Karryapah an able man undertook the charge of his Ancestors & was appointed in the room of his father he paid Tribute to the Polligars; he managed for 50 Years. After his death his Son Timmanah was appointed.

Some time after Deelawar Khan came & conquered all these Countries; when he came to Rattingeery the Polligar agreed to give up to Deklawar Khan half his Country & Serah among these Districts; then Deelawar Khan took possession of

of Serah & half the Country belonging to Ruttingerry. Giddaganahully was continued under Serah under its former Possessor Timmanah On his death he left two Sons Rangapah & Chicka Timmah Rungapah succeeded in the room of his Father

AD 1756 In his time the Mharatta Naunayee Row invaded the Country with an Army and besieged Deelawar Khan in Serah. when Naunayee Row took Serah the Giddaganhully manager Rungapah was then Dead & his Brother Chicka Timmah managed during the Government of the Mharattas till

A.D. 1761 Hyder Naik came from Seringapatam & laid siege to Serah which he took after a siege of 3 Months from Baupoojee Sunda who held for the Mharattas;

Chicka Timmah was Gouda of Giddaganhully for thirty years, after his Death his Son Cargapa held it in the Government of Tipoo, after the English Bahauders took Seringapatam Cargapa was Gouda of Giddaganhully.

— The Giddaganhully Account is ended —

N.B. This Account of a very Inferior District is given by way of Specimen of what are preserved in the hands of the Natives